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WASHINGTON ACADEMY, SALEM, N Y.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY

— OF —

WASHINGTON COUNTY,

AND THE

TOWN OF QUEENSBURY,

NEW YORK,

— WITH —

HISTORICAL NOTES ON THE VARIOUS TOWNS.

ARRANGED AND EDITED BY

THE GRESHAM PUBLISHING COMPANY.

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PREFACE.

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OF A TRUTH it may be said that History, the highest form of prose literature, is fast becoming one of the most popular and important branches of human knowledge. It has rapidly risen in our day from an empirical state to the rank of a science, and the master minds of this century that have devoted their energies to efforts in behalf of its advancement in accuracy, interest and value, have transformed it from the princely eulogy and fairy tales of olden times into a vast superstructure only less real than the great drama of actual events it is intended to perpetuate in human memory. This improvement has popularized History until it is no longer the Pactolus of the learned, but has risen to be the guiding star of modern civilization. In it are reflected the principles that govern the character and destiny of nations, and from it the statesman and reformer may construct a chart to guide all intelligent effort at reform in our old civilization, or in the upbuilding of the new. As in ancient times, so even at this hour, "Experience is a light for our footsteps," no less for the Nation or community than for the individual, and true History is human experience condensed and preserved.

Local history particularly has rapidly risen in importance since our Centennial year, when the Congress of the United States, by joint resolution, recommended to each city, town and county in this country the duty of collecting for permanent preservation their local history and biography. In the first century of our National existence the annals of town and county, together with the individuality of the citizen, had been absorbed by the history of the State and the still more masterful theme of the life of the Nation. Since the opening of our second century it is becoming more generally understood that the history of a people resolves itself largely into the achievements of its leading men and women, and that in biography may be found that department of history most valuable for the intelligent study of National life and human advancement. Hence in the series of County Cyclopedias that bear the imprint of the publishers of this volume, much attention

has been given to the collection and publication of biographical sketches of leading citizens, past and present. It is a fact that biography of this character must have prominent place in the local history of the future, and that the important and useful lessons it teaches will never fail to excite interest and give pleasure. It subserves the highest good by presenting examples worthy of emulation, and by perpetuating the memories of those who are worthy of remembrance.

From the time when this territory was yet a wilderness down to the present day, Washington county occupies an important position among her sister counties of the Empire State—a proud eminence based alike on her wonderful development, her industrial prosperity, and the prominent place she occupies in the history of the Revolution—that gigantic struggle for the rights of man, when a Nation was born in a day, and the dial hand on the clock of human progress moved forward in a greater advance than it had hitherto marked in five centuries.

That Washington county has kept well to the front in that general improvement which distinguishes these later times—in industrial development, art, science, literature, and everthing that tends to ennoble life and make its possession priceless—is largely due to the energy, ability and character of the men who have found fitting notice on the pages of this volume—worthy descendants of the pilgrims and pioneers who first conquered this soil, and by brawn and brain reduced it to the uses of civilization.

THE PUBLISHERS.

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Historical Sketch

OF

Washington County, New York.

CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTION — GEOGRAPHY — TOPOGRAPHY — LAKE GEORGE — DIONONDAHOWA FALLS — GEOLOGY — MINERALS.

INTRODUCTION.

ALONG the shore of one of the world's most beautiful lakes, and in the historic upper valley of the noble stream made famous forever by the "Prince of American Letters," lies an old and time-honored county, first called Charlotte for Queen Charlotte, wife of George III., of England, and afterward given its present name of Washington, in honor of the master-spirit of the American Revolution.

Washington county, New York, the "war-path of America," owes its military importance during war, and its commercial advantages in times of peace, to its geographical position; but its history—like that of any other county—is the result of the character, the spirit, and the intelligence of its people.

To write the history of Washington county from its creation, under the name of Charlotte, by legislative enactment in 1772, down to the recorded events of the present, and confine the work to the limited space which the scope of this volume will but necessarily allow, is an undertaking of no small degree.

In attempting to some extent the investiture of this important history with the interest that naturally belongs to it, we shall seek to trace the first attempted settlement on the Hudson, and the fate of Captain Campbell's Scottish colony, events occurring between 1737 and 1745. We shall attempt to give what can be secured of the fort building, the passing of hostile expeditions, and the battles in Washington county during King George's and the French and Indian wars. We shall endeavor to examine carefully the Hudson river, the Salem and the Skenesborough settlement beginnings of 1761, made respectively by New Yorkers, Massachusetts pioneers, and Scotch Highland soldiers. We shall notice the later coming of the Kingsbury Connecticut colony, and the Campbell and Clark colonies, respectively, of Argyle and Salem. We shall record the settlement, in 1770, of the Irish Methodist colony at Ash Grove, under the leadership of Philip Embury, the founder of Methodism on the American continent. We shall endeavor to chronicle the birth and mark the course of the two great New York and Vermont parties on the soil of the county, struggling for civil

supremacy over its entire sweep of territory. We shall record the fraternizing, to a certain degree, of these hostile factions in the commencement of the common war waged by the Thirteen Colonies against England, and call especial attention to the noble spirit of patriotism and self-sacrifice, throughout the larger part of the county, awakened by the opening thunders of the Revolutionary struggle. We shall give brief mention to the Tory defection in Wood Creek valley, and then follow the slow and toilsome march of Burgoyne's glittering legions over the "war-path of America" to the fateful field of Saratoga, where splendid victory crowned the efforts of Arnold and Morgan in the cause of American independence, while not neglecting notice of the tragic death of lovely Jane McCrea and Baum's ill-starred expedition through the beautiful Cambridge valley to meet disaster and defeat at the battle of Bennington. We shall proceed rapidly over the closing days of the Revolution and the insurrectionary Salem attempt of county annexation to Vermont. We shall next attempt to trace the progress of the county since the struggle for independence, noticing its several stages of growth, and recording its single accession and afterward great losses of territory. We shall endeavor to give the patriotic position the county occupied in the late Civil war, and the proud and honorable part its noble sons took in that great struggle for national supremacy and an undivided country. We shall attempt the record of county progress since the war, and give due attention to the efforts that have been made to place Washington in the front rank of the counties of the Empire State. We shall seek to tell the story of the development of her material resources and her commercial facilities, give her educational advantages and high moral and religious standing, and speak of the potent influence for the common weal and public prosperity wielded by an intelligent and progressive county press.

To write the history of the county intelligently it is absolutely necessary to trace the territory of Washington under the succeeding jurisdictions of Dutch New Netherlands and English New York, chronicling during that time the march of Indian and French war parties and expeditions over the densely wooded Champlain and Hudson portage.

Associated with the history of the present territory of Washington county under the rule of the white race, is the story of its Indian occupation as a hunting ground and its use by the red lords of the forest as a great war trail between American and Canadian waters.

It should awaken a feeling of pride in the heart of every citizen of Washington county when they view the wonderful progress the county has made from a few colonies planted in an unexplored wilderness to wealthy communities and populous villages.

But little more than a century ago, dense forests covered mountain, hill and valley throughout Washington county, where green meadows and golden harvests now lie warm in heaven's bright sunshine. Such progress is far beyond any fairy result ascribed to the magic wand of enchantment.

GEOGRAPHY.

Washington county, New York, is in the historic, beautiful and far-famed valley of the upper Hudson river, and the basins of the northern lakes of St. George and Champlain, and lies between forty-two degrees and fifty-four minutes and forty-three degrees and forty-seven minutes north latitude; and three degrees and ten minutes and three degrees and twenty-one minutes east longitude from Washington, or seventy-four degrees and ten minutes and three degrees and twenty-one minutes west longitude from Greenwich, England. As a political division of the State, it is bounded by Essex county; on the east, by the State of Vermont; on the south, by Rensselaer county, and on the west by Saratoga

and Warren counties. It is sixty-one miles in length, and for forty miles from the southern boundary line has an average width of eighteen miles, which then abruptly contracts down to nine miles; when it reaches the peninsular portion of the county, that narrows down to five miles at the Essex county line. In geographical position Washington county is one of the northeastern counties of New York, while its geographical center and center of population are located respectively in the towns of Fort Ann and Hartford. Its latitude and longitude center is in the town of Hartford. The computed area of Washington county is eight hundred and thirty square miles.

TOPOGRAPHY.

The surface of Washington county is divided into three separate and distinct physical parts—a northern or mountainous peninsular, a central valley stretching from Lake Champlain to the Hudson river, and a great southwestern mountain region composed of three ridges and their two separating valleys, running from southwest to northeast, and embracing the larger part of the central, and all of the southern townships.

The highest mountain in the county is Black mountain, which is in the town of Dresden, and has an altitude of twenty-eight hundred and seventy-eight feet above the waters of Lake George.

The soil of the county is loam in the valleys, and sand and clay on the hills and ridges; while the original heavy forests that covered mountain and plain, and hill and dale, were mainly of ash, oak, beech, maple, elm and pine, in whose depths gamboled the deer, and lurked the bear, panther and wolf. In the rocks once dwelt the deathful rattlesnake, and high in the air swept the fierce and vengeful eagle.

The drainage of Washington county is by the Hudson river and the Lake Champlain systems. The northern peninsula is drained west and east by several small streams into Lakes George and Champlain, while the north, central and eastern parts have their drainage north by Wood creek, and Pawlet and Poultney rivers, into the narrows of Lake Champlain. The south, central and southern parts of the county have their drainage south by the Batten Kill and Hoosick river, into the Hudson.

The broad plain around Sandy Hill and Fort Edward, running northward, soon narrows into the valley of Wood creek, the largest stream in the county that flows into Lake Champlain. This remarkable depression affords a fine portage from Lake Champlain to the waters of the Hudson river, and the march of invading armies through this valley, in the struggle of warring races for the mastery of the North American Continent, has made Washington county the "War-path of America."

The Batten Kill, whose beautiful Indian name was Ondawa, is the largest stream that flows directly from the county into the Hudson, and its head waters of Black and White creeks, drain the valley between the first and second great ranges of hills, ere it breaks its way through the first great range trending from southwest to northeast. It also drains largely this first mountain range which constitutes the highlands of the towns of Easton, Greenwich, Argyle, Hartford, Granville, Hampton and east Whitehall. Gathering its wealth of waters from the beautiful Cossayuna and Argyle lakes, and a score of bright and sparkling creeks and rivulets, the Batten Kill becomes a swift-flowing and strangely picturesque stream, whose wonderful Dionondahowa, or Middle Falls, have a descent of seventy-five feet in a distance of three hundred. Northward from the mouth of the Batten Kill, in early pioneer days, stretched twelve miles in length and six in width, the eastern part of the great Saraghtoga wilderness, one of the famous Indian hunting grounds, through which roamed for untold years the lordly and masterful Iroquois.

In the valley between the second and third range of hills, flows the Owl Kill, the principal Washington county branch of the Hoosick river. Draining largely the second range of hills which constitutes the high ground of Cambridge, West Jackson and east Salem, and Hebron, and the western part of the third ridge, which constitutes the highland in the extreme eastern parts of Jackson and White Creek, it wends southward into the Hoosick river, and through the populous Cambridge valley, noted for fertility, and famous for beautiful scenery.

LAKE GEORGE.

Andiatirocte, Saint Sacrament, and George are three names in three different languages for a mountain-walled and island-gemmed sheet of beautiful water whose fame is world wide. The Indian name was supplanted by the French, which in turn gave way to the English, and to-day throughout the bounds of civilization Lake George is the only name that has ever been heard by unnumbered thousands for the lovely sheet of water around which history and romance strangely cling in song and story.

The first white discoverer of Lake George was Father Isaac Jogues, a French Jesuit missionary, who first beheld its waters on August 11, 1642, while being carried a captive by Iroquois Indians from Canada to the banks of the Mohawk river. He escaped the next year, and in 1646, when returning to the Iroquois as a French ambassador, he reached Lake George "on the eve of Corpus Christi, which is the feast of the Blessed Body of Jesus, and in honor of the day named the lake 'the Lake of the Blessed Sacrament.'" This name was contracted to that of Lake Saint Sacrament, by which it was known until 1755. In August of that year General William Johnson encamped with his army on the head waters of the lake, and changed its name from Lake Saint Sacrament to Lake George, in honor of George II., of England.

DIONONDAHOWA FALLS.

On the Batten Kill are three falls — one at Greenwich; the second at Galesville, forty feet high, and the third and most remarkable, half a mile below and west of Galesville, known by its Indian name of Dionondahowa. "For forty or fifty rods above the last falls the stream runs in a gently-descending rapid, curving to the right and descending more rapidly as it nears the fall. It then suddenly narrows its channel, inclines to the left between rough walls of slate-rock, and falls over four successive terraces, each narrower and higher than the preceding, and having a total fall of seventy-five feet in three hundred feet of distance. The waters, now of creamy foam, here gather together, and entering a rocky gorge, hurl themselves madly over the brink into the 'Devil's Caldron.' Now lashed to fury, beaten to spray, dashed hither and thither with resistless force, they sullenly pour over another fall of twelve or fifteen feet, and turning to the right flow through a dark ravine between high rocky banks on their way to the Hudson. The scenery at this point is beautiful and picturesque, and may well repay the tourist for a trip to view this woderful manifestation of the power and masterly skill of Nature's great Architect."

GEOLOGY.

We condense the following account of the geology of Washington county from the geologic description of the same by Asa Fitch, M. D., who adopted the Taconic theory that the rocks of the county were an independent series lying between the primary and transition strata, and rejected the Metaphoric theory that placed them as lower members of the primary strata, changed from their appearance by the agency of heat: Starting from Lake George on the stratified or granitic rocks and passing to the southeastern part of the county, the following different rocks occur: at Wood creek a hard white sandstone rests upon the granite, and is known as the Potsdam sand-

stone, whose eastern edge lies along a soft lime and sand rock, named the calciferous sandstone, which is succeeded by the pure blue Chazy limestone. Twelve miles from this, in the Bald mountain range of hills along the Hudson river is the Trenton limestone. Bordering on the two last named limestones is the Hudson river slate. Upon the east side of the Bald mountain range commences the Taconic slate that occupies the eastern part and underlies three-fifths of the county. Principally gray in color, yet it changes to green Magnesian slate, and to pale blue Sparry and snow-white Stockbridge limestones, the latter being the celebrated Rutland marble.

Lying in a trough between the primitive rocks of New York and the Green mountains, the strata of the county are sedimentary and belong to the lowest known paleozoic rocks.

The granite rock is a granitic gneissoid, and underlies nearly all of Putnam, all of Dresden, and Fort Ann and Whitehall, north of Half-way brook and west of Wood creek. Two valuable minerals — iron ore and block lead — are found in the area named, but the last mineral is most abundant in north Putnam.

The Potsdam sandstone is well developed from Whitehall to Fort Ann, and thence west along Half-way brook to the Warren county line. It usually crops out in precipices facing westward, and furnishes the best of firestones for furnaces, although very inferior for smooth stones or pavements. Occurring in uniform layers, it looks in cliffs like solid courses of masonry laid up for a wall of some great fortification, tower or castle of olden times.

Succeeding the Potsdam is the calciferous sandstone, intermediate in position and composition between the sandstone below and the limestone above it. Soft enough to quarry in smooth faced blocks, it is in high repute for flagging. Several quarries are open in the towns of Kingsbury and Fort Ann, and north of Dewey's bridge this rock shows a thickness of two hundred feet.

Chazy limestone, pale blue or dove-colored, reaches from Fort Ann to the Mettowee river, and occupying northwest Hartford, and the east border of Kingsbury, reappears on the west side of Wood creek and passes to Glens Falls, where it has changed in color to a jet black. Its fossil shell, the *Maclurea Magna*, is abundant in the northwest part of Granville. This limestone is valuable for lime, and, taking a high polish, becomes a good marble. In twelve miles distance, from Lake Champlain to the Hudson river, this limestone changes into a well-marked Trenton.

Trenton or Bald mountain limestone stands in the midst of slate rocks like an oasis in a desert. It constitutes Bald mountain, in the town of Greenwich. This mountain is a mile in length and seven hundred feet high, being made up principally of the blue Trenton limestone, and ranks as pure carbonate of lime, producing one of the finest of "rich limes." The Bald mountain lime has always ranked superior to any other lime offered for sale in the leading cities of the United States.

Hudson River slate is well exposed all along the Hudson, from Sandy Hill to Schuylerville. It extends three miles east from the Hudson to the base of Bald mountain, and is generally a shale rather than a slate. The *Graptolithus pristis*, the fossil of this slate, which occurs abundantly at Baker's Falls, resembles a narrow blade of grass, having teeth like a saw along both edges. The shale or slaty gravel of this slate makes a very fine top dressing for a sticky clay road.

Taconic slate is dark colored where in connection with Hudson River slate, and quite black when in contact with the limestone of the western part of the county. Silex is the largest ingredient of this rock that occupies the eastern part of Washington county, and whose characteristic fossil, *Buthotrephis flexuosa*, which appears like curved and branching marks painted on the stone, has numberless shades of different colors and contains milky quartz and iron pyrites. This rock affords a

splendid roofing slate that is in demand in Europe, South America and Australia.

Taconic sandstone is a harsh gray rock with seams of white quartz running through it, and widely scattered throughout our soils. It shows a thickness from a bed of a few inches up to a rock of two hundred feet, and is preferred to any other stone for the walls of buildings, as it can be readily quarried into narrow blocks.

The sparry limestone extending through the Taconic district resembles a chain, the successive links of which connect the west Trenton limestone with the east side granular limestone. It is a blue or bluish-gray rock, veined and marked with white calcareous spar, and occurs all through the Taconic district, at numerous points, in insulated masses.

Magnesian slate has widely different shades of color and degrees of hardness, as occurring in a few places in the west and in the east, but the main mass of rock lies in the extreme southeastern part of the county, where it is more uniform in color.

Granular limestone or Rutland marble touches the southeast corner of Washington county for the short distance of one mile. It is a white crystalline rock, and has been favorably known in the marble markets of the world for the last fifty years, under different names, such as Dorset marble, Stockbridge limestone, Arlington stone and Sutherland marble.

Granular quartz, alhough not a formation in the county, yet is everywhere abundant in the form of pebbles and cobble-stones.

The geologic record of the county is one that goes back into the very dawn of the creation of the world, and its rock-written chapters, if ever deciphered, will constitute a history of startling past changes of wonderful interest.

MINERALS.

In 1880 there was nearly eight million tons of iron ore mined in the United States, and the center of total production of this iron ore was twelve miles northwest of Meadville, in Crawford county, Pennsylvania. The meridian and paralleled center of production then intersected in the eastern part of Center county, Pennsylvania.

The great coal field of the central United States is nearly enclosed by the older rocks of the Wisconsin, Michigan, the Appalachian and the Ozark regions. In this basin and its rock border lie the fuel and ore with which the United States must make its material progress in the twentieth century. On the northeastern border of this great coal basin, we find the Archæan rocks, a narrow belt of which is found in Washington county.

The geological column of iron ores in New York commences down in the Archæan rocks, and with a few breaks extends up through the Lower and Upper Silureans, the Devonian, Carboniferous and Triasic rocks, and missing the Jurassic, attains its height in the Cretaceous rocks. The iron ores of New York, and the number of tons of each mined in 1880, were as follows:

ORES.	TONS.
Magnetite	927,000
Limonite	155,000
Hematite	95,000
Fossil	85,000

Carbonate ores, which are alone in Columbia county, were not reported in 1880.

The Archæan rocks come to the surface only in the northwestern part of the county, east of Lake George. Magnetic ores occur in this narrow belt, and in 1880 were only mined at the Potter and Mount Hope mines. The Potter mine is nearly five miles from Fort Ann, and in 1880 produced twelve thousand one hundred and seventy-two tons of ore, which was disposed of to Fort Edward furnace, fourteen miles distant, except a part that was hauled to the canal and shipped to the Hudson river furnaces. The Potter is named for Joseph Potter, its owner, and was opened in 1879, being worked the next year by John T. Harris & Son. The mine is situ-

ated between the headwaters of two small runs, the ore being granular, and containing more or less pyrite, but in places grades into a magnetite hornblende gneiss. A sample taken in 1880 from a pile of fifteen hundred tons, contained 62.82 per cent of metallic iron with no phosphorous or titanic acid.

The Mount Hope mine is a half-mile northwest of the Potter, and in 1880 produced six thousand seven hundred and twenty tons of ore. The ore outcrops on the west, south and east side of Mount Hope ridge, and is finely granular in texture, being largely mixed with hornblende, and to a lesser extent with quartz, feldspar, mica, and occasionally with pyrite. A sample of the ore yielded 36.99 per cent of metallic iron, 0.055 per cent phosphorus, and no titanic acid, while the phosphorous in 100 parts iron was 0.149 per cent.

The old Pedunk mine is two hundred and fifty feet northwest of the Potter, was worked for several years, but became idle about 1875.

Some five miles north of Fort Ann, and northeast from the Potter, are several small beds of limonite iron ore.

No statistics, at this writing, can be obtained of any of these mines or beds later than 1880. In that year the Potter and Mount Hope mines furnished employment for sixty miners, twenty-seven laborers, and five of a supervising force, all of whom received twenty-six thousand dollars wages. There was two hundred and fifteen thousand five hundred dollars of capital invested in them, and adjoining real estate, while the value of the yearly products was returned at forty-seven thousand seven hundred dollars. The iron made from the ore of these mines is used for the manufacture of Bessemer at Fort Edward and elsewhere in New York, and at several places in Ohio.

In 1880 there were four quartz and feldspar mines in operation in Washington county, in which fifty-two thousand two hundred dollars capital was invested, and where seventeen hands were employed. Their yearly output was one thousand nine hundred and seven tons, valued at seven thousand eight hundred and twelve dollars.

Graphite is found in Putnam, brick clay exists in several towns, and lead containing silver is in White creek, but the latter so far has not been developed in paying quantities. Roofing slate is in the eastern part in considerable quantities, and the celebrated Rutland marble also lies in the southeastern part of the county.

CHAPTER II.

MOUND-BUILDERS — INDIANS — WAR-PATH OF AMERICA.

MOUND-BUILDERS.

The aboriginal history of the territory of Washington county would be extremely interesting, if it could be presented. But the mute ruins of mound and temple of the earliest inhabitants of America can tell nothing of their builders, while the traditions of the Indian are too dim as well as too fanciful to give anything of their own origin or the fate of their predecessor, the Mound-builder.

While there is abundant evidence of the Mound-builders residing in western New York, yet there is nothing known so far to warrant their permanent occupation of the territory of Washington; no record of mound, temple, altar or fortification ruins having ever been discovered in the county.

Four principal theories exist for the emigration of the Mound-builder from the old to the new world.

The existence, in past ages, of a narrow north Atlantic isthmus from England to Maine afforded them a route if they were of European origin; and the rending of this narrow stretch of land by the great ice fields of the glacial age into mere island fragments, of which Greenland and Iceland alone remain, would

have cut them off from all communication with their native land, whose shores they may never have revisited, as in all probability it became the home of strangers after their westward emigration.

The study of the ocean currents, the winds and temperature of the South Pacific, with the record of drifting boats from the "Flowery Kingdom" and the East Indian isles being cast upon the western shore of South America, allow the possibility of a Mound-builder emigration from southeastern Asia to western South America.

The ice-bound floor of Behring's strait in winter and the chain of the Aleutian islands, stretching from Siberia and Japan to Alaska, is the third and most probable route of the Mound-builders from the shores of the old to the lands of the new world.

Some have thought that when fabled Atlantis was sinking in earthquake throes, they left its shores and their drifting boats floated into some south Atlantic harbor.

The seat of the Mound-builder's empire was in the Mississippi and Ohio valleys, where his temple, altar, effigy and tomb mounds are abundant, and in which his numerous forts and fortifications were erected, with skill, and in places upon quite a large scale.

Schoolcraft states that the Mound-builders existed in considerable numbers along Lake Ontario before the twelfth century, and were the ancient Alleghans, who left their name upon the Allegheny mountains.

Stretching over the western part of New York in towns protected by forts and surrounded by mounds and temples were the Mound-builders, and it is highly probable that hunting parties of this great lost race once followed the chase and sought for fish on the territory and in the streams of Washington county.

INDIANS.

When the "Great Admiral" placed the imperial standard of Spain upon the shores of the western world he gazed upon an empire more vast than any of the empires of the east. Yet that mighty Indian empire, stretching nine thousand miles from pole to pole, and more extensive in territory, greater in population, and more abundant in rich mines, than imperial Rome during her golden age, has passed away, and all its greatness lies buried in the graves of Powhatan, King Philip, Pontiac, Tecumseh, and a score of other great chieftains.

Of the eight great Indian families occupying the territory of the United States at the time of the discovery of America by Columbus, the Algonquin and the Huron-Iroquois were the two most prominent in warfare.

The Algonquins stretched along the Atlantic coast and extended back to the lakes and the Allegheny mountains.

Encircled by the Algonquins were their inveterate enemies, the Huron-Iroquois of the present territory of western and central New York and western Canada.

The fiercest and bravest of all the Huron-Iroquois was the Five Nations, after 1715 the Six Nations, whose home was in central New York.

The Six Nations, stretching in a narrow belt from east to west, through central New York, were the Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Cayugas, Tuscaroras and Senecas. Sylvester says that they celebrated five great feasts every year: New Year's Festival or Sacrifice of the White Dog, Maple Feast, Planting Festival, Feast of the Strawberries, Feast of the Green Corn Moon, and Harvest Festival.

The confederacy of the Five Nations, after 1715 the Six Nations, was the result of the wonderful "Tribal League of the Hodenosaunee, or People of the Long House." This league made them powerful and successful.

In each of the Five Nations there were eight tribes, arranged in two divisions and named as follows:

Wolf,	Bear,	Beaver,	Turtle,
Deer,	Snipe,	Heron,	Hawk.

Each tribe was divided in five parts, and one-fifth of it placed in each of the Five Nations. Thus the Mohawk of the Beaver tribe recognized the Seneca of the Beaver tribe as his brother, and they were bound together by the ties of consanguinity closer than could have been effected by any separate tribal relation which could have been devised. This league, the highest effort of Indian legislation, forms a splendid and enduring monument to the proud and successful confederacy that was reared under it, and that spread the terror of its name among every Indian tribe east of the Mississippi river and residing in Canada.

The Six Nations, "The Indians of Indians," and "The Romans of the West," was the highest type of a thorough, finished, and developed savage.

John Bach McMaster, in his History of the People of the United States, speaks of the Indian as follows:

"The opinion which many careful and just minded persons of our time have formed touching the Indians, of whom the settlers in the border-land then stood in constant dread, is a singular mixture of truth and romance. Time and absence have softened all that is vile and repulsive in his character, and left in full relief all that is good and alluring. We are in no danger of being tomahawked. But, one hundred years ago there were to be found, from Cape Ann to Georgia, few men who had not many times in their lives seen numbers of Indians, while thousands could be found scattered through every State whose cattle had been driven off, and whose homes had been laid in ashes by the braves of the Six Nations. In every city were to be seen women who had fled at the dead of night from their burning cabins; who had, perhaps, witnessed the destruction of Schenectady; or whose children had, on that terrible day when Brant came into Orange county, stood in the door of the school house when the master was dragged out, when their playmates were scalped, when their aprons were marked with the black mark which, like the blood upon the door-posts, a second time stayed the hand of the Angel of Death. The opinions which such men and women held of the noble red man were, we may be sure, very different from those current among the present generation, and formed on no better authority than the novels of Cooper, and the lives of such warriors as Red Jacket and Brant.

"Of the true character of the Indian it is difficult to give any notion to those who are acquainted with it only as it appears exalted or debased in the pages of fiction. In him were united, in a most singular manner, all the vices and all the arts which form the weapons, offensive and defensive, of the weak, with many of those high qualities which are always found associated with courage and strength. He was, essentially, a child of nature, and his character was precisely such as circumstances made it. His life was one long struggle for food. His daily food depended not on the fertility of the soil, or the abundance of the crops, but on the skill with which he used his bow; on the courage with which he fought, single-handed, the largest and fiercest of beasts; on the quickness with which he tracked, and the cunning with which he outwitted, the most timid and keen-scented of creatures. His knowledge of the habits of animals surpassed that of Audubon. The shrewd devices with which he snared them would have elicited the applause of Ulysses: the clearness of his vision excelled that of the oldest sailor; the sharpness of his hearing was not equalled by that of the deer.

"Yet this man, whose courage was unquestionable, was given to the dark and crooked ways which are the resort of the cowardly and the weak. Much as he loved war, the fair and open fight had no charms for him. To his mind it was madness to take the scalp of an enemy at the risk of his own, when he might waylay him in an ambuscade, or shoot him with a poisoned arrow from behind a tree. He was never so happy as when, at the dead

of night, he roused his sleeping enemies with an unearthly yell, and massacred them by the light of their burning homes."

In the foregoing description McMaster, while giving the Indian character, has failed to allow the Red Man credit for his honorable treatment of the Quaker, who bought his land in a satisfactory manner, and has not criticised the Puritan, Patroon and Cavalier for not adopting the policy of Penn, and averting nearly all of the Indian wars of the colonial period.

Washington Irving, in concluding his sketch of the "Traits of Indian Character," says: "Should he (the poet) venture upon the dark story of their (the Indians') wrongs and wretchedness; should he tell how they were invaded, corrupted, despoiled; driven from their native abodes and the sepulchers of their fathers; hunted like wild beasts about the earth; and sent down with violence and butchery to the grave — posterity will either turn with horror and incredulity from the tale, or blush with indignation at the cruely of their forefathers."

Of the Indian occupation of Washington county but little can be learned at this late day, while it is a subject that the early historians of eastern New York were quite neglectful of, and so nearly all knowledge of camp and trail, of hunting ground and village, has passed away.

It seems that the Mohawks were the "overlords" of the county, but had no permanent settlement within its boundaries when the white race made its appearance in the upper Hudson valley. Some years later they made no use of the county beyond occasionally hunting in its forests, and it became the residence of their tributaries, the Mohicans, of western Massachusetts.

The Pompanuck tribe of Indians, and probably a branch of the Mohicans, is said to have come to the vicinity of Pumpkin Hook, in the present town of White Creek. But nothing further of them is preserved in history or has been handed down in tradition.

As late as 1850 a company of Saint Francis Indians, from Canada, carrying bead-work, visited Granville, where they claimed the right by immemorial usage of camping at various places near the village. The leader of the party claimed that one of the traditions of his people was that their ancestors had camped and hunted for untold ages there, and there had made their hatchets and arrows, and found the best beavers in the Pawlet river. In excavating for buildings defective arrow-heads and hatchets were found afterward, by a Mr. Thompson, which confirmed the Indian account.

The Mohicans had hunting camps on the territory of the county, in the vicinity of the sites of Fort Ann and Fort Edward, as late, if not later, than 1755. But nothing can be found now to tell how soon thereafter they left, or where their camps were located, or the names and directions of the trails by which they had intercourse with the tribes of New England.

WAR-PATH OF AMERICA.

Situated on the great water-ways of the continent, the Five Nations had three great war-paths over which they passed to wage unceasing war with the rival Indian nations then inhabiting the United States and Canada.

From their great council fire in central New York the Cataba war-path led through Pennsylvania and Virginia to the Carolinas; the Niagara trail passed into western Canada and westward along the great lakes to the headwaters of the Mississippi; and the Canadian trail, or the War-path of America, ran through Washington county to Lake Champlain, which afforded a water route to the heart of Canada.

Over the first path they marched south to carry the terror of their name to the gulf. Over the second path they swept to visit ruin on other nations of their own family along Lake Erie, and to wreak vengeance on the

tribes west of the great lakes. Over the third path they passed to battle with the Huron and afterward to mark the Canadian frontier with a wide swath of flame and a dark trail of blood.

The War-path of America was originally the portage from the site of Fort Edward, on the Hudson, and extended along the valley of Wood creek to the site of Whitehall, at the head of boat navigation on Lake Champlain.

From Fort Ann, on this portage, Johnson cut a road, in 1755, to Fort William Henry, on Lake George, and it was used to some extent by succeeding expeditions during the French and Indian wars.

But the chief interest of French and English expeditions is with the old war-path through the Wood Creek valley, over which the legions of Burgoyne moved to impending ruin. The story of Saratoga and the raid of Clinton are, so far, the last chapters of the military history of this old war-path, whose earliest use was in the days of Iroquois supremacy, and whose last military memory was in the closing hours of the great Revolutionary struggle.

From the great carrying place at Fort Edward the road passed for some distance through a great wilderness of mighty pines, and where it descended some hill into a deep valley the forest depths were so dark and gloomy that the rays of the sun never pierced them. Toward Fort Ann heavy but more open forests extended, and from that place the road struck Wood creek, whose waters often bore, both northward and southward, invading forces.

Ambush and battle were frequent along this road, massacre and torture were no strangers to it, and tradition has handed down many a legend of its scenes of horror and blood-shed. Until the axe of the lumberman and farmer cleared out these dense forests, the superstitious peopled some of its spots after nightfall with the spirits of its once marching warriors, and the sounds of battle strife. But the sunlight has dispelled the gloom of the road depths, scattered the flitting spirits among the shadows, and sent into oblivion many of the superstitions of a part of the early settlers.

On the War-path of America, over which once marched embattled hosts, now surge a resistless tide of trade and travel.

CHAPTER III.

CHAMPLAIN'S INVASION—HUDSON'S DISCOVERY—IROQUOIS RAIDS INTO CANADA—FATHER JOGUES DISCOVERS LAKE GEORGE.

CHAMPLAIN'S INVASION.

In all the history of New France there was no event that was fraught with such far-reaching consequences as that of the invasion of the territory of what is now Washington county, in July, 1609, by Samuel de Champlain, whose name is borne by the beautiful lake once known as the "Wilderness Sea" of the Iroquois. On the 4th day of July, 1609, the daring and adventurous Champlain, with two Frenchmen and sixty Huron Indians, discovered and entered the great forest-surrounded and mountain-walled lake that will carry his name down through all the ages to come. Floating for two days on the calm and placid waters of the new found lake, the distinguished French discoverer, with his feeble little flotilla of twenty-four canoes, hove in sight of a fleet of Iroquois warriors on their way to raid some Algonquin Indian village of Canada. Notwithstanding conflicting accounts, the weight of evidence is to establish the locality of this eventful meeting to be on the west shore of Lake Chaplain, in what is now the town of Putnam.

The dreaded Iroquois, two hundred in num-

ber, landed along the shore, while the Hurons remained on the lake, but sleep was a stranger to both savage bands, who spent the swiftly flying hours of the short summer night in the elegant pastime of reviling and abusing each other in a manner that would have done credit to civilized adepts in the quarrelsome art. At the dawn of day, on the 7th of July, 1609, the French and Hurons went on shore, and the two Indian bands, burning with the engendered animosity of untold years, faced each other eager for the approaching fray. Then, to the astonishment of the Iroquois, who already anticipated an easy victory from their largely superior number, appeared in front of the Hurons a being such as they had never gazed upon before in the person of Champlain, whose white face, dark hair, and shining armor, produced a stupefying effect for a few minutes on the warriors of the Long House. Recovering from their momentary stupor, the Iroquois bent their bows to test the power of the strange intruder. Seeing this, Champlain raised his arquebus and fired, killing the two tall and haughty chiefs leading the Iroquois war party and also wounding a warrior. A thunderbolt from a clear and cloudless sky could not cause greater astonishment than the apparent lightning and thunder from the iron mouth of Champlain's fire arm produced upon the stontest hearted savages of the North American continent. Although surprised, appalled, and stupefied, the Iroquois promptly rallied, and, for a few moments, sent a vigorous flight of arrows against their hereditary foes and the strange invader. Before Champlain could reload one of his French companions advanced in sight and fired. Another Iroquois fell dead, and this increase of the strange intruders and the second gleam of deathful flame shook the indomitable courage of the bold-hearted warriors of the Five Nations, and wavering, their line broke, under a weight of disasters that seemed as supernatural as it was incomprehensible. Flying into the forest the escaping Iroquois carried the news of this unwonted French attack on their confederacy and bequeathed its bitter memory to succeeding generations.

The French and the Hurons re-entered their canoes and returned to Canada, but Champlain's death shot on the territory of Washington county, New York, was fatal for France in the new world, and its echo ringing through nearly two centuries of Indian invasions of Canada, died only on the Plains of Abraham, when French power in North America fell before the arms of England.

HUDSON'S DISCOVERY.

The greatest body of water bordering on the northern part of the county was discovered by Champlain, and bears his name, while the largest stream flowing southward along the western boundary of the county was discovered, where it empties into the ocean, two months later, by Henry Hudson, another of the world's great discoverers. Champlain claimed the territory of New York for France, and Hudson, although an Englishman, was in the service of Holland when he discovered the river which bears his name. On this stream settlements were afterward made by the Dutch, who claimed the territory of the Empire State as a part of New Netherlands, in right of Hudson's discovery.

Hudson, on a second voyage of discovery for Holland, discovered the great bay which bears his name, and which in all likelihood became his grave, as his crew mutinied there and cast him afloat in an open boat, from which no tidings ever came.

IROQUOIS RAIDS INTO CANADA.

The Iroquois were beaten by Champlain, or rather by his strange arms, and for a few years ceased to war with the Canadian Algonquins, but they were not subdued, and afterward became friendly with the new-settling Dutch, at Fort Orange, now Albany, in order to procure

the death dealing arms of the white man, which they obtained from the traders there in exchange for their furs. Thus supplied with the weapons of the dreaded French invaders, they again took the war path, and in bands numbering from ten to a hundred, repeatedly overran the southern part of Canada, spreading terror and desolation in their track, and arresting French settlement in the valley of the Saint Lawrence. Their routes of invasion were by the west shore of Lake Saint George, and over the portage between the Hudson and Lake Champlain, through the territory of this county.

But little authentic account can be obtained of these raids, which, tradition says, commenced between 1630 and 1640, and were made principally by the Mohawk and Oneida nations, as the other three of the Five Nations were engaged in a war of extermination against the Eries, Hurons, and other western Indian tribes.

FATHER JOGUES DISCOVERS LAKE GEORGE.

In 1642 one of these raiding bands of Iroquois captured Father Isaac Jogues, a French Jesuit priest, who was born at Orleans, France, in 1607, and had come to Canada as a missionary. After visiting terrible tortures upon him, they carried him, mangled and bruised, as a prisoner to the Mohawk country, from which he afterward escaped, and in which he was treacherously slain on October 18, 1646, at his Mission of the Martyrs, Saint Mary's of the Mohawks, that he had founded in the month of May, that year.

While bearing Father Jogues as a prisoner to the Mohawk country, the Iroquois band reached Lake George, on August 11, 1642, and their captive on that day was the first white man to gaze upon the waters of that beautiful lake, which four years later he named the "Lake of the Blessed Sacrament." Nine years later Sir William Johnson re-christened the lake as George, in honor of George II. of England.

CHAPTER IV.

FRENCH INVASIONS OF THE MOHAWK COUNTRY—IROQUOIS RAVAGES OF CANADA.

FRENCH INVASIONS OF THE MOHAWK COUNTRY.

A solemn treaty of peace between the French and Iroquois had been negotiated in 1746 by Father Jogues, but the inveterate hate of the Iroquois soon caused them to disregard its provisions and to continue their raids into Canada with but little interruption for nearly twenty years.

In 1664, the English conquered the New Netherlands, and the Five Nations transferred their allegiance from the old to the new masters of New York without any hesitation, and continued their summer pastime of plunder and murder in Canada.

Finally aroused to resistance, the French colonists obtained aid from France, and in 1665 a veteran regiment was sent over to stop the ravages of the Iroquois. After the arrival of these troops Governor Courcelle, of Canada, in January, 1666, started with a force of four hundred troops and two hundred Algonquin Indians to invade the territory of the Five Nations. From the head of Lake Champlain he crossed the northern part of this county to Lake George, and then, by carelessness of his guides, missed the Mohawk castles and arrived near Schenectady, from which he was compelled, in February, to retreat to Canada by the way which he had come, and on the return trip his force was severely harrassed by the Iroquois, as well as suffering terribly by the weather and for want of provisions.

The fruitless winter invasion of the Mohawk country of 1666 was followed by a more successful autumn one, led by Marquis de Tracy,

whose force is placed by Johnson at six hundred, while Sylvester states that it numbered one thousand three hundred. Tracy had two pieces of artillery and only succeeded in burning the Mohawk villages, as their owners, apprised of his invasion, fled before his arrival.

IROQUOIS RAVAGE OF CANADA.

Tracy's invasion had such an effect on the Five Nations, that for nearly twenty years Canada enjoyed peace at their hands, but at the end of that time the unwise course of action pursued by Denonville, the Governor of Canada, and the weakness of that country, served as provocation and was temptation, and the relentless Iroquois sharpened up the hatchet. Once more the terrific war-whoop rang in the forest regions of the lakes as the Iroquois swept over the portage war-path in the summer of 1689. They were nine hundred strong by Johnson, while Sylvester makes them one thousand five hundred in numbers. Like the angry waters of a torrent-flooded stream spreading over all the adjoining lowland, so this fierce savage wave swept over the entire open country around Montreal, and only receded when reaching the forts before the gates of that city. Canada, hopeful of prosperity from a score of years of peace, now lay desolate and blackened beneath the scalping knife and flaming torch of a merciless savage horde.

Widely spread under the summer's sun were smoking ruins, wasted fields, and an unsepulchered host of the dead, in which were involved alike the valiant soldier, the fearless hunter and the prosperous farmer, with the busy matron, the beautiful maid and the innocent babe. Through the darkness gleamed the death fires of the unfortunate captives, where fiendish cruelty exhausted human ingenuity in the infliction of most horrible tortures. The Iroquois had paid a large installment on the debt of vengeance they owed to Champlain for his raid of 1609.

CHAPTER V.

DESTRUCTION OF SCHENECTADY — WINTHROP AND SCHUYLER'S EXPEDITIONS — FRENCH INVASION — DELLIUS LAND PATENT.

DESTRUCTION OF SCHENECTADY.

The period of French and Iroquois wars, eighty years in length, ended in 1689, when a second war period of seventy-four years commenced, which is known in the history of this country as the inter-colonial wars. During this last named period four wars were waged between French and English, called in the new world King William, Queen Ann, King George's, and the French and Indian wars. Although these wars were terminated in Europe by treaties of peace, yet fighting never totally ceased at any time between the opposing colonies in America, within the seventy-four years from 1689 until 1763; when New France ceased to exist as a political division in the new world.

King William's war opened in 1689, and in February of the following year a small detachment of French and Algonquin Indians, under Mantet and Sainte Helene, passed to the west of Washington county and surprised Schenectady. After killing sixty persons, they laid the place in ashes and retreated with upward of ninety prisoners.

WINTHROP'S EXPEDITION.

The massacre of Schenectady by the French and Indians aroused the provincial authorities of New York and Connecticut, and they resolved upon retaliatory measures by raising a force and capturing Montreal.

Gen. Fitz John Winthrop, of Connecticut, was appointed to command this force, which consisted of four hundred from New York (mostly Dutch), one hundred and thirty-five Connecticut men, and thirty "River" and

one hundred and fifty Mohawk Indians. On the 5th of August General Winthrop crossed the Hudson at the "Great Carrying Place" (Fort Edward) and, preceded by a Dutch company under Major Peter Schuyler, the next day marched to the "Forks of Wood creek," now Fort Ann. From there he marched to the mouth of Wood creek. At that place, receiving word that he would not be joined by the Seneca and Iroquois Indians at the north end of Lake Champlain, on account of small-pox breaking out in their country, he did the most sensible thing that he could do under the circumstances by resolving to abandon the expedition.

A council of war, called on the 15th, sanctioned this course, and Winthrop returned to Albany, where he was put under arrest for retreating. Before retiring from Wood creek General Winthrop sent Captain John Schuyler with forty men and one hundred and twenty Indians against any French detachment that might be at the northern part of Lake Champlain. Schuyler was soon joined by a returning party of thirteen men and five Indians, under Captain Glen, who had been on a scout, and, with this slight accession to his small force, proceeded to La Prairie, on the lake, where he inflicted some damage on the French.

SCHUYLER'S EXPEDITION.

During the next year Major Peter Schuyler collected a force of two hundred and sixty whites and Iroquois Indians, and proceeded, by the way of the portage route, from the "Great Carrying Place" to the falls of Wood creek, from which he descended the lake in a small fleet of canoes that he had built at Fort Ann. Arriving at La Prairie, he had a fight with the French, in which he had twenty-one men killed and five wounded, and was compelled to retreat.

FRENCH INVASION.

Several small Indian depredations on either side occurred during 1692, but it was reserved for the next year to witness a French winter expedition, upon quite a large scale.

De Mantelle, with a force of four hundred and twenty-five French and two hundred Huron Indians, on snow shoes and provision sledges, came over the ice of Lakes Champlain and George and pushed through the forests into the Mohawk country, where they burned several castles or forts and captured quite a number of prisoners. On their retreat, Sylvester says that Major Peter Schuyler, with a body of English and Iroquois, fought them at Greenfield Hills, in Saratoga county, on February 27, 1693; while Johnson states that five days before this the French had arrived at Lake George. Schuyler did not follow farther than the Hudson river, and at the lake the French pushed on for Ticonderoga, while the Hurons crossed to Lake Champlain. A large number of their prisoners escaped, their depot of provisions was spoiled by rain, and the invaders did not reach Montreal until March 9, after suffering great hardships.

DELLIUS LAND PATENT.

While there was a cessation in military affairs along the lakes in 1696, a move was made in a civil line that came very near transferring the entire county to one individual. Rev. Godfredius Dellius, pastor of the Reformed church at Albany, secured a patent from Governor Fletcher, for all the land north of the Saratoga patent on the east side of the Hudson, ninety miles northward, embracing more than half of Washington, all of Warren and the larger part of Essex counties, being in all two thousand square miles of territory. The quit rent to be paid to the crown yearly for this land was one raccoon skin. Dellius claimed to have purchased this land from the Mohawks prior to 1696, but the settlement would have been retarded by this grant, which was vacated by the legislature in 1698, upon the persuasion of the Earl of Bellamont. Dellius resisted this vacation, and returning to Holland, is supposed to have transferred

his claim to Rev. John Lydius, his successor in the Albany church.

King William's war, which has principally occupied this chapter, closed in 1697, by the treaty of peace, at Ryswick, in Holland, and for the remaining three years of the seventeenth century comparative quiet reigned along the northern lakes and the dense forests of Washington county, but it was only a lull preceding another oncoming storm between England and France.

CHAPTER VI.

NICHOLSON'S EXPEDITIONS — SARATOGA SETTLEMENT—CAMPBELL COLONY—LYDIUS' ESTABLISHMENT.

NICHOLSON'S EXPEDITIONS.

The waning of the light of the seventeenth century was over peaceful days, but the sun of the new century was soon obscured by clouds.

In 1702 war was declared between France and England.

It was but the second stage of the great struggle between those two great powers for territorial supremacy in America, and was known in Europe as the "War of the Spanish Succession," while in the history of this country it has place as "Queen Anne's War."

The heaviest part of this war fell upon the New England colonies, while New York was for the most part spared, which one historian says was on account of the French having made a treaty with the Iroquois, and then refraining from invading their territory.

Be it as it may, concerning the last statement, yet but few and very small war parties of either Iroquois or Hurons traveled over Washington county during Queen Anne's war.

After seven years of comparative peace had prevailed in the Upper Hudson valley, the English projected an expedition against Canada by the way of Washington county. Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania furnished fifteen hundred troops, which were joined at Albany by several independent New York companies, one hundred Mohawks, and a few British regulars. This army was commanded by Gen. Francis Nicholson, and was preceded in its march by a detachment of laborers, under Col. Peter Schuyler, who built Fort Saraghtoga on the east side of the Hudson, just below the mouth of the Batten Kill. Proceeding northward, Schuyler built stockades at Stillwater and Fort Miller falls, opened a road from the Batten Kill up to the "Great Carrying Place" at Fort Edward, where he erected Fort Nicholson, and then pushed forward to the "Forks of Wood creek," at which place he built Fort Schuyler, on the site of Fort Ann. Nicholson moved up with the main part of his army to Fort Schuyler, while a French force, reported to be sixteen hundred strong, lay on the northern part of Lake Champlain to watch his movements.

The expedition against Quebec from New England, with which Nicholson was to cooperate, failed to accomplish its purpose, and the New York forces could not move. They were soon depleted by a severe sickness which broke out in their camp, and in November retired down the river, after destroying Forts Nicholson and Schuyler, and the posts at the second carrying place.

In 1711 another expedition by sea and a land force by the lakes was projected by the English. General Nicholson was again placed in command of the land force, and arriving at the ruins of Fort Schuyler, built a new fort, called "Queen's Fort." Fearing that the Champlain route would be unhealthful, Nicholson's army, then increased to four thousand, took up its line of march to Lake George, but ere reaching its shore, learned of the English fleet, intended to operate against Quebec, being shattered at sea. This news caused

Nicholson to abandon "Queen's Fort," and to disband his army at Albany.

Fort Saraghtoga remained as the northern outpost of the Hudson river settlements, and two years later Queen Anne's war was terminated by the peace of Utrecht in 1713. Desultory fighting still continued along the New England and western frontiers, but Washington county and the northern lake region enjoyed peace for over thirty years, during which time the French sought to effect a settlement on the lake territory whose ownership had not been definitely settled by the peace of Utrecht. In 1731 the Governor of Canada built a fort at Crown Point, around which was planted a French settlement. This move alarmed the colonists as moving the French center of military operations so much nearer Albany, but the legislature and governor of New York were engaged in a constant conflict with each other and nothing was done toward building a fort at Ticonderoga as a check to French aggression. The building of the Crown Point fort was but a part of the grand design of France to found a mighty empire in the great extent of country watered by the Saint Lawrence, the Great Lakes and the Mississippi, and having for its eastern boundary the Appalachian mountain system.

The only means used by New York to counteract the French move at Crown Point was to countenance a settlement by the Schuylers at Fort Saraghtoga and invite "Loyal Protestant Highlanders" to settle on the lands between the Hudson and the northern lakes.

SARATOGA SETTLEMENT.

The Schuylers, some years after the peace of Utrecht, were instrumental in securing the settlement of a tract of land at the fort of that name on the east side of the Hudson river in what is now the town of Easton. This was the pioneer settlement of the county and was extended to the western side of the river. Nothing definite can be obtained of the year of its settlement, and its total destruction in 1745, led to its being confounded, in after years, with the Saratoga settlement and village on the west side of the river.

CAMPBELL COLONY.

In 1737, Capt. Laughlin Campbell, a soldier of great courage, visited Washington county in response to the invitation of the New York authorities to Scotch Highlanders to settle there. Being pleased with the country, he was promised, according to his account, a grant of thirty thousand acres for colony use for survey fees and quit rent by Lieutenant Governor Clark. Campbell then returned to Scotland, sold his property, raised a colony of four hundred and twenty-three adults, and, with a part of them, came the next year to New York, where Governor Clark insisted on full fees and a share in the land. Campbell refused to comply with these terms, likely not having the money to pay the fees demanded, and Clark recommended the legislature to grant the colony assistance, but that body, then at war with the governor, declined to respond, as the money, they suspected, would have to go to the colonial officials for fees. The colonists were obliged to separate to earn their living, and Campbell died in poverty, but his account of his treatment is, in all probability, correct, for the colonial officials then in office enjoyed an unenviable reputation for double-dealing and charging extortionate fees.

LYDIUS' ESTABLISHMENT.

At some time between 1730 and 1744, according to all accounts, Col. John Henry Lydius, son of Rev. John Lydius, came to the site of Fort Nicholson and built a fortified house as a trading post, where he enjoyed a large trade with both the Iroquois and the Canadian Indians, as he sold goods cheaper than the French traders. He claimed the vast Dellius tract of land in right of his father, who had purchased the title of Rev. Dellius, the patentee.

The legislature did not recognize Lydius as

the owner of the land, and in 1740 granted twelve thousand acres of the tract comprising the larger part of the town of Fort Edward to John and Philip Schuyler and others. The next year Samuel Bayard obtained a grant of one thousand three hundred acres, extending into the very heart of Colonel Lydius' settlement. The Hoosick and the Rensselaer patents were granted about 1740, and part of these tracts extended into the towns of Cambridge and White Creek.

The selfish course of the colonial officials, the war between the governor and assembly, and the likelihood of war breaking out at any time on the frontier, where the tomahawk and scalping-knife of the cruel Indian would play an important part, had prevented any considable settlement in the decades succeeding the treaty of Utrecht.

CHAPTER VII.

DESTRUCTION OF OLD SARATOGA — FORT CLINTON — FRENCH EXPEDITIONS — ENGLISH ABANDONMENT OF THE COUNTY.

DESTRUCTION OF OLD SARATOGA.

The slow progress of settlement was arrested in 1744 by the outbreak of war again between France and England, in Europe, over the Austrian Succession, and which soon extended to the colonies, where it was known by the name of King George's war.

The preceding colonial war had been noted for attempted English invasions of Canada by the way of Lake Champlain, but King George's war was to be distinguished in the upper Hudson valley only by French invasions and the total abandonment of Washington county in 1747 by the English.

Soon after war was declared, Indian scouting parties lurked about Lydius' post and Fort Saraghtoga, but did no damage. The next year Colonel Philip Schuyler repaired and strengthened the forts at Saratoga, which were attacked, captured and destroyed on November 28, 1745 (New Style), by M. Marin and a force of three hundred French and as many Algonquin Indians. M. Marin's original destination was Connecticut, but on his march he changed his plan and attacked Saratoga, which lay on both sides of the Hudson, with a fort on each side. There were about thirty families in the settlement, and Colonel Philip Schuyler, refusing to surrender, was shot down in his brick house on the west side of the Hudson, according to Lossing and others, while Johnson is strongly of the opinion that his residence was on the east side of the Hudson, as well as that most of the settlement was on the Batten Kill on the east, and not on the Fish Kill on the west side of the river.

Marin captured one hundred and nine prisoners and retreated by Lake Champlain to Canada. No attempt at pursuit was made.

FORT CLINTON.

In the spring of 1746, Fort Clinton was built near the ruins of one of the Saratoga forts, to protect the cultivation of the cleared fields of the destroyed settlement. Fort Clinton was named for Governor George Clinton (father of Sir Henry Clinton), cost three hundred and seventy-five dollars, and was one hundred and fifty feet long by one hundred and forty feet in width, with six wooden redoubts for barracks, and mounting six twelve-pound and six eighteen-pound cannon.

The location of Fort Clinton has been a matter of some dispute. Johnson says the fort was on the east side, while Sylvester claims that it was on the west side of the Hudson.

FRENCH EXPEDITIONS.

During the year 1746 over twenty small French and Indian expeditions passed over the soil of the county to attack the settlers

along the frontiers of New York and Massachusetts, and one force four hundred and fifty strong, under Monsieur de Mery, camped on Wood creek, into which they felled the trees growing on its banks for several miles up from the mouth, so as to render its navigation impracticable to any English expedition moving against Canada by that route.

War parties of the French and Indians continued throughout the next year to pass to their work of plunder and murder, but the only one that inflicted any damage in the county was that of Saint Luc, who, in July, 1647, made his way stealthily to the vicinity of Fort Clinton, with twenty Canadians and two hundred Indians. He had six of his warriors in the night approach close to the fort, and in the morning they fired on two men who came out of the fort and then rose up and fled, drawing slowly after them one hundred and twenty of the garrison into an ambush prepared by the French leader. The French and Indians fired, and then closed in with their tomahawks, killing twenty-eight and capturing forty-five on the spot, while many others were drowned or shot while trying to swim the river. Saint Luc's loss was one Indian killed and five wounded.

The French leader remained near Fort Clinton until he ascertained that there were over one hundred and fifty men yet in the garrison—a force too strong for him to attack while it was behind the walls of the fort—and then retreated leisurely, with his prisoners, to Canada.

ENGLISH ABANDONMENT OF THE COUNTY.

The English continued to hold Fort Clinton until October, when Governor Clinton, upon the plea that the assembly had not voted money enough to keep it up, ordered the cannon and stores removed and the troops withdrawn to Albany. As the last of the garrison withdrew the torch was applied, by the governor's orders, and the fort was burned to the ground.

Thus the first English occupation was of short duration, not lasting much over ten years at the farthest.

The next year the war was closed by the treaty of peace signed at Aix la Chapelle, and the French and Indian war parties ceased to pass through the county, but the distrust caused by the inefficient action of the New York authorities was sufficient to discourage all attempts at further settlement, until provincial affairs should be in better shape.

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CHAPTER VIII.

BATTLE OF LAKE GEORGE—ROGERS, PUTNAM, AND STARK'S RANGERS—FALL OF FORT WILLIAM HENRY—ABERCROMBIE AND AMHERST'S CAMPAIGNS.

BATTLE OF LAKE GEORGE.

The last of three peace intervals between the four inter-colonial wars that constituted the great struggle for territorial supremacy between France and England in North America, lasted but six years. The first two of these wars were fought while Louis XIV., the "Grand Monarque," was on the throne of France. During his minority and early reign, his minister, Cardinal Mazarin, kept peace with England, because Cromwell was too powerful to be encountered, but in his later years, when dictating law to Europe, Louis foolishly refused to acknowledge the Prince of Orange as William III. of England. From that day his power waned and the House of Bourbon was doomed to fall. Under his profligate successor, Louis XVI., the struggle was continued with England, ruled by the

House of Brunswick. The third war had been fought, and now the fourth, last and greatest of these wars, was about to begin. The first three wars had their origin in Europe, but the fourth, known in this country as the French and Indian war, originated in America in 1754, in the contest of the Virginians and French over the Monongahela valley in southwestern Pennsylvania.

Northward along the entire frontier line the contest spread and raged for two years before a formal declaration of war was made between France and England, although during this time, while Louis XVI. and George II. were expressing friendship for each other, they were sending large bodies of troops to help their respective North American colonies in their great struggle.

During the last peace period the Mohicans, by permission of the Mohawks, had hunting camps in the county, and a dim tradition exists of a settlement beginning in the town of Greenwich on the Schuyler patent, where, in all probability, a few settlers may have struggled back to the devastated fields of the Saratoga settlement.

In 1755 England planned three expeditions against the French in America. The third of these expeditions was placed under command of Maj. Gen. William Johnson, and had for its object the capture of Crown Point. On August 14, 1755, General Johnson arrived at the site of Fort Edward, where General Lyman had erected Fort Lyman on the site of Fort Nicholson, near the site of Lydius' establishment. By August 25th Johnson had over four thousand troops, consisting of two Connecticut, three Massachusetts, a Rhode Island, a New Hampshire, and a New York regiment, the latter of which contained three Connecticut companies. Two hundred and fifty Mohawk braves joined the expedition under command of the celebrated King Hendrick. General Johnson, on the 25th, moved with two thousand five hundred troops and his Indians toward Lake George, where he arrived on the 28th, and encamped within the territory of Warren county. A few days later he was joined by Gen. Phineas Lyman, with additional reinforcements, and Colonel Blanchard was left in command of Fort Lyman.

The departure of Johnson was reported to Baron Dieskau, "the Dutch-Frenchman," as a retreat to Albany. The French commander, upon this intelligence, resolved to divide his force, and with one part of it capture Fort Lyman. This course of action was resolved upon against the positive command of the governor of Canada. Dieskau, with twelve hundred and eighty Canadians and Indians, landed at South Bay, on the 4th of September, and the next day took up their march for Fort Lyman, where they arrived on the 7th. His six hundred Indians refused to attack the fort — really on account of its cannon — as property of King George, but offered to attack Johnson (as they supposed he had no cannon), as he was on French territory. Dieskau was compelled to give up the attack on the fort, and seek battle with Johnson. Moving toward Lake George the next day he learned that Johnson had started one thousand men, under Colonel Williams and King Hendrick, to relieve the fort, and planted an ambuscade into which the English and Indians fell, at Bloody Pond, in the edge of Warren county. Williams and King Hendrick were killed, and their force nearly all destroyed. After this signal victory the obstinate and rash Dieskau pressed forward to the assault of Johnson's fortified camp, where he was wounded and captured, and his force defeated and scattered. The battle of Lake George raged from noon till four o'clock, and was determined by a charge of the English after repulsing several desperate French assaults. Johnson was wounded early in the fight, and Lyman really won the victory. The French and Indians retreated toward South Bay, but one detachment was surprised at Bloody Pond, and routed by a detachment of English sent out from Fort

Lyman, under Captain McGuinness. From South Bay the remnant of the French and Indian force returned in their boats to Crown Point.

Johnson ignored General Lyman in his report of the battle, and treated him with great shabbiness in changing the name of Fort Lyman to that of Fort Edward, for Edward, Duke of York. Johnson was made a baron and given a gratuity of five thousand pounds for winning the battle of Lake George — the only English victory of that year, and Lyman, the true hero, went unnoticed alike by the Provincial authorities and the Crown.

Johnson wisely refrained from attacking Crown Point with his force, as the French had as many men as he had, and the advantage of their fortifications. Reinforcements came so late in the season that after building Fort William Henry, on Lake George, Johnson returned to Albany and disbanded his army.

During the latter part of the year Captains Robert Rogers and Israel Putnam, and Lieutenants John Stark and Noah Grant (great-grandfather of General U. S. Grant) led numerous successful scouting expeditions toward Ticonderoga.

Dissatisfaction prevailed at Johnson's failure to capture Crown Point, and in 1756, the colonies raised six thousand troops, who were sent to Fort Edward, under command of Gen. Seth Winslow of Massachusetts. There Winslow was soon joined by Gen. James Abercrombie with a body of British regulars. General Abercrombie assumed command and marched to Fort William Henry, where he allowed the daring and intrepid Marquis de Montcalm, the commander of the French forces, to completely outwit him in every way and capture Oswego, on Lake Ontario. Abercrombie was too slow to attempt anything, and the Earl of Loudon, commander-in-chief, was less energetic, so the army, after laying at Fort William Henry till fall, was marched back to Albany and disbanded.

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ROGERS, PUTNAM AND STARK'S RANGERS.

While the imbecility of the English commanders was inviting defeat at the hands of the French, there were three partisan leaders — Rogers, Putnam and Stark — whose daring scouts and successful fights taught the enemy respect for provincial prowess. In June, 1756, Rogers and Putnam, with two pieces of light artillery and one hundred men, at the narrows of Lake Champlain, ambushed Saint Luc with a force of several hundred French and Indians, and killed a large number, besides sinking many boats. They also passed Crown Point in the night and raided into the edge of Canada. In January, 1757, Rogers and Stark, with seventy-four men, on snow-shoes, successfully attacked a French party on the ice between Ticonderoga and Crown Point, but one French soldier escaped, and a force of two hundred and fifty men, on snow-shoes, were sent to capture the audacious rangers. A battle of four hours, in snow four feet deep, followed; the French drew off and the rangers retreated. Rogers was wounded early in the fight, and Stark (second lieutenant) won the victory and conducted the retreat. In March, Captain Stark prevented the surprise and probable capture of Fort William Henry by Vaudreuil and a force of one thousand five hundred French and Indians, who came from Ticonderoga on snow-shoes, along Lake Champlain, and through the towns of Dresden and Fort Ann. Stark, by a ruse, kept his company of New Hampshire Scotch-Irish from getting drunk on Saint Patrick's day, and thus had sober sentinels, while the regulars were all hopelessly drunk. After a few days investment of the fort the French burned a lot of vessels and retreated.

FALL OF FORT WILLIAM HENRY.

During 1757, Abercrombie remained at Albany and sent Gen. Daniel Webb, with some regiments of British regulars and several thousand of provincial troops, to Fort Ed-

ward. Webb had distinguished himself the preceding year by a rapid flight down the Mohawk valley when no enemy was in pursuit, and hence was not popular with either soldiers or colonists.

Montcalm frightened Webb from all offensive operations by two swift and bloody raids. Lieutenant Marin, the daring French partisan, on July 25th landed at South Bay with two hundred French and Indians and killed nearly all of sixty men of a patrol and guard in sight of Fort Edward, where cautious Webb would not allow any of his regiments to go out and make short work of the butcher. On July 25th, the second raid was made under Lieutenant Corbierie, who with fifty French and two hundred Ottawas, came up Lake George to near Sabbath Day point and ambushed the barges, carrying a New Jersey regiment, three hundred strong, under Col. John Parker, killing one hundred and thirty-one and capturing one hundred and fifty-seven, with a loss of only one Indian wounded.

Webb was most terribly frightened, and, going to Fort William Henry, his fears were not lessened any by learning there of an advancing French force. He immediately returned to Fort Edward and dispatched a Scotch regiment to reinforce it, while he sent expresses through all the colonies calling for reinforcements, which were promptly raised, to the extent of twenty thousand, and sent, although arriving too late to be of any use.

In the meantime Montcalm swiftly ascended Lake George and surrounded Fort William Henry with seven thousand five hundred troops, of which one thousand eight hundred were Indians. General Webb lay quaking in his trenches at Fort Edward, with five thousand men, and informed Colonel Munro, commanding Fort William Henry, that he could not relieve him until the militia arrived, and if he could not hold out till then he must make the best terms of surrender that he could. Putnam and Sir William Johnson on the 8th obtained permission to raise volunteers and advance to the relief of Munro, but when they drew out a considerable force to start, Webb countermanded the permission and ordered the troops back. The next day Munro surrendered, with two thousand two hundred men, under stipulations that his troops should retire the next day, with their arms and baggage, to Fort Edward. The retreat the next day was turned into a flight, and the larger part were massacred by the Indians.

This massacre is the one dark stain on the otherwise bright character of Montcalm, who did not prevent it, while it is alike disgraceful to two thousand troops, with arms in their hands, to allow themselves to be butchered by an inferior force of Indians unless they feared to resist, under the impression if they did so the French would open fire on them.

Webb was relieved of his command by Lyman, but escaped punishment and even censure, although ordered to England.

The army and the militia returned to Albany and were disbanded. A strong garrison was left at Fort Edward, and Putnam and Rogers, with their rangers, were stationed along the northern frontier. Putnam, in November, saved Captain Little's detachment from capture by Levis, who, in that month, made a dash into the neighborhood of Fort Edward with several hundred French and Indians.

Disaster to the English arms had marked the year 1757, but three years of repeated reverses were now to be succeeded by two years of victories, as Pitt had become prime minister; and under his genius success was to be organized. Loudon was removed and Abercrombie given the chief command in his place.

Lord Howe led the advance of Abercrombie's army to Lake George, on June 22, 1758, and shortly after this Putnam, with fifty men, was sent by Howe to guard the head of Lake Champlain and prevent French reconnoitering there. Fifteen of his men became sick, and

with the other thirty-five he erected a stone wall at Fiddler's Elbow, three-quarters of a mile below Whitehall. Ambushing his wall with pine, the sturdy Putnam waited until fate sent no less a foe than the dreaded Marin or "Molang," with five hundred French and Indians. It took Marin nearly twelve hours to dislodge Putnam, and cost him nearly two hundred men, while the rangers had but two men wounded.

ABERCROMBIE'S CAMPAIGN.

On July 28, 1758, Abercrombie's army arrived at Fort Edward. He had the 27th, 44th, 46th, 55th and 80th regiments of regulars, two battalions of the 60th and 42d Highlanders, or the celebrated "Black Watch," six thousand five hundred men, all told, and the flower of the British army. Ten thousand provincial troops and five hundred Iroquois, commanded by Sir William Johnson, were with him. A magnificent army, if it only had had a commander of any military ability at its head.

On July 7, Abercrombie crossed Lake George and landed unopposed. Montcalm had only three thousand men, but he was an host within himself. In the skirmishing that ensued after the landing, Lord Howe, the idol of the English army, was killed. On the 8th, "Flung with blundering bolt-headness against a rude intrenchment protected by *abatis* and defended by only three thousand Frenchmen and Canadians, under the fiery Montcalm, the sixteen thousand British and Americans wore out the long, hot summer afternoon in hopeless attacks, and retreated at night with the loss of two thousand men, while that of the enemy scarcely reached three hundred."

Abercrombie retreated after his defeat, and later threw up fortifications at the head of Lake George, which he occupied until fall. He then marched his army back to Albany.

Before Abercrombie retreated from the county, he allowed Colonel Bradstreet to collect a small force and proceed to Lake Ontario, where he captured Fort Frontenac, with some cannon and a large amount of military stores.

Also, while Abercrombie was at the head of Lake George, Saint Luc, on July 30, at the head of a large body of Canadians, destroyed a train between Fort Edward and Lake George, taking one hundred and ten scalps and eighty-four prisoners. Putnam and Rogers were selected to make the pursuit, with five hundred men, but they were not soon enough to intercept the French at South Bay. They then divided their force and scouted for a short time, when they re-united on information of Marin being in the vicinity with five hundred French and Indians. Marin formed an ambuscade, into which Putnam ran unsuspectingly, but the rangers soon withdrew, and desperate fighting ensued in which Putnam was captured. The French finally retreated and took with them Putnam, whom Marin saved from the stake to which the Indians had tied him, and around which they had built a fire to burn him.

AMHERST'S CAMPAIGN.

In October, 1758, Gen. Jeffrey Amherst superseded Abercrombie, and while brave and energetic, yet was a man of no great military ability. The next spring another army moved from Albany, and in June arrived at Fort Edward, where Amherst rested for a few days. He then marched for Lake George with six thousand British and nine thousand provincial troops. Crossing the lake he appeared successively before Ticonderoga and Crown Point, each of which was abandoned to him, as their garrisons combined only twenty-three hundred strong, fell back to aid in the defence of Quebec.

Amherst now showed his lack of generalship by halting at Crown Point on the first of August, and instead of pressing forward to aid Wolfe at Quebec, actually gave up his campaign, and after building a fort or two, re-

turned to Albany, where he went into winter quarters.

The next spring Colonel Haviland led a small force through Washington county to Canada, while General Amherst went with the main army by the way of Oswego and appearing before the walls of Montreal, where he was joined by Murray's army from Quebec. Montreal surrendered without offering any resistance, and the war was virtually ended in America, although peace was not declared until three years later. Amherst being in chief command at the close of the struggle was made a baronet, and afterward received the title of lord. "But it has been truly said that if Wolfe had been such a soldier as Amherst, the Gibralter of America would not have been captured, and history has justly flung her laurels on the corpse of the hero of Quebec, rather than bind with them the brow of the cautious and successful commander-in-chief."

The French and Indian war of America, known in Europe as the "Seven Year's War," had closed, and its results in America had largely changed the political map of the country. Louis XVI. had able generals, but too few soldiers, in Canada to hold that country against the English. If instead of sending one hundred thousand soldiers to defend his European friends and three thousand to Canada, he had sent more regiments to America, New France might not have been swept from the map of the new world. Likewise if France had accepted a water line boundary instead of a mountain one in 1754 the French and Indian war would have likely been deferred for some years. The Indian war period lasted eighty years, and the Inter-colonial war period had now closed after fifty-four years of duration. Each of these periods was opened by a single shot upon whose flight hung momentous destinies. The echo of the one shot — Champlain's — died only when Quebec fell; the echo of the other — Washington's — rung until Yorktown made supreme the cause of American Independence.

CHAPTER IX.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS — PROVINCIAL AND ARTILLERY PATENTS — NEW HAMPSHIRE GRANTS.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

The capture of Canada and the prospect of peace between France and England led immediately to the permanent settlement of the central and southern parts of Washington county.

During the year 1761 settlers came a second time to the Saratoga tract on the Hudson, and James Turner and Alexander Conkey, from Pelham, Massachusetts, located a colony site on the flats where Salem village now stands, while some families settled in Cambridge, and Major Philip Skene brought thirty families and founded Skenesborough (Whitehall) settlement.

In 1763 peace was declared, and under the royal proclamation issued offering land in America without fee to all British officers and soldiers serving in the French and Indian war, large tracts were set aside in Washington county for them.

Two years later quite a tide of emigration set in toward Washington county. The children of Captain Laughlin Campbell settled on ten thousand acres granted them in Argyle. Major Skene had brought quite a number of negroes to his settlement, where part of his colony had died from an unhealthy location, and was pushing forward his work with energy. James Bradshaw had settled in Kingsbury. The advance of the colony from Pelham, Massachusetts, had arrived in the Salem country, which they named White Creek; and at the same time Dr. Thomas Clark came with a colony of Scotch-Irish and settled among them, called the section New Perth. Scotch Highlanders, mostly of the 77th regiment, commence to settle on the military patents granted in the county.

In 1768 Albert Baker settled at Sandy Hill. In the next year a colony of Irish Methodists located near Ash Grove, and the smoke from the settler's cabin rose in every valley in the county by 1767, so rapidly had population poured from New England and New York, and from Scotland and the north of Ireland.

PROVINCIAL AND ARTILLERY PATENTS.

The Saratoga, Hoosick, Walloomsac, Schuyler and Bayard patents, all granted by 1740, were still in force.

The Cambridge patent for thirty-five thousand five hundred acres in Cambridge and White Creek was granted to a Connecticut colony on July 21, 1761.

The Anaquassacook patent for ten thousand acres in Jackson and White Creek was granted to ten parties from Schenectady on May 11, 1762.

The Kingsbury patent of twenty-six thousand acres in the town of Kingsbury was granted to James Bradshaw and others on May 11, 1762.

The Campbell patent for ten thousand acres in Argyle, now in Greenwich, was granted to the children of Captain Laughlin Campbell in the autumn of 1763.

The Turner patent of twenty-five thousand acres in Salem was granted to James Turner and others in 1764.

The Provincial patent for twenty-six thousand acres in the town of Hartford was specially granted to twenty-six New York infantry officers in May, 1764.

The Artillery patent of twenty-four thousang acres in Fort Ann was granted to twenty-four New York artillery officers in 1764.

The Argyle patent of forty-seven thousand four hundred and fifty acres in Argyle was granted to the descendants of Captain Campbell's colony in May, 1764.

The Skenesborough patent of twenty-five thousand acres, now in the town of Whitehall, was granted to Major Skene in the spring of 1765.

The rest of the county, aside from the patents named, was nearly all set apart to British officers and soldiers under the royal proclamation.

Some of these patentees in addition to the fees of seventy-five dollars per each thousand acres, had to deed an undivided half as a bribe to the New York authorities in order to secure any patent at all. No price, however, was asked for any of the land, only a small quit rent each year was to be paid in addition to the fees.

NEW HAMPSHIRE GRANTS.

After the close of the French and Indian war the old boundary trouble between New York and New Hampshire was revived, and the eastern part of the territory of Washington county was in the disputed strip. The controversy arose in 1749, when New Hampshire put forth her claim of her western boundary being within eighteen miles of the Hudson river, and New York claimed eastward to the Connecticut river above the colony of Massachusetts. New Hampshire asked a very low quit rent of nine pence per hundred acres, while New York assessed for the same amount of land the sum of two shillings six pence.

In 1751 both colonial governments appealed to the "Lords of Trade" in London to decide the controversy, which that remarkably dilatory body naturally delayed doing until 1764, when George III. issued an order in council declaring that New York extended to the Connecticut river. But afterward the Crown ordered New York to issue no more grants until further orders. This kept the dissention alive between the adherents of each side, and on October 29, 1771, Ethen Allen and others of the New Hampshire settlers invaded east Hebron and tore down the house of Corporal Charles Hutchinson, beside driving away some eight or nine families. A squire's warrant was issued and twenty pounds reward were offered for the raiders, but they laughed

at both and remained unmolested on the eastern border of the county.

The final result of the controversy was the establishment of the disputed land east of Washington county as an independent territory that afterward under the name of Vermont, became the first State admitted into the Union.

CHAPTER X.

COUNTY FORMATION UNDER NAME OF CHARLOTTE.

The supposition has been advanced that the idea of getting a new set of officers nearer to the Hampshire Grant troubles, than the Albany county officials, might have had something to do with the erection of Washington county under the name of Charlotte by legislative enactment, on March 12, 1772. The county was taken from Albany and received the name of Charlotte, in honor of Queen Charlotte, of England, the wife of George III., and a native of Mecklenburg-Strelitz.

The north line of the county was the south boundary line of Canada until it struck the Green Mountains, which formed the eastern boundary down to the west line of Cumberland county, and then west to the south line of Princetown, in which it struck the Batten Kill, and from a point on that stream ran north to a point three and three-sixteenths miles east of the mouth of Stony run. From there it ran west to the mouth of Stony run on the Hudson, and then followed that river up to the northwest corner of the town of Luzerne, Warren county, ran west along the north line of Saratoga county, its northwest corner, and north along the present west line of Warren county, extended to the Canada line.

Thus constituted Charlotte county contained all of the present Washington county, except the towns of Easton, Cambridge, Jackson, White Creek, and the southwest part of Greenwich, which remained in Albany county, while to the northward it included all Warren, Essex, and Clinton, and the eastern part of Franklin county, and eastward embraced all the western part of Vermont, north from the corner of Jackson. The Green mountains was its eastern boundary line, and its territory was sufficiently ample to have constituted a State.

A year passed away before any effort was made toward the appointment of county officers and the location for the seat of justice. Major Skene sought to have the county seat located at Skenesborough, and also desired to receive the appointment of first judge, but was disappointed in both objects, as Philip Schuyler received the judgeship and Fort Edward was designated as the temporary county seat.

The first court convened with Judge William Durer on the bench, in place of Schuyler, who was sick. Philip Lansing was sheriff, Patrick Smith clerk, and Ebenezer Clark, Alex. McNaughton and Jacob Marsh were the justices present. The grand jury was Archibald Campbell, foreman; Michael Huffnagle, Robert Gordon, Albert Baker, David Watkins, Joseph McCracken, Joshua Conkey, Jeremiah Burrows, Levi Stockwell, Levi Crocker, Moses Martin, Alex. Gilchrist, and Daniel Smith.

In the meantime the border troubles increased and criminals of many kinds became so numerous as to defy the civil authorities. In March, 1775, Judge Durer held a court under the bayonets of Captain Mott's company of British regulars, who had been stopped by him on their way to Ticonderoga, and indictments were found against the guilty parties, who were never apprehended on account of the breaking out of the Revolutionary struggle. These outlaws had broken up the Cumberland county court, but found William Durer, the East Indian soldier, a man not easily to be intimidated.

The leading men of the new county were: Major Skene, Dr. Clark, Judge William Durer, Mr. Embury and Dr. John Williams, a young English physician, who had settled at Salem

in 1773. Dr. Williams and Judge Durer, although but recently from England, both embraced the cause of the colonial struggle then rapidly gathering force for the Revolutionary trial by arms. It is a question with some that if Skene had been treated more leniently at the start that he would have cast in his fortunes with the Continental cause.

CHAPTER XI.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE REVOLUTION — BURGOYNE'S INVASION — BATTLE OF FORT ANN — BURGOYNE'S SLOW ADVANCE — MURDER OF JANE McCREA — BENNINGTON — SARATOGA — UNION CONVENTION — REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE REVOLUTION.

The French and Indian war was the splendid training school in which the thirteen colonies fitted themselves for their oncoming magnificent and successful struggle for independence from Great Britain.

From weight of numbers and aggressiveness of character, three elements of American civilization — the Puritan, the Cavalier and the Scotch-Irish — were predominent factors in organizing armed resistance to parliamentary usurpations and carrying on in America the Revolutionary struggle against the armies of England.

The Dutch of New York, the Catholics of Maryland, and French Huguenots of Georgia and the Carolinas, in proportion to their numbers, bore well their part in the great contest.

The Puritan of New England received the first shock of the contest that was carried southward to its termination. The Cavalier, like the Puritan, fought chiefly in his own territory, but the Scotch-Irish from their center in western North Carolina spread along the Allegheny mountains both northward and southward, and fought from Bennington to King's mountain, at which places they turned the tides of war that led to the surrenders of Burgoyne and Cornwallis.

The spring of 1775 was one of event in Washington county.

Fast-flying steeds along the forest roads of the county carried the news of Lexington to every settlement, and the mass of the people, under the leadership of Dr. Williams and Judge Durer, resolved to support the cause of the men of New England. Event rapidly followed event, and on the 10th of May canoes came up Lake Champlain with the tidings of the fall of Ticonderoga to the forces of Ethan Allen and Benedict Arnold.

A respectable minority of the citizens were slow to give up their loyalty to the king. They were mostly Scotch and English, and among their number were Dr. Clark and Major Skene, who was then absent in England it was asserted to secure the establishment of a new province, by the name of Ticonderoga, and obtain the governorship of the same. His tenantry, on the 13th of May, were surprised by the arrival in their midst of Captain Herrick's company of west Massachusetts men, who assumed the major's absence as an indisputable evidence of Toryism and confiscated a considerable portion of his property, including the splendid Spanish horse which was shot under Arnold when he was wounded at the second battle of Stillwater. They also took his son, Andrew P., fifty of his tenants, and twelve of his negroes as prisoners, and carried to Arnold the major's schooner, which became the flag-ship of the miniature American navy on Lake Champlain. Shortly after this Major Skene arrived at New York, where he was arrested and thrown into prison, while his papers were seized and examined. If they contained his commission as governor of Ticonderoga, embracing northern New York and the New Hampshire grants, it would have been destroyed or kept secret by the Continental authorities in order not to offend New York and New Hampshire.

The county committee met on the 15th of August, 1775, at Dorset's in the "Grants," but only acted for the western part of the county, and provided that every able-bodied man from sixteen to sixty should be enrolled and drilled once a month. It also recommended the raising of a regiment of militia in the western part of the county, to be commanded by Dr. John Williams.

During 1775, General Montgomery and General Schuyler passed through the county on their way to join the northern army in Canada, and were followed during the autumn by small bodies of troops and scanty supply trains. The capture of Montreal raised hope, but the death of Montgomery and the defeat at Quebec sickened anticipation in the hearts of the Whigs.

The year 1776, although it gave definite purpose and a grand object to the men of the colonies by the Declaration of Independence, yet closed in Charlotte county with ominous threatenings of British raids over the old War-path of America. The Charlotte County Rangers guarded the lake frontier, and the county assessed a home bounty for volunteers for the northern army as follows in the different districts in proportion to their number of voters:

Districts.	*Voters.*	*Bounty.*
Argyle	.90	£6 14 s.
Black Creek	.36	2 14
Camden	.12	10
Granville	.30	2 0
Kingsbury	.75	5 7
New Perth	.160	12 0
Skenesborough	.41	3 1½
Total	464	32 6½

There was a small property qualification on voters for the legislature which this list represented, and making allowance for the few non-freeholders, the population of the county must have been about three thousand.

While the New Englanders and a small portion of the Scotch were ardent patriots, yet the larger body of the Scotch preserved neutrality in the Revolutionary struggle, and a portion of them became active Tories. The disaffected and British element were mainly resident in Wood Creek valley, and the northern part of them settled part of the county.

Jonathan and David Jones were Tory leaders in Kingsbury and Fort Edward, where they raised a company of fifty men, ostensibly to serve at Ticonderoga, but which they marched past that fort to join the British in Canada, where Jonathan was commissioned as a captain and David as a lieutenant in the English forces.

This company came with Burgoyne's army of invasion, and David Jones attained a world-wide celebrity in connection with the tragic fate of Jane McCrea.

Another Tory or Royalist company was raised in Washington county by Capt. Justus Sherwood and joined the English army, serving in Colonel Peter's regiment. Some of Sherwood's men were from the southern part of the county.

BURGOYNE'S INVASION.

In the meantime the New Hampshire grants had declared themselves an independent State under the name of New Connecticut, which was soon changed to that of Vermont, and although Congress refused to recognize them and New York was unable to enforce authority over them, yet considerable local trouble existed over the matter in Charlotte county, whose officers finally confined their jurisdiction to the western part of their territory.

Great uneasiness prevailed among the Whigs on the report of an advancing English and Indian army, but they placed great hopes on the fortress of Ticonderoga being strong enough to stay the dark and deathful wave of threatened invasion.

They were, however, doomed to a dreadful disappointment.

The English projected two grand campaigns for 1777, the first under Howe to capture

Philadelphia, and the second under Burgoyne to move from Canada, and in connection with the forces of Clinton at New York, secure the line of the Hudson river, thus separating communication between the New England and the Middle States.

Gen. John Burgoyne landed in Canada, and in June came up Lake Champlain with an army of nearly ten thousand men, composed of the 9th, 20th, 21st, 24th, 47th, 53d and 62d regiments of British regulars, dismounted German dragoons, Hessian rifles, mixed Brunswickers, some Canadians, and five hundred Indians under the partisan Saint Luc, then sixty-six years of age.

Schuyler, commander of the northern department, made his headquarters at Fort Edward, and engaged energetically in collecting and hurrying up men and provisions from the colonies, while he placed the command of Ticonderoga under Saint Clair, who had two thousand five hundred regulars and six hundred militia under him on July 1st. The Charlotte county regiment, under Colonel Williams, was ordered out and stationed at Castleton and Ticonderoga.

General Burgoyne profiting by one mistake of General Abercrombie, did not assault Ticonderoga, and taking advantage of another mistake made by Generals Amherst, Schuyler and Saint Clair and their engineers in not fortifying Mount Defiance, only fifteen hundred feet away, took possession of that frowning height during the night of the 4th. On the 5th British cannon were being placed in position to open fire into the great fortress, and on the night of the same day Saint Clair retreated. He left Ticonderoga with some of its stores to the peaceable possession of the English.

Schuyler and Saint Clair were denounced all through the country for the loss of Ticonderoga. They were both patriotic and brave, yet in this case it would have been better generalship of Schuyler to have been at Ticonderoga than at Fort Edward, and Saint Clair should have consulted his engineer and not allowed a frowning height within fifteen hundred feet of his fort to have been peaceably occupied by the British.

General Saint Clair's line of retreat from Hubbardstown, Vermont, was through Hartford and Greenville to Fort Edward.

The stores were brought in a fleet of two hundred batteaux, protected by five galleys, on the 6th, to Skenesborough. Colonel Long's force then was largely composed of invalids, but he completed the transfer of the stores to Wood creek before the arrival of the British frigates Royal George and Invincible. Three of the galleys were blown up and two surrendered, while Long dismantled his fort, which he set on fire, together with the mills, iron works and shipping, unable to escape up Wood creek, and retreated to Fort Ann. A detachment of the English went in boats up South bay, with the idea of crossing the ridge from there and striking Wood creek in time to cut off Long's retreat, but failed to accomplish their design.

BATTLE OF FORT ANN.

Col. Henry K. Van Rensselaer, the father of Gen. Solomon Van Rensselaer, of the war of 1812, commanded at Fort Ann, and with five hundred militia from the manor of Rensselaer and five hundred of Long's convalescent Continentals, met the British advance one-half mile below the fort on July 8. The British force consisted of eight hundred of the 9th regiment, commanded by Colonel Hill. Long received the British attack while Van Rensselaer crossed the creek and poured in a heavy fire. The British then charged, were repulsed, and the Americans, following that advantage, encircled and drove them slowly up a steep, rocky hill, from which perilous position they were rescued by the arrival of a band of Indians. The Americans, now scant of ammunition, fell back on the approach of the Indians, while the British, glad of the opportunity, retreated rapidly toward Skenesborough. The fighting was very severe. and

a British officer in his testimony before Parliament, declared the firing was the heaviest he had heard in America, except at Stillwater. Fort Ann was the most important battle that has ever taken place in the county, and but few details are to be found anywhere concerning it. In the heat of the fight Colonel Rensselaer fell, badly wounded, and would not allow his men to stop to pick him up. He lay on the field until the battle was over. For the number of men engaged, Fort Ann has been pronounced one of the most hotly contested battles of the Revolutionary war.

BURGOYNE'S SLOW ADVANCE.

Colonel Long burnt Fort Ann and retreated to Fort Edward, which General Schuyler left on the 22d of July, with four thousand four hundred men. On the 27th Schuyler was at Moses creek, and his force had decreased to two thousand seven hundred Continentals and a few militia. The decrease was caused by the almost wholesale desertion of the militia.

Schuyler soon crossed the Hudson and retreated to the Mohawk, where, on August 1, he was relieved of his command.

Burgoyne had displayed fine generalship in the capture of Ticonderoga, and manifested unusual energy in his advance to Skenesborough, but there he unaccountably delayed for three weeks and allowed the opportunity of scattering Schuyler's army to slip from his grasp. Four days march brought Burgoyne to Fort Edward, where he passed into a second inactive state that lasted four weeks and gave the demoralized Continental forces time to rally and receive sufficient reinforcements to become a formidable army. On September 13th the British crossed the Hudson and pressed vigorously forward until the 19th, when they were brought to a standstill by Morgan and Arnold. Falling back a short distance, Burgoyne had his third and last resting spell, which proved fatal to all his hopes of conquest and led to the surrender of his army. After the first battle of Stillwater he could have retreated, but after the second battle of Stillwater retreat was out of the question, and his surrender at Saratoga that followed was the turning point in favor of the colonies in their glorious struggle for political independence among the nations of the earth. While Burgoyne's forces were in Washington county two events — the murder of Jane McCrea and the battle of Bennington — occurred that led to his defeat.

MURDER OF JANE M'CREA.

Burgoyne attempted to check the ferocity of his savage allies, and so far succeeded that before his campaign closed they had all deserted his standard. His error was in ever allowing them to join his army.

Before leaving him, they however contributed their full share toward his final defeat by the murder of Jane McCrea, on July 27, 1777, near Fort Edward. Her untimely death has received more versions than any other event in ancient or modern warfare. She was visiting at a house close to Fort Edward and disregarded her brother, Col. John McCrea's request to go down the Hudson to a place of safety, as it is supposed that she had an arrangement to meet and wed Lieut. David Jones, a former acquaintance and then a Tory officer in Burgoyne's advancing army. On the 27th Jane McCrea left her stopping place and went to the house of Mrs. McNeil, a relative of General Frazer, and who lived one hundred rods north of the fort. At nine o'clock in the forenoon a band of Indians surprised and routed an American picket force of a dozen men beyond the McNeil house, into which another band then rushed and carried off Mrs. McNeil and her youthful guest. A quarrel ensued among the Indians and one of them killed Jane McCrea, although one account states that she was killed by the fire of the Americans upon the Indians.

The sober truth of history is that Jane McCrea was really a very handsome woman, and thus it agrees with romance and tradition

that in this, as in other tragic deaths of a woman, makes the victim beautiful and attractive.

The next day the scalped and mangled remains of Jane McCrea were found and buried temporarily in a spot three miles down the river, from which they were afterward removed and now lie in their present resting place in Union cemetery, between Fort Edward and Sandy Hill.

Gates wrote sharply about her murder to Burgoyne, who attempted to punish the murderers of Jane McCrea with death, but was compelled to forego his purpose by the force of circumstances.

The tragic death of Jane McCrea aroused a storm of indignation throughout the colonies that contributed largely to Burgoyne's defeat, and is a sad memory of the Revolution that will live unto the end of time.

BENNINGTON.

Another event that was a weight in the turning scale against Burgoyne was the defeat of his foraging expedition at the battle of Bennington, which was fought in New York just outside the boundary line of Washington county, and not at Bennington, Vermont, for which point the marauders were heading. Colonel Baum led this plundering expedition of nearly six hundred Germans, Canadians, Tories and Indians, which left Fort Miller on August 11th. Their first camp was near old Fort Saraghtoga, which they left on the 13th, to camp near Wait's Corners, in Cambridge, and from which he moved to be attacked by Stark on the 16th, in the town of Hoosick, Rensselaer county. Col. John Stark, with his Vermont, New Hampshire and Massachusetts militia, together with some men from the southern part of Washington county, made such a successful attack that Baum was mortally wounded and his force entirely routed. Baum, on the 14th, had sent a messenger for reinforcements, and Burgoyne, on the 15th, started Colonel Breymann with five hundred Hessian light infantry and two cannon. Breymann unwisely halted for the night at a point seven miles northeast of Cambridge, and on the 16th marched to Little White Creek bridge, which William Gilmore and some others had just succeeded in unplanking. The delay too in crossing occasioned by the unplanking of the bridge gave Warner time to arrive in season for the second fight and was the pivot on which Burgoyne's fortunes turned at Bennington.

Breymann encountered Stark's pursuing forces ere he knew there had been a battle, and was driving them back when Seth Warner reinforced Stark with a regiment of Green Mountain boys, and made complete the victory of the morning. Breymann was repulsed and retreated, and Bennington passed into history as the first check Burgoyne received in his invasion. It roused the spirits of the Americans. Raw militia had defeated British soldiers; the Indians, enraged at being restrained, began to desert from the English army, and the inevitable result in defeat and surrender followed at Saratoga.

Before Baum had marched southward the Whigs of New Perth and White Creek tore down their log church to make a stockade around their frame church, which they fortified, but later abandoned when the German raiding force marched through the Cambridge valley. The church fort was burned by the Tories, who also attacked Captain McNitt and a part of the Black Creek Whig militia, in a plank house, but were repulsed.

During Burgoyne's advance Schuyler ordered the Whigs to retire from the country and leave their harvests, while the English general ordered all who remained and desired his protection to fall in the rear of his army. These non-combatants, and all others who removed to the rear of the British army, were called "protectioners," and afterward were often subjected to harsh treatment at the hands of the Whigs.

CARLETON'S RAID.

The surrender at Saratoga gave peace to the county, and the northern frontier remained quiet until 1780, when in April a threatened invasion was reported by an escaped prisoner. The militia was ordered out, and Governor Clinton, with a large militia force, hastened from Albany to Fort George. The alarm soon passed, and the forces were all either disbanded or withdrawn.

During the autumn the threatened invasion became a reality. In October, Maj. Christopher Carleton, a nephew of Sir Guy Carleton, with eight hundred regulars and royalists and a small party of Indians, came up Lake Champlain, and landed from his fleet of eight vessels and twenty-six boats, at Skenesborough. From there he advanced rapidly to Fort Ann, which surrendered to him on October 10, 1780. The captured garrison consisted of seventy-five men, commanded by Captain Sherwood. From Fort Ann Clinton marched to Fort George, which also surrendered to him, and on the 12th sailed down Lake Champlain. The militia were not rallied in time to prevent his retreat, and thus ended the last expedition that has marched over the War-path of America.

UNION CONVENTION.

In 1781 Vermont still claimed all the present territory of Washington county, and directed that a convention be held at Cambridge to decide whether and on what terms the districts of that county and part of Rensselaer should be united with the "Green Mountain State."

The Seceders, mostly New Englanders, elected delegates to this convention, while the New York supporters paid no attention to these proceedings.

The "Union Convention" met at Cambridge on May 9, 1781, and after seceding from New York, chose delegates to the Vermont legislature. Vermont was to defend them and submit any state boundary line dispute to Congress or any other tribunal mutually agreed on by New York and Vermont.

County and town secession was not a favorably received doctrine with any State beyond Vermont, and a majority of the inhabitants of the county were opposed to the movement, and so the work of the convention never amounted to anything.

Vermont parties were then negotiating with England to acknowledge Vermont as a neutral State, but Yorktown was the death-knell of this move, and the Green Mountain State never attempted to take possession of the county. One year later Vermont renounced all claim to all of the present territory of eastern New York.

Yorktown not only gave the county peace on the northern frontier from England, but led to the peaceful relinquishment of all her present territory by the Vermont authorities.

REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS.

At this late date it is impossible to secure but a fragmentary list of those noble settlers of Washington county who bore arms in the War of the Revolution, but we present the names of what few could be secured.

Colonel Williams' Charlotte county regiment served in the Burgoyne campaign. It consisted of five or six companies, of which we have only an account of Captain Charles Hutchinson's company of fifty-two men, Captain Thomas Armstrong's company of thirty men, and Captain John Hamilton's company of thirty-two men. No complete roster can be presented of these companies that are named, and but a few scattering names of others of the county that served in other regiments can be obtained. The following scant list of names has been obtained, together with some little information as to some of those named :

NEW PERTH OR SALEM COMPANY.

Captain Charles Hutchinson's company was largely from New Perth, or Salem, and there

is record of it being in service from June 20 to October 20, 1777, and again serving in March, 1778.

CAPTAIN HUTCHINSON'S COMPANY.

OFFICERS.

Charles Hutchinson, captain.
Edward Long, first lieutenant.
Robert Stewart, second lieutenant.
Alexander Turner, ensign.
Daniel McNitt, sergeant.
James Stewart, sergeant.
Thomas Williams, sergeant.
Thomas Lyons, sergeant.
Isaac Gray, corporal.
David McNitt, corporal.
Robert Hopkins, corporal.
James Tomb, corporal.

PRIVATES.

Chambers, John.
Creighton, Robt.
Dunlap, John.
Gray, John, sr.
Gray, John, jr.
Gray, Nathan.
Hamilton, James.
Harsha, John.
Henderson, Alex.
Henderson, James.
Hopkins, David.
Hopkins, David (2d).
Hopkins, Isaac.
Hopkins, John.
Hopkins, Robert.
Hopkins, Samuel.
Hunsden, Alex.
Lyon, Samuel.
McAllister, John.
McClure, John.
McMichael, John.
McNitt, Alex.
McNitt, Alex., sr.
McNish, Alex.
Martyn, Hugh.
Miller, John.
Moore, James, jr.
Rogers, William.
Rowan, John.
Simson, Andrew.
Simson, Alex.
Simson, John.
Thompson, James.
Thompson, John.
Webb, David.
Williams, John.
Williams, Lewis.
Wood, Reuben.

The above fifty-two names of officers and privates are on a pay-roll of November 10, 1777, and a memorandum attached states that twenty-two of this company had marched to Ticonderoga.

On another pay-roll of the same company we find the following additional names : Isaac and John Gray, jr.; Alex. McNish, John Livingston, Joseph Tomb, John, William, Andrew and John Lytle (2d); William Sloan, Andrew Simpson, Turner and James Hamilton, jr.; Lewis, Thomas and Lewis Williams, jr.; Robert Stewart, James and Samuel Hopkins, sr.; Francis Lemon, John Chambers, Samuel Lyon, John Rowan, Ebenezer Russell, and James Moore, sr. and James Moore, jr.

On a third pay-roll of this company, in 1778, appear the following additional names : Thomas Bar, William Campbell, George Easton, Alex. Garrett, Nathan Gray, Robert Gilmore, Richard Hoy, Daniel Livingston, William and Robert Matthews, Hamilton McCollister, Matthew McClaughery, Daniel Mathison, William Moffit, William Miller, jr., George Miller, Peter McQueen, Thomas Oswald, David, Archibald and Alexander Stewart, George Robinson, Timothy Titus, Samuel Wilson, and John Webb.

From memoranda attached to this last pay-roll we find that the company was afterward commanded by Captain Edward Long, and that Reuben Wood became a sergeant, Thomas Williams clerk of the company, while John Gray and David Hopkins, the one exempt and the other above age, yet served.

CAPT. THOMAS ARMSTRONG'S COMPANY.

OFFICERS.

Thomas Armstrong, captain.
John Armstrong, first lieutenant.
Daniel McCleary, second lieutenant.
John Martin, ensign.
Zebulon Turner, sergeant-major.
John Gibson, sergeant.
John Hunsden, sergeant.
David McKnight, sergeant.
Robert Caldwell, sergeant.
William Lytle, corporal.
William Smith, corporal.
Jonathan Nivens, corporal.
William Huggins, corporal.
Robert Armstrong, drummer.
James Turner, fifer.

PRIVATES.

Blakeney, George.
Boyd, John.
Boyd, Robert.
Cleveland, Benjamin.
Gibson, Thomas.
Lytle, Isaac.
Lytle, William, jr.
Lytle, Robert.
Moncrief, William.
McMichael, Robert.
McArthur, Robert.
McFarland, James, sr.
Means, James.
Wilson, John.
Wilson, Joseph.

These names are taken from a pay-roll from June 20 to October 20, 1777.

CAPT. JOHN HAMILTON'S COMPANY.

OFFICERS.

John Hamilton, captain.
James Wilson, first lieutenant.
George H. Nighton, second lieutenant.
Samuel Croget, ensign.
David Hopkins, sergeant.
R. V. Wilson, sergeant.
Nathaniel Munson, sergeant.
William Smith, sergeant.
Jonathan Barber, corporal.
Robert Getty, corporal.
Isaac Hopkins, corporal.
David Wheaton, corporal.

PRIVATES.

Brown, James.
Duncan, John.
Fisher, Daniel.
Fisher, John.
Getty, Adam.
Getty, David.
Getty, John.
Gammis, Samuel.
Harmon, Martin.
Harmon, Selah.
Harmon, Alpheus, sr.
Lytle, Isaac.
McCloud, Daniel.
Sharp, Abel.
Parrish, Josiah.
Tirrell, Samuel.
Wilson, David.
Whitten, David.
Wade, Solomon.

Captain Hamilton's company was largely from Hebron.

The following persons, from the towns named, served in the Revolutionary war:

ARGYLE.

John Smith.
John Taylor.

CAMBRIDGE.

Capt. Geo. Gilmore.
James McKie.
Joseph Volentine.
Jesse Averill.
Earl Durfee.
Azor Bouton.
Elisha Gifford.
John Weir.
John Wait.

GRANVILLE.

The following soldiers served in Capt. Silas Child's company:

Ebenezer Danforth.
Daniel Stewart.
Henry Watkins.

HARTFORD.

Capt. Samuel Taylor.
Col. John Buck.
Capt. Asahel Hodge.
Alexander Arnold.
Nathan Taylor.
Samuel Bowen.
Doctor Jones.
Asher Ford.

HEBRON.

Col. Alex. Webster.
Capt. John Getty.
Isaac Morchouse.
Guile Wilson.
John Wilson.
Robert Getty.

WHITE CREEK.

Colonel Tiffany.
Capt. Jon. Gardner.
Hiram Hathaway.
William Gilmore.
Isaac Fowler.
Aaron Perry.

The revolutionary period had now drawn to a close, and the settlement period, which it rudely terminated, was to find its successor in a pioneer period, following the war and stretching till the closing of the eighteenth century.

The story of the Revolution, that has so often and so eloquently been told by the authors of America as not to need repetition here; yet it might be well, before leaving the subject, to correct two once prevalent errors concerning that struggle.

The German troops in America were not all Hessians. The latter were not such a bloodthirsty people as represented, only being conscripts against their will to fight a ferocious set of rebels.

The leading statesman and the intelligent mass of the people of Great Britain were not in favor of the measures of the Parliamentary

party in power that provoked the Revolutionary war. Taxation without representation in America was a violation of the Magna Charta of England, that Englishmen would have fought against as quick as the Americans.

CHAPTER XII.

CHARLOTTE BECOMES WASHINGTON COUNTY—CAMBRIDGE AND EATON ANNEXED — CANALS — COUNTY SEAT STRUGGLES — TURNPIKES — WARREN COUNTY ERECTED—BATTLE OF PLATTSBURG.

CHARLOTTE BECOMES WASHINGTON COUNTY.

When the Revolution closed, the stream of settlement, which it had interrupted, poured again into the southern and central part of the county, and by 1784 settlers were securing farms in the north in Dresden and Putnam. The three thousand inhabitants of 1774 grew to fourteen thousand in 1790, and this great increase was nearly all from 1784.

The Revolutionary war left the Americans at its close with a hatred of everything English. The names of Tryon and Charlotte were unendurable to the people of the counties so called, as the one recalled the last English governor and the other recalled the name of the Queen whose husband sent his armies to ravage the last-named county. This disgust took form in public expression, and on April 2, 1784, the legislature passed an act changing these names, and which, after the enacting clause, read as follows:

"From and after the passage of this act the county of Tryon shall be known by the name of Montgomery, and the county of Charlotte by the name of Washington."

Thus the first Washington county in the United States came into existence, and the name of Queen Charlotte was left for preservation in the United States to the county in Virginia that is still called Charlotte.

Courts had ceased to be held in the county in 1775, and although ordered in 1779 to be convened again, yet there is no record of any court under the State being held until 1786.

On February 5, 1787, an act was passed directing the courts to be held at Salem — which had been formerly known as Scottish New Perth, and Puritan White Creek — but the influence of Fort Edward was such that on April 21, 1788, the law was so changed that one of the three yearly terms was to be held at the house of Adiel Sherwood, in the village of Fort Edward.

In the meantime the lands of the Tories had been forfeited by an act of the legislature, passed May 12, 1784, and Col. Alex. Webster, commissioner under this law for eastern New York, sold many tracts of land in Washington county. He sold one hundred and sixty-two tracts of Philip Skene's land; one hundred and thirty-one of Oliver De Lancy's; ten Jessup tracts; three Jones tracts, and many other tracts. Col. John Williams was the largest purchaser of these forfeited lands, buying sixty-five tracts in different parts of the county. Major Skene sought to regain his forfeited lands and resume his residence at Skenesborough (Whitehall), but his effort was of no avail and he remained in England.

CAMBRIDGE AND EASTON ANNEXED.

During the year 1791 the town of Cambridge, including the present territory of Jackson and White Creek, was transferred from Albany to Washington county, to which was also annexed the parts of Saratoga and Stillwater towns on the east side of the Hudson as a town by the name of Easton. This transfer of territory was likely secured by Gen. John Williams in order to strengthen the chances of Salem to secure the permanent location of the county-seat.

In March, 1791, some of the residents of Salem and Cambridge, whose markets were in

Rensselaer county, got an act passed in the assembly annexing them to that county, but General Williams defeated it in the senate.

CANALS.

About 1794 considerable interest was awakened in the subject of canals, and two companies were formed to build one canal from the Mohawk river to Lake Oneida, and another canal to connect the waters of the Hudson river with Lake Champlain.

The Northern Inland Lock Navigation Company was formed to construct the Hudson and Champlain canal, and among its promoters were General Schuyler and General Williams. The company commenced clearing out the obstructions in Wood creek, but had to cease for want of funds, and their great work was not completed until thirty years later.

COUNTY SEAT STRUGGLES.

In 1792 three places — Salem, Fort Edward and Fort Miller — were rivals for the county seat. The legislature left the matter to the board of supervisors, who met and located the county seat at Salem. Fort Edward sought to have the vote reconsidered, but while failing in that direction made a successful move to retain the holding of the courts for a part of each year at that place, and secured the passage of a law to that effect. A court house and jail were commenced at Salem in 1792, but were not completed till 1796. In the last named year, Adiel Sherwood, at whose house the court held its Fort Edward session, one day near the dinner hour ordered the judges to vacate the court-room, which was his dining-room, so that the table could be set for dinner. The judges resented this insult by fining Sherwood and passing a sentence of fifteen days imprisonment against him, and three of the honorable body being State Senators, procured a law at the next session of the legislature which removed the holding of courts from Fort Edward to Sandy Hill, where they have been held ever since, and where, in 1806, a two-story frame court house was completed.

The county clerk's office was kept at neither court house, but at the clerk's residence until 1806, when it was located by law within one-half mile of Peleg Bragg's house in Argyle.

TURNPIKES.

The first important movement toward good roads was the incorporation, on April 1, 1799, of the Northern Turnpike Company, which built a turnpike from Lansingburg, in Rensselaer county, through Cambridge, Salem, Hebron, Granville and Hampton, to the State line, and connecting with a similar road to Burlington, Vermont. This company also built a branch from Salem northeastward to the State line, and another from Granville to Whitehall. Seven years later the Waterford and Whitehall turnpike, sixty miles long, was built, and crossing the Hudson ran from Fort Miller, by the way of Fort Edward and Fort Ann, to Whitehall, from which the Whitehall and Fair Haven, and the Whitehall and Granville pikes were built, beside the Mitchell and Shaftsbury, and the East Salem roads, constructed about the same time.

Closing the pioneer period of the old century, in whose last year the turnpikes had their beginning, we see the county with a newspaper, the *Northern Centinel*, that was started in 1798 as the second successor of the pioneer sheet, the *Times* or *National Courier*, whose existence was confined to the year 1794; and also having five militia regiments, under the command of General Williams.

In the opening decade of the nineteenth century we see the county equipped with three great pikes running north and south, one from Whitehall to the Hudson, a second from Whitehall to Salem and Lansingburg, and the third from Lansingburg to Bennington. Over these roads often passed north long lines of teams, carrying grain and pot and pearl ashes to be shipped by Lake Champlain to Montreal, Canada, while south they bore the same arti-

cles (especially when the lake was frozen) to the local markets of Lansingburg.

During this pike period, that extended from 1799 to 1824, when it began to decline, several events of importance occurred, among which were the introduction of merino sheep in 1809, the raising of flax in 1812 for manufacturing purposes, the great loss of territory by the erection of Warren county, and Prevost's threatened invasion, that was stayed by the battle of Plattsburg.

WARREN COUNTY ERECTED.

On March 12, 1813, Warren county was erected whereby the county of Washington lost all her territory west of Lake George and the Hudson river, and in the neighborhood of eight thousand population. This was her second great loss of territory, the first being when Vermont became a State and she lost all the lands east of the Green Mountains.

BATTLE OF PLATTSBURG.

For three years the second war of Independence had been dragging its weary way on the Niagara frontier, but nothing had occurred to disturb the Champlain region until August, 1814, when the cry of invasion over the old War-path of America spread on the very wings of the wind all over the county. The militia was called out en masse and marched northward, but ere they reached Plattsburg McDonough's naval victory over the "cream of Nelson's marines" had caused Prevost's land forces, called the "flower of Wellington's army," to beat a hasty retreat, and their services were not needed. The Washington county men mostly went by the way of Burlington, Vermont, where they were very poorly equipped with arms.

For ten years after the close of the war of 1812, the turnpikes were the main avenues of traffic and principal routes of travel in the county, and then came a change wherein Washington county took her first important step in the great material progress of this most wonderful nineteenth century.

CHAPTER XIII.

NEW INDUSTRIES — CHAMPLAIN CANAL — PLANK-ROADS — EARLY RAILROADS.

NEW INDUSTRIES.

The pike period, toward the close of its most active years, was noted for the long processions of teams and the large number of big yellow stage coaches that passed over the three great roads of the country. In the latter part of the pike period the log cabin and hewed log-house had given away largely to frame dwellings, and the people turned their attention to the development of several new industries, although not neglecting the manufacture of potash and the raising of grain for home use and exportation. Hats, caps, and shoes were largely manufactured at every village, and fulled cloth, flannel, tow cloth and linen were made in nearly every farm house. But to new and increased home manufactures was added the business of wool-raising.

Wool-raising soon became the leading industry of the county, a position which it held for nearly thirty years. Granville, Salem and Cambridge, and one or two other places in the county, became such noted markets for common and merino wool that large quantities of wool were brought to them for sale from Vermont and several New York counties.

CHAMPLAIN CANAL.

The active pike period was succeeded by the canal period, which commenced with the construction of the Champlain canal, and extended from 1823 to 1848, when it was succeeded (although it has never been superseded) by the railroad period.

The Champlain canal is next in importance to the Erie canal, and runs from Waterford, seven miles from Albany, to Whitehall, completing the water-way between the Atlantic seaboard and the navigable Saint Lawrence. The construction of the canal was authorized

in 1817, and on June 10, 1818, work was commenced on this great avenue of commerce. The canal crossed the Hudson at Schuylerville, by means of a seven hundred foot dam, and followed the east bank of the river to Fort Edward, where it left the Hudson and passed over a ridge to the valley of Wood creek, down which it passed (running part of the time in the bed of the creek) to Whitehall, where it united with the headwaters of Lake Champlain.

On September 10, 1823, the whole work was completed and commerce had a water-route from New York to Montreal. In 1825, Gov. DeWitt Clinton recommended to the legislature that the Hudson be made navigable for steamboats to Fort Edward, and that the Batten Kill be made navigable for steamboat travel to the Vermont line, but both projects failed. The next year the canal was improved by the abandonment of slack-water navigation and the construction of a boat channel, independent of the river, all the way from opposite Schuylerville to Fort Edward. Other improvements were made in succeeding years.

The length of the Champlain canal is sixty-six miles, including Waterford side-cut and the Cohoes and Saratoga dams. When constructed the size of prism was forty feet wide on the top water-line, narrowing to twenty-six feet at the bottom, and having four feet depth of water. In 1870 the size was increased to fifty-eight feet width at the top, forty-four feet at the bottom and six feet depth of water. Boats drawing five feet of water and the same size as those on the Erie were then placed on this canal. From its junction with the Erie canal to one mile north of Waterford the supply of water is from the Mohawk river at Cohoes; from Northumberland to Whitehall the supply of water is from the upper Hudson through the Glens Falls feeder, supplemented on the north by Wood creek at Fort Ann. Droughts and the destruction of the forests on the water sheds of the upper Hudson decreased the supply of water there to such an extent that in 1880 no surplus could be retained, and there was barely quantity enough to meet the demand. The canal has thirty-three locks, cost nearly two and one-half million dollars, and in 1880 carried one million two hundred thousand tons of freight, yielding an income of over fifty-one thousand dollars.

When the canal was built farmers feared that there would be no sale for horses or oats, and that hauling would be destroyed, but they soon found that their fears were groundless.

PLANK ROADS.

Toward the close of the canal period the "plank road fever" broke out in Washington county, and four of these roads were constructed between 1847 and some time prior to 1860. These roads were as follows: Whitehall and Hampton, Fort Edward and Fort Miller, Fort Edward and Argyle, and Hartford and Sandy Hill. The first two went down in less than twenty years, and the others were in operation in 1880.

EARLY RAILROADS.

The period of the canal's supremacy in the material history of the county drew toward a close in 1848, when the first railroad train ran from Saratoga to Whitehall. Washington county had entered upon the second epoch of her progress from pioneer days to her present prosperity and advancement.

The railroad movement in the county dates back as early as 1834. On May 2, of that year, the Saratoga and Washington Railroad Company was incorporated, with a capital of six hundred thousand dollars, but did not fully organize until April 20, 1835, and its operations were checked by the panic of 1837. An increase of stock to eight hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and an extension of time until 1850 were secured, and the company, in April, 1848, commenced laying their track, which was completed in December of that year. The road was soon extended to

the Vermont State line, and in 1855 was sold on a mortgage to parties who formed a new company, whose corporate name of Saratoga and Whitehall is now borne by the road.

The second railroad of the county was built in 1851 and 1852, under the name of the Troy and Rutland Railroad, running through the towns of Cambridge, Jackson and Salem to the village of Salem. It was opened June 28, 1852, and then leased by the Rutland and Washington Railroad Company, whose road ran from Salem to Rutland, Vermont. Three years later it passed into the hands of a receiver and was operated in connection with the Albany Northern.

The canal and the remaining pikes of the county now had a formidable rival for the freight of the one and the freight and passengers of the other.

But a dark shadow was falling on railroad and canal alike, and on every farm and shop, and the country from a peace dream of half a century was rudely summoned to meet the shock of civil war.

The latter part of the pike and the canal and railroad periods, stretching for a half century through peaceful times, were now to be succeeded by the civil war period, that was to become an important chapter in the history of every county in the United States.

CHAPTER XIV.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE CIVIL WAR—REGIMENTAL HISTORIES AND MORTUARY LISTS—PEACE.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE CIVIL WAR.

On that dark April day in 1861, when the storm of civil war burst upon the Nation and the Union was apparently rent in twain, there was no county in the United States more devotedly loyal to the Federal government than Washington county, New York. All through the war it gave no uncertain support to the Union, and every call for troops received a prompt support from each town and village.

The county sent its sons by hundreds to the battle-field, but most of them, and in many instances, whole companies of them, were enrolled in regiments recruited in other counties of the State.

One distinctively Washington county regiment was in the Federal service, and while its record is one of imperishable glory, yet every company that went in other regiments made for itself a history of splendid and brilliant achievements.

REGIMENTAL HISTORIES.

We give a brief account of each regiment or some mention of its career, in which were any companies from Washington county.

TWENTY-SECOND NEW YORK INFANTRY.

This regiment was organized June 6, 1861, and being fired on by a Baltimore mob on the 28th, when passing through that city, returned the fire. The 22d fought with great bravery at Second Bull Run, out of which it came with only one hundred men fit for duty. It also fought at South Mountain, Antietam, Chancellorsville, and Fredericksburg, and was mustered out of the service on June 19, 1863. Capt. Thomas J. Strong became lieutenant-colonel, and Duncan Cameron and Lucius E. Wilson were mustered out as captains of companies G and D.

Four companies of this regiment were recruited in Washington county, as follows:

Company.	Recruited.	Captain.
B.....	Fort Edward,	Robt. E. McCoy.
D.....	Cambridge,	Henry S. Milliman.
G.....	Whitehall,	Edmund Boynton.
H.....	Sandy Hill,	Thomas J. Strong.

MORTUARY LIST.

Company G—Capt. H. S. Milliman, Cambridge, wounds; Lieut. W. T. Beattie, Sa-

lem, killed; Corp. J. W. Arnold, White Creek, died; Sergt. C. S. Eaton, White Creek, died.

Company B—Lieut. D. Lendrum, ———, killed; Edward Blanchard, Kingsbury, died; L. Chamberlain, Kingsbury, died; C. H. Bowen, Kingsbury, died; Rollin Wyman, Kingsbury, killed; Stephen Podoin, Kingsbury, wound; James Wythe, Hartford, killed; G. W. Miner, Hartford, killed; S. L. Whitney, Kingsbury, killed.

Company D—Louis LaDoo, Fort Ann, killed; Isaac Plue, Fort Ann, killed.

Company G—L. Y. Johnson, Greenwich, killed; C. J. Greene, Cambridge, ——.

Company D—C. D. Whittaker, Greenwich, died.

FORTY-THIRD NEW YORK INFANTRY.

The 43d was raised in the summer of 1861; suffered terribly in the Peninsular campaign, especially in the Seven Days' Fight; and bore well its part at Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, and Second Winchester. It was mustered out of the service June 27, 1865.

One company—F—was raised at Sandy Hill and vicinity, under Capt. James C. Rogers, and suffered such loss that it finally became a part of Company B. No list could be found of its loss. Lieut. Hugh Knickerbocker, of this company, was killed at Chancellorsville, and Sergt. Charles H. Davis, of Company G, and a native of Greenwich, died of wounds; R. W. Walker, of Company F, of Dresden, died.

FORTY-FOURTH NEW YORK INFANTRY.

This regiment was known as the "Ellsworth Avengers," and was intended to be composed of two picked men from every town in the State. It served in all of the battles of the Army of the Potomac from 1862 to October, 1864.

From twenty to thirty men from Washington county served in its companies, and of these men we have record that three died. Two were John H. Pullman and Charles Van Valkenburg, both of the town of Greenwich, the former of Company B, and the latter of Company G. The third, James F. Burnett, of Putnam, and a member of Company C, died in 1863. John Brackett, of Company K, and James Clements of E, died of wounds. William Craig, of Greenwich, was in Company C and died of wounds.

D' EPINEUIL'S ZOUAVES (FIFTY-THIRD NEW YORK INFANTRY).

Count Lionel J. D' Epineuil, of France, the author of a new drill, came, in 1861, to New York and endeavored to raise a brigade of French Americans, but failed, and his men, including some Germans, were mustered in as the 53d regiment, whose weakness of numbers led to its being mustered out of the service early in 1862.

Some fifty of his men were recruited at Whitehall, but we have not been able to obtain any list of those who never returned.

SEVENTY-SEVENTH NEW YORK INFANTRY.

This regiment participated in several hard battles, and of the men in its ranks from this county we have record of six that never returned. From Greenwich, and in Company I, were: Lieutenant-Colonel N. E. Franklin, who died of wounds; Sergeant Pat. Gilroy, missing, and J. E. Davidson, killed. Peter S. Taylor, Erastus Wade, and S. H. Warner, who died, were from Easton.

EIGHTY-SEVENTH NEW YORK INFANTRY.

This regiment was raised principally in Brooklyn, in 1861, and served gallantly on the Peninsula, where it was so depleted by battle and disease that it was consolidated, in September, 1862, with the 40th regiment, into which it was merged, and served until June 27, 1865.

Company A, of the 87th, was raised in the towns of Dresden and Putnam, this county, and we find record of three of its members from Dresden who died. They were: Leon-

ard W. Barrett, A. P. Chase and J. J. Wetherby.

NINETY-THIRD NEW YORK INFANTRY.

This regiment was raised at Albany in 1861 by Col. John S. Crocker, of Cambridge, and contained three Washington county companies. It did headquarter and provost guard duty during the Peninsular campaign and until May, 1864, when it was relieved from guard duty, and fought bravely through the Wilderness battles. It suffered heavily at Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor and Petersburg. The regiment was at Deep Bottom and served under Sheridan in the closing hours of the Southern Confederacy, when it was commanded by Lieut.-Col. Haviland Gifford, of Easton.

The three companies of this regiment, recruited in Washington county, were as follows:

Company.	Recruited.	Captain.
F	Fort Edward,	Wm. B. Moshier.
G	Cambridge,	M. S. Gray.
I	———,	N. J. Johnson.

Company I was recruited at Granville, Argyle and other points in the county.

MORTUARY LIST.

Company D — Thomas McGwerk, Easton, wounds.

Company G — Serg.-Maj. N. W. Gray, Cambridge, ——; First Serg. W. B. Barber, Hampton, wounds; Lieut. R. L. Gray, White Creek, killed.

Company E — Lieut. E. W. Gray, White Creek, killed.

Company G — Corp. A. M. Lawton, White Creek, killed; James Smith, White Creek, disease; Corp. W. H. Pierce, White Creek, disease; Corp. A. McGeoch, Jackson, disease; P. A. Goodell, Hartford, died; A. J. Beattie, White Creek, killed; L. N. Ford, White Creek, died.

Company H — I. Fairbrother, White Creek, died.

Company G — D. Millington, White Creek, killed.

Company I — Welcome Thomas, Granville, disease; William Searles, Hampton, disease; Jerome Sears, Greenwich, killed; Albert Honey, Hampton, disease; V. W. New, Hampton, disease.

Unknown companies — Dan'l Morgan, Granville, ——; Thomas Clark, Putnam, disease; C. B. Pitney, ——.

NINETY-SIXTH NEW YORK INFANTRY.

This regiment was raised in 1861 and served with great gallantry in the armies of the James and the Potomac, and made a desperate charge at Cold Harbor, in which it lost nearly half its officers and men. It served until 1866, and company E was raised by Capt. James S. Cray at Sandy Hill and Fort Edward.

Company E was in the dreadful Cold Harbor charge of its regiment, and lost its captain, James S. Cray, who fell mortally wounded, and twenty of its rank and file that were killed or wounded. We find no record of its fallen heroes and have obtained only three of their names beside that of Captain Cray, and they were William Ansment, of Granville, who died; Francis A. Granger, of the same town, who died at Andersonville, and G. R. Hopkins, Dresden, who died.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-THIRD NEW YORK INFANTRY.

The regiment of which Washington county may be justly proud until the end of time was the one which bore her honored name and was known as the 123d New York Infantry. It was raised in Washington county after the disastrous Peninsular campaign, in response to Lincoln's call for three hundred thousand men in the summer of 1862. War meetings were held all over the county after Lincoln's call, and it was resolved that the men raised should constitute a Washington county regiment. Camp Washington was established at Salem, and companies were recruited in every part of the county. The regiment was practically full by the last of August, and its companies were:

Company.	Recruited.	Captain.
A	Greenwich,	Abram Reynolds.
B	Kingsbury,	Geo. W. Warren.
C.....	Whitehall,	Adolph H. Tanner.
D	Ft. Ann, Dresden, Putnam,	John Barron.
E	Hartford, Hebron,	Norman F. Weer.
F	Argyle,	Duncan Robertson.
G	White Creek, Jackson,	Henry Gray.
H	Salem,	John S. Crary.
I.....	Cambridge, Easton,	Orrin S. Hall.
K	Granville, Hampton,	Henry O. Wiley.

The field and staff officers were: Colonel, A. L. McDougal; lieutenant colonel, Franklin Morton; major, James C. Rogers; adjutant, George H. Wallace; surgeon, John Moneypenny; assistant surgeons, Lysander W. Kennedy and Richard S. Connelly; quartermaster, John King; and chaplain, Henry Gordon.

The non-commissioned staff were: Sergeant-major, Walter F. Martin; quartermaster sergeant, Charles D. Warner; commissary sergeant, Clark Rice; and hospital steward, Seward Corning.

On September 4th, 1862, the Washington county regiment was mustered into the United States service as the 123d New York volunteer infantry. It reached Washington on the 9th, and in October was assigned to the 22d brigade, 1st division of the 12th corps.

The regiment was in the "mud march" on Richmond, and received its baptism of fire and blood at Chancellorsville, where it lost one hundred and fifty men killed, wounded and missing. The 123d was engaged at Gettysburg, and on September 24th, 1863, was sent west as a reinforcement to General Rosecrans, whose base of supplies it guarded for several months. Under Sherman, in the spring of 1864, the 123d entered upon the Atlanta campaign, through which it passed after fighting several hard battles.

From Atlanta the Washington county regiment swung loose with Sherman in his "March to the Sea," and, after reaching Savannah, marched north into North Carolina, where Sherman received the surrender of Johnston's army. The regiment took part in the grand review at Washington, was mustered out on June 8th, 1865, and left for home the next day.

Quite an interesting history of this regiment has been written by Rev. Seth C. Carey, one of its adjutants.

MORTUARY LIST.

Company A—Capt. W. H. Dobbin, Greenwich, disease; Sergt. W. J. Hamilton, Greenwich, killed; Albert Allen, Greenwich, disease; Evander Bertis, Greenwich, disease; William Bartlett, Greenwich, killed; Oscar Baumes, Greenwich, killed; Charles Lapoint, Greenwich, killed; John H. Lampson, Greenwich, wounds; Alexander Mitchell, Greenwich, disease; Albert Potter, Greenwich, killed; Leroy Wright, Greenwich, killed.

Company C—Sergt. William Hutton, jr., Putnam, wounds.

Company D—Corp. R. O. Fisher, Fort Ann, killed; Sergt. J. L. Cummings, Putnam, wounds; Sergt. A. C. Thompson, Putnam, disease; William Anderson, jr., Putnam, disease; H. A. Dedrick, Putnam, disease; Darwin Easton, Putnam, disease; Jere. Finch, Fort Ann, killed; Charles Grout, Fort Ann, disease; J. H. Haynes, Putnam, disease; James H. Loomis, Fort Ann, disease; John Lapraine, Fort Ann, disease; Isaac McNutt, Fort Ann, wounds; J. M. Mattison, Fort Ann, disease; Edward Rice, Fort Ann, disease; A. Ward, Dresden, disease.

Company E—Capt. Norman F. Weer, wounds; Lieut. John H. Daicey, killed; F. Archambolt, Hartford, killed; Alexander Beveridge, Hebron, disease; Byron Briggs, Hartford, killed; John Bell, Hartford, killed;

James Dickenson, Hartford, disease; George Donley, Hebron, killed; W. J. Gilchrist, Hebron, disease; Smith Hewitt, Hebron, disease; A. Jeffaway, Hartford, killed; Samuel Johnson, Hebron, disease; Ira Munson, Hebron, disease; James McEchron, Hebron, disease; John Patrick, Hebron, disease; Nath. Raymond, Hebron, disease; Philo Smith, Hebron, disease; H. L. Thomas, Hartford, killed; John Wright, Hartford, killed.

Company F—Sergt. J. M. Ronan, Argyle, wounds; James Cartwright, Argyle, disease; W. H. Emerson, Argyle, disease; Theo. Hogart, Argyle, disease; T. A. Hopkins, Argyle, killed; George McKibben, Argyle, killed; J. H. Morrish, Argyle, disease; H. M. Reid, Argyle, disease; D. G. Stewart, Argyle, wounds; George L. Taylor, Argyle, wounds; W. J. Wood, Argyle, killed.

Company G—Clarence Coulter, Jackson, wounds; A. J. Coon, White Creek, disease; Peter Cromby, White Creek, wounds; Thos. Dickenson, Hartford, disease; John McUmber, White Creek, wounds; W. H. Martin, White Creek, killed; Chancey Parker, White Creek, disease; H. W. Welch, Jackson, killed.

Company H—Corp. J. H. Cowan, Salem, disease; Corp. J. C. Gray, Salem, disease; Corp. W. H. Stewart, Salem, wounds; Corp. F. I. Williamson, Salem, disease; J. L. Beattie, Salem, killed; M. H. Brown, Salem, disease; Charles Billings, Salem, disease; Henry Danforth, Salem, wounds; Jacob Heber, Salem, ———; A. Johnson, Salem, wounds; J. A. Mains, Salem, killed; Charles Marshall, Salem, killed; J. McMurray, Hartford, ———; P. McNasser, Salem, killed; W. J. Orcutt, Salem, disease; W. L. Rich, Salem, killed; George Sweet, Salem, disease; H. G. Sweet, Salem, disease; D. H. Warner, Salem, disease; Rich. West, Salem, disease.

Company I—Joseph R. Beade, Easton, disease; Alonzo Morehouse, Hebron, disease.

Company K—Capt. Henry O. Wiley, Granville, killed; Serg. H. E. Howard, Granville, wounds; W. C. Allard, Hampton, disease; Visti Bodevin, Granville, disease; D. S. Carmody, Granville, disease; Horace Dowd, Granville, disease; A. W. Doane, Granville, killed; James Gordon, Granville, disease; R. E. Hall, Granville, disease; George Osborne, Granville, disease; A. C. Osborne, Hampton, killed; John Pitts, Granville, killed; William Reardon, Hampton, disease; Milo Shaw, Granville, ———; W. A. Tooley, Granville, killed; H. H. Tooley, Granville, killed; Edward Tanner, Granville, killed; N. G. Thayer, Granville, killed; William Walter, Dresden, killed; Edson Whitney, Granville, disease; C. H. Waite, Granville, disease; B. F. Wright, Granville, disease.

On the soldiers' monument in Woodlands cemetery in the town of Cambridge appears the following names of "fallen heroes" who were members of the 123d regiment: Serg. C. Darrow, Corp. C. L. Coulter, J. Herman, W. Skellie, C. C. Parker, W. J. Scott, J. P. Wood, A. J. Coon, R. K. Bishop, J. J. McComber, J. Foster, R. Hennelly, J. L. Skellie, D. Baldwin, jr.; W. H. Martin, R. W. Skellie, P. Crombie, W. H. Welch, W. H. Phelps, and H. King.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIFTH NEW YORK INFANTRY.

The 125th was raised in 1863 in Rensselaer county; fought in the principal battles of the army of the Potomac from Gettysburg to Petersburg, and was mustered out June 5th, 1865.

Part of one company was raised in the town of Easton, and Capt. Lewis H. Crandell of the regiment was from Easton.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-NINTH NEW YORK INFANTRY.

Like the 125th regiment, so the 169th was raised in Rensselaer county, excepting company F, commanded by Capt. Warren B. Colman, that was recruited at Sandy Hill. The regiment was in the siege of Fort Wagner, fought at Cold Harbor and around Petersburg;

was in the storming of Fort Fisher, and served until July 19, 1865.

MORTUARY LIST.

Corp. J. D. Warren, Granville, killed.

Company F — Serg. S. O. Benton, Fort Ann, wounds; Serg. H. Chamberlain, Fort Ann, killed; Alex. P. Blowers, Fort Ann, killed; W. H. Chase, Fort Ann, disease; Len. Fish, Fort Ann, killed; Amos Green, Fort Ann, disease; Albert Keech, Fort Ann, disease.

Company C — Alanson Lewis, Easton, disease; Michael McBryan, Granville, ———.

SECOND NEW YORK CAVALRY. (BLACK HORSE CAVALRY).

This regiment was organized in 1861, and was mustered out of the service March 31, 1862, because the War Department concluded that there was too much cavalry in the field at that time.

Company A of this regiment was recruited at Salem, but contained men from several towns. It was raised and commanded by Capt. Solomon W. Russel, jr.

SECOND NEW YORK CAVALRY (HARRIS LIGHT CAVALRY.)

This regiment was known as the Harris Light Cavalry for some time after the Second Cavalry was mustered out of the service, and then received its name. The regiment was raised in 1861, and saw the last days of its active service at Appomattox. It did a large amount of skirmishing and raiding, but did splendid fighting at Brandy Station and Gettysburg, was in the two celebrated raids on Richmond, and served in the valley under Phil. Sheridan.

Company E of this regiment was raised at Fort Edward, but contained men from other towns.

MORTUARY LIST.

Company F — N. L. Allard, Hampton, —.

Company K — Lorenzo Palmer, Fort Ann, wounds.

Company L — Lent. Smith, Fort Ann, disease; J. H. Smith, Fort Ann, disease; J. L. Perry, Fort Ann, disease; William Keech, Fort Ann, disease.

SECOND NEW YORK VETERAN CAVALRY.

In 1863 many veteran soldiers desired to re-enter the cavalry service, and two New York regiments were organized to accommodate them. One of these regiments was the 2d Veteran cavalry. It served in the Red River expedition, where it did splendid fighting at Pleasant Hill; afterward made two daring raids in Mississippi and Florida, and rendered efficient service in Alabama from the siege of Mobile until November, 1865, when it was mustered out.

Company D, commanded by Capt. Thomas F. Allen, was from Whitehall, and parts of Companies A, E, and M were from Washington county.

The Cambridge Soldiers' monument bears the names of M. L. Moore, J. Smith and W. Pratt, of this regiment.

FIRST NEW YORK MOUNTED RIFLES.

In July, 1862, the mounted battalion known as Wool's Body Guard was made the nucleus of a regiment that was raised in Rensselaer county, and became the First New York Mounted Rifles. The regiment was engaged in scouting, raiding and picket duty, under General Butler, and around Petersburg, until the fall of Richmond. In July, 1865, it was consolidated with the 3d New York cavalry, and the new organization became the 4th Provisional cavalry, which was mustered out in November, 1865.

Twenty or thirty men of Company E were recruited at Salem, and Cornelius S. Masten, of that village, was one of the captains of the company.

THIRTIETH NEW YORK CAVALRY.

This regiment served in the Army of the Potomac, and was engaged at Second Bull Run and in other hard battles. Several men from the county served in its ranks.

MORTUARY LIST.

Company I—Sergt. J. M. Burdick, Greenwich, disease.

Company B—D. B. Cunningham, Easton, killed; A. E. Gage, Cambridge, ——.

Company H—S. P. Milliard, Easton, disease.

SIXTEENTH NEW YORK HEAVY ARTILLERY.

In December, 1863, Col. Thomas J. Strong sought to raise a new regiment but was refused, as no new regiments were being authorized. He then made an arrangement to raise four companies for Colonel Morrison's 16th Heavy Artillery that was not yet full. Colonel Strong agreed to serve as Major of this regiment. The 16th numbered four thousand men when it assembled in Virginia, and was the largest regiment that was ever seen in the new world.

About eight hundred of these men came from Washington county. Company I, commanded by Capt. Henry C. Sherrill, was organized at Sandy Hill. Thirty men from Salem and Cambridge were in Company K, and the remainder of the men from the county were transferred to other regiments, as the government had to send hundreds of this mammoth regiment to other organizations. The regiment was left with fourteen companies and two thousand eight hundred men, and then had been more than once mistaken for a brigade. The government could not furnish them cannon at that time and they were mostly armed as infantry. The 16th lost heavily by battle and disease around Petersburg, and one part of it was given cannon and did good service in the attack on Fort Fisher and afterward on Cape Fear river. The regiment was mustered out on August 21, 1865.

MORTUARY LIST.

Company H—W. J. Graham, Hebron, disease; William Armstrong, Argyle, disease; George Congdon, Argyle, disease; John Scott, Argyle, disease.

Company K—Geo. F. Burke, Greenwich, wounds; John Shields, Greenwich, disease; Rufus Hall, Greenwich, disease; Ira Hawthorne, Jackson, disease; A. E. Higby, Hartford, disease.

OTHER NEW YORK REGIMENTS.

Second Regiment—C. H. Westcot, Hampton, wounds.

Second Rifles—G. C. Fairbrother, Salem, disease.

Third Cavalry—A. McLaughlin, Putnam, disease.

Seventh Cavalry—M. L. Moore, Jackson, killed.

Twelfth Infantry—Jas. Cassidy, Hampton, killed.

One Hundred and Seventy-Sixth—J. M. Austin, White Creek, disease; N. Tucker, White Creek, disease.

One Hundred and Seventy-Seventh—C. W. Billings, Easton, killed; Elisha Hurley, Easton, ——.

One Hundred and Ninety-Second—George Parrish, Easton, disease.

VERMONT REGIMENTS.

First—Thomas Cassidy, Hampton, killed.

Fifth—T. W. Taylor, White Creek, wounds.

Seventh—Lieut. R. M. Green, Hampton, disease.

Tenth—J. S. McBride, Hebron, disease.

Eleventh—C. B. Russell, Hampton, wounds; N. Coda, White Creek, wounds; E. C. Allard, Hampton, disease; Isaac Susment, Granville, wounds.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Corp. A. Wilson, Granville, wounds; Corp. John A. Wiley, Granville, wounds.

Serg. J. A. Norton, Hartford, killed; Henry Orcutt, Hartford, killed; John Wright, Hartford, killed; Barney Shandy, Fort Ann, wounds; Jos. Kearney, Salem, wounds.

COLORED TROOPS.

Twentieth United States—S. P. Chase, disease.

Thirtieth United States — Henry Jones, disease.

Thirty-first United States — Abner Jackson, killed.

No mortuary lists, at this writing, can be obtained of the towns of Cambridge, Fort Edward and Whitehall; and, despite the most zealous efforts of many citizens of the county, it has not been possible to secure but a majority of the names of those from Washington county who yielded their lives as a sacrifice for their country's liberties.

PEACE.

Peace has her victories as well as war; and, with the close of hostilities, we turn to trace again the progress of the county so sadly interrupted by four years of war, of bloodshed, and of ruin.

CHAPTER XV.

LATER RAILWAYS—PRESENT INDUSTRIES —COUNTY PROGRESS.

LATER RAILWAYS.

With the end of the war business revived throughout the county, and manufactures and agriculture again received their full share of attention. Hundreds of soldiers returned from the army to the field, the workshop and the manufacturing establishment, and every industry was quickened into new life and increased production.

The railroad period had been suddenly checked by the war, and the latter was succeeded by a period of development into which the old and some new railways were important factors.

The Greenwich and Johnsonville railway, the earliest of the new railways, was projected as far back as 1857, but the war stopped its building, and it was not completed until 1870. Its length is fourteen miles, running through the towns of Cambridge and Easton. This road, in 1880, carried ten thousand six hundred and sixty-two passengers and nine thousand seven hundred and thirty-nine tons of freight.

The Glens Falls railway, running from Fort Edward to Glens Falls, in Warren county, a distance of five and three-quarter miles, was projected in 1867. It was built soon afterward.

The New York and Canada railway, running from Whitehall north, along the west shore of Lake Champlain to the northern boundary of the county, and connecting there with another railroad running to Montreal, Canada, was built in 1874 and 1875.

By the centennial year of the Republic the county possessed good communication by rail and water with the leading cities of the United States.

PRESENT INDUSTRIES.

Sheep raising and wool growing has ceased to be the profitable industry that it once was, and the great wool trade of the county since the late war has dwindled to small proportions, although there are many fine flocks of sheep to be found in the different towns. Corn, oats, potatoes, apples, and dairy products are now the main resources of the farm.

Turning from agricultural pursuits to the mining interests of the county, we find that lime burning in Greenwich could be made a source of wealth.

Iron ore lies within the hills of the northern peninsula, and the furnace production in 1880 was very creditable to the county.

Slate and marble quarrying have been developed in the eastern part of the county. In Granville fine roofing slate and excellent block marble quarries have been opened.

Ticonderoga black lead is obtained in Putnam in considerable quantities.

Manufacturing establishments are situated at many places in the county, and prominent in this great branch of material wealth are agricultural and carriage works, iron foundries

and steel, hosiery, flouring, paper, cotton and woolen mills.

The garden seed business was started in the Cambridge valley as early as 1816, and the first manilla paper mill in the United States was built in 1846.

With good soil and considerable water power, and lying on the great inland route of commerce the county should be noted for the prosperity of the present industries and fine facilities for future enterprises.

COUNTY PROGRESS.

The growth of the county has been slow but substantial through its century and a third of white inhabitation, while the history of its territory extends through nearly three centuries of time. The Indian war period of eighty years was followed in 1689 by the inter-colonial war period, whose ending in 1763 was two years beyond the first permanent settlement beginnings. Ten years of an early settlement period was distinguished for the incoming of three thousand white settlers, and a county formation, and was succeeded by the Revolutionary period of eight years, during which the county was severely ravaged. Following the Revolution was a pioneer period of nearly twenty years, in which the earlier industries sprang up and emigration sent the volume of population from about three thousand to thirty-five thousand. Then came a pike period, during which Warren county was cut off and the population fell off nearly six thousand. After nearly twenty-five years of pre-eminence the pike yielded to the canal, and the first great stride of progress was taken by the county. Wool growing and other industries came with it, and passed in 1848 into the railroad period, that was terminated by the Civil war period, whose disastrous effects on the county retarded its advancement for some time. Succeeding the Civil war has followed the third great material advance of the people of Washington county, which may be designated the progressive period noted for invention, the introduction of labor-saving machinery, and a spirit of general improvement.

The financial panic of 1873 had some depressing effect upon the county, and occasionally the dullness of times may temporarily check the flow of business, but will never stop the march of improvement.

Washington county, rich within her own agricultural resources, her manufacturing interests and her commercial facilities, need never occupy any but a proud and prominent position in the wealth and development of the mighty State that stretches from the Hudson to the great lakes.

CHAPTER XVI.

STATISTICS OF POPULATION, MANUFACTURES, AGRICULTURE, MINING, AND TRADE AND TRANSPORTATION.

Census statistics have been specially introduced in this volume to supply a feature that is largely wanting in so many county histories published in the United States. While numbers are not essentially necessary to the development and progress of a county, yet their increase stands for growth in industries as well as population, and their decrease tells the story of abandoned enterprises and the loss of territory as well as every great drain by emigration. The condensed statistics of agriculture, manufactures, mining and trade and transportation will forcibly tell their own story without need of illustration or explanation.

The census of 1890 has been issued so slowly that many statistics of interest concerning the county have not yet been published.

STATISTICS OF POPULATION.

	AGGREGATE POPULATION.		
U. S. Census.	White.	Colored.	Aggregate.
1790	13,992	50	14,042
1800	35,393	399	36,792
1810	41,159	3,130	44,289

U. S. Census.	White.	Colored.	Aggregate.
1820	38,427	404	38,831
1830	42,242	393	42,635
1840	40,808	272	41,080
1850	44,400	350	44,750
1860	45,643	259	45,904
1870	49,186	379	49,568
1880	47,523	340	47,871
1890	45,687	252	45,939

Washington county had two Indians reported in 1860, three in 1870, and six in 1880. Its Chinese inhabitants in 1880 were two. The 3,130 colored population reported in 1810 is undoubtedly a mistake, and is more likely 313.

NATIVITY.

	1870.	1880.
Born in the State	27,253	37,568
Vermont	2,605	2,678
Massachusetts	432	338
Connecticut	180	136
Pennsylvania	114	127
New Jersey	29	53
Total native born	41,274	41,517
Born in Ireland	5,024	4,046
British America	1,999	1,323
England and Wales	888	661
Scotland	198	137
Germany	124	125
France	14	8
Sweden and Norway	3	17
Total foreign born	8,294	6,354

In 1860 the the native population was reported at 39,248 and the foreign as 6,656.

POPULATION OF MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS.

Towns.	1870.	1880.	1890.
Argyle	2,850	2,775	2,313
Argyle village	351	316	158
Cambridge	2,589	2,324	2,162
Dresden	684	730	636
Easton	3,072	2,740	2,500
Fort Ann, including village	3,329	3,263	2,996
Fort Edward, including village	5,125	4,680	4,424
Granvillle	4,003	4,149	4,715
Greenwich	4,030	3,860	4,196
Greenwich village		1,231	1,663
Hampton	955	833	791
Hartford	1,989	1,760	1,470
Hebron	2,399	2,383	2,044
Jackson	1,662	1,562	1,278
Kingsbury	4,277	4,614	4,677
Sandy Hill	2,347	2,487	2,895
Putnam	603	611	568
Salem	3,556	3,498	3,127
Salem village	1,239	1,410	
White Creek, excluding part Cambridge village	2,881	2,742	2,690
Cambridge village (a part)			1,153
Whitehall, including village	5,564	5,347	5,402
Whitehall village	4,322	4,270	4,434
Town of Queensbury			11,849
Glens Falls village			9,509

In 1880 there were 23,955 males and 23,916 females in the county. Of school age — from five to seventeen years — there were 6,380 males and 6,143 females; and of military age — from eighteen to forty-four years — there were 9,312, while of citizenship age the number was 13,656.

STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURES.

The statistics of manufactures in any census of the United States so far have never embraced the full production of the hand-trades of mason, carpenter, blacksmith, cooper, plumber, and others of less importance; but the tables for 1880 include every establishment of mechanical or manufacturing industry which was returned at the Tenth census as having had during that census year a product of five hundred dollars or more in value.

In all comparisons between values reported in 1870 and in 1880, it should be recollected that the values of the former year were expressed in a currency which was at a great discount in gold. For purposes of comparison the values of 1870 should be reduced one-fifth.

SELECTED STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURE.

	Establishments.	Capital.	Employees.
1870	427	$3,561,980	2714
1880	355	2,658,188	2205

The introduction of machinery will explain the decrease in the number of establishments and employees in 1880.

	Wages.	Material.	Products.
1870	$928,398	$2,927,615	$5,028,391
1880	565,335	2,208,225	3,597,512

In 1870 there were twenty-eight steam engines and two hundred and fourteen water wheels in Washington county.

Of the four hundred and thirty-seven establishments mentioned there were twenty-six cheese and butter factories, seven foundry and machine shops, twenty-eight flouring and grist mills, four tanneries, three lime works, eleven carriage and wagon factories or shops, one hosiery mill, eight woolen goods factories, four marble and stone works, one malt liquor manufactory, one iron and steel mill, thirty-one sawed lumber plants, one slate and marble mantel works, and nine paper mills.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

CEREAL PRODUCTIONS, 1870 AND 1880.

Cereals	Bushs. 1870.	Bushs. 1880.
Wheat	24,091	16,809
Corn	384,702	537,060
Oats	761,489	889,834
Barley	6,021	4,414
Buckwheat	58,479	52,660
Rye	105,932	100,981

There were four thousand two hundred and seventeen farms with an average size of one hundred and sixteen acres in 1880.

LIVE STOCK, 1870 AND 1880.

	No. 1870.	No. 1880.
Horses	10,222	11,360
Milch Cows	18,352	21,762
Oxen	554	307
Sheep	102,045	64,606
Swine	9,301	17,908

Other cattle, in 1880, in addition to milch cows and oxen, were reported at thirteen thousand three hundred and thirty-two. In 1880 the spring clip of wool was given at three hundred and thirty-eight thousand eight hundred and eleven pounds.

POTATOES AND DAIRY PRODUCTS, 1870 AND 1880.

	1870.	1880.
Bus. Potatoes	2,141,464	2,216,648
Lbs. Butter	1,606,457	1,793,243
Lbs. Cheese	225,002	104,914

In 1879 there were one hundred thousand four hundred and forty-two tons of hay cut; fifty-nine thousand five hundred and sixty-seven pounds of honey, and one thousand one hundred and forty-two pounds of wax taken; and five thousand twenty-five bushels of beans harvested. Orchard products were worth eighty thousand five hundred and fifty-five dollars, and market garden products nine thousand five hundred and sixty-three dollars, in that year, while there were one hundred and thirty-six thousand five hundred and sixty-seven poultry fowls in the county, whose product of eggs was five hundred and twenty-five thousand one hundred and eighty-seven dozen.

MINING STATISTICS.

SELECTED STATISTICS OF MINING.

Ores.	Tons in 1880.
Magnetite iron ore	18,892
Quartz and feldspar	1,907

There were two mines in which two hunhundred and fifteen thousand five hundred dollars capital was invested, and ninety-two hands employed. Twenty-six thousand dollars yearly wages was paid, and the value of the output was forty-seven thousand two hundred dollars. The maximum yearly capacity of these mines was forty-four thousand eight hundred tons.

There were four quartz and feldspar mines in which fifty-two thousand dollars capital was invested, and seventeen hands employed. The wages paid was three thousand three hundred and fifty-two dollars, and the value of the out-

put was seven thousand eight hundred and twelve dollars.

STATISTICS OF TRADE AND TRANSPORTATION.

In 1880 New York had seven canals, whose aggregate length was six hundred and seven miles, with four hundred and eleven miles of slackwater, that were built between 1817 and 1862, at a cost of nearly sixty-nine million dollars. Those canals were: Erie, Oswego, Cayuga and Seneca, Champlain, Black River, Oneida River, and Delaware and Hudson.

The fourth named canal, the Champlain canal, with its feeder and dam, was built between 1817 and 1837, at a cost of two million three hundred and seventy-eight thousand nine hundred and ten dollars. It runs from Whitehall to Waterford, is eighty-one miles in length, and has a width of fifty-eight feet at the surface and forty-four feet at the bottom, being six feet in depth. It has thirty-three locks, one hundred and ten feet long and eighteen feet wide, with a rise and fall of one hundred and seventy-nine and one-half feet. In 1880 its freight traffic was one million two hundred thousand five hundred and three tons; gross income, fifty-one thousand two hundred and sixty-seven dollars; and expenditures, one hundred and thirty-six thousand five hundred and twenty dollars.

Of the railways of the county we can secure no statistics in 1880, beyond the Greenwich and Johnson road, whose length was fifteen miles and its transportation expenses twenty-eight thousand four hundred and fifty dollars and fifty-nine cents. It employed thirty-five persons, and carried ten thousand six hundred and twenty-two passengers and nine thousand seven hundred and thirty-nine tons of freight in 1879.

VALUATION, TAXATION, AND PUBLIC INDEBTEDNESS.

	1870.	1880.
Real estate		$15,866,649
Personal property		3,091,234
State tax	$65,791	57,577
County tax	$ 45,347	$ 50,194
Local and school taxes,	46,483	107,771
County debt	63,000	23,525
Local debt	67,800	12,944
Total wealth		18,957,883
Total taxes	157,621	215,542
Total debt	130,800	36,469

In 1880 instead of county and local debt the headings in the census were bonded and floating debt, and with net debt for total debt. The valuation given is the assessed valuation.

CHAPTER XVII.

AGRICULTURAL AND MEDICAL SOCIETIES — THE EARLY PRESS — CHURCHES — SCHOOLS — EARLY BANKS — SECRET SOCIETIES.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

It is an encouraging fact that the ratio of increase of the principal agricultural products of Washington county has more than kept pace with its increase of population, while every indication warrants an abundant supply for all future contingencies. It is also a matter of gratification that the enterprising farmers of the county have been fully in sympathy with the progressive agricultural spirit of the age for over three-quarters of a century.

The people recognizing the value of an agricultural society as early as December 2, 1818, met at the Sandy Hill court house for the purpose of considering how the interests of agriculture could be best promoted. Hon. Asa Fitch was chairman, and Isaac Bishop secretary of that meeting, which resolved to organize a county agricultural society, and then appointed a committee to prepare a constitution and by-laws. This committee consisted of Hon. Asa Fitch, Isaac Bishop, Garrett Wendell, Zebulon R. Shipherd, David Russell, and Roswell Weston.

An adjourned meeting was held at Argyle, in the house of Joseph Rouse, on February 11, 1819. There the meeting gave organized form to the effort, and the first Washington county agricultural society came into existence then and there, with a membership of forty. Hon. Asa Fitch was elected president, and a series of meetings were held at different places in September.

The first "Farmers' Holiday" or county fair was held on the second Tuesday of October, 1822, at Major Andrew Freeman's hotel, at Salem. In 1825 the fair was held at Greenwich, and in 1826 at Argyle, where the premiums offered only amounted to two hundred and eighty-three dollars. The badge of membership was a spear of wheat and a ribbon.

Under the general apathy concerning agricultural matters that prevailed in the State about 1826, the society went down, and its successor did not appear until fifteen years later.

On August 4, 1841, the second Washington county agricultural society was organized at Argyle, with Henry Holmes as president. Its first fair was held at Salem, in 1842, and at the next fair at Argyle two days were given to the exhibition. From 1844 to 1861 the fairs were held as follows: Salem, 1845, 1858; Cambridge, 1846, 1855, 1860; Greenwich, 1847, 1852, 1856; Argyle, 1848, 1850; Whitehall, 1849; South Hartford, 1851; Granville, 1853; North White Creek, 1854; Hartford, 1857; Fort Ann, 1859. In 1861 and in 1862 the excitement of the war prevented the holding of any fair, but in 1863, Salem agreed to erect the buildings and furnish the grounds for a fair, if the society would exhibit at that place yearly until 1872. This proposition was accepted, and during that time, on March 25, 1865, the society was incorporated under the law of 1855, as "The Washington County Agricultural Society." The fair was also increased to four days, and in 1867 Horace Greeley delivered the address. In 1872 Fort Edward and Sandy Hill agreed to furnish twenty-five acres in their vicinity and two thousand five hundred dollars if the society would hold their fairs there until 1882. This proposition was accepted, and the county fairs have been held there regularly until the present time; and have grown in importance, both in the quality of their exhibitions of blooded cattle, horses, sheep, swine, etc., and in the number of attendance of the people, second only to the State Agricultural society.

In connection with the County Agricultural society, two other agricultural associations were formed. The Stock Breeders' association, February 20, 1816, and the Northern New York Poultry association, organized February 26, 1878, with headquarters at Sandy Hill.

THE WASHINGTON COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.

The pioneer physician of the county was Rev. Thomas Clark, M. D., who came to Salem in 1765, when the oldest settlements had not been made more than four years. He was the only physician in the county for eight years, and then Gen. John Williams, M. D., came to Salem. Clark and Williams were natives of England, and attended to all the home practice of the county until 1780, when Dr. Peletiah Fitch arrived at Salem from Vermont, although a native of Connecticut. The first native and the fourth physician of the county was Dr. Joseph Tomb, of Salem, who read with General Williams. Among the prominent physicians succeeding them were: Zina Hitchcock, M. D., of Connecticut, who settled at Sandy Hill about 1783. Hon. Asa Fitch, M. D., son of Dr. Peletiah Fitch, commenced practice at Salem in 1795; the same year, Dr. Andrew Proudfit, a student of Benjamin Rush, and a native of Pennsylvania, became a resident at Sandy Hill. Jonathan Dorr, M. D., of Lyme, Connecticut, and Hon. James Stevenson, M. D., of Kilsyth, Scotland, read medicine at Salem, and entered upon practice about 1797. Cornelius Holmes, M. D., of Plymouth, Mas-

sachusetts, in 1805, was one of the first physicians of the present century and the last in the county, ere we come to the record of a county medical society with the year 1806, although a medical organization is said to have had an earlier existence than the year given.

The Medical Society of the county of Washington held its first meeting at the Sandy Hill court house, July 1, 1806. Dr. Andrew Proudfit was president of the society during 1806, and the charter members were twenty-three in number, as follows: Drs. Zina Hitchcock, Philip Smith, Andrew Proudfit, Isaac Sargent, Leonard Gibbs, Asa Stover, Cyrus Baldwin, William Livingston, Asa Fitch, Abram Allen, James Green, Ephraim Allen, Jonathan Mosher, John McKinney, Robert Cook, Daniel Hervey, Thomas Patterson, Liberty Branch, Israel P. Baldwin, Artemus Robbins, Asahel Morris, Penfield Goodell and Cornelius Holmes.

The Society soon took high rank, and has done much since toward establishing the medical profession of the State upon an honorable and firm foundation.

THE EARLY PRESS.

The newspaper of to-day, with its commanding position and wide influence, has grown from very small and very humble beginnings.

The press of Washington county is representative of the best interests of the people in every department of thought and field of activity, and aids largely in giving standing and moral and religious character to the county.

It is interesting as well as instructive to trace the early beginnings and slow growth of this press, now so active and potent for the progress of the county.

The pioneer of journalism in Washington county was George Gerrish, who on Wednesday, June 18, 1794, issued the initial number of *The Times* or *National Courier*. It was issued at Salem, and bore the motto: "May we never seek applause from party principles, but always desire it from public spirit." This paper was printed "three doors south of the court house," at 12s. per annum, and its history is summed up in seven months of a precarious existence.

The second paper of the county was the *Washington Patrol*, to which fortune was no more propitious than to its predecessor. It was published at Salem, by William Wand, and edited by Saint John Honeywood, a lawyer of talent and education. The first number came out on May 27, 1796, and its last issue was at some time within the same year. Its mottoes were "Impartial and Uninfluenced." "All is well." "*La nuit est passee*," and "Watch for the Republic."

Following the *Patrol* at Salem came the *Northern Centinel*, the first permanent paper of the county. Its first issue was on Monday, January 1, 1798, and its publisher and editor, Henry Dodd, was a man of remarkable business ability. In May, 1803, the *Centinel* ceased, but was succeeded by the *Northern Post*, under the management of Henry Dodd and David Rumsey. James Stevenson, jr., and Edward and Henry W. Dodd, sons of Henry Dodd, were afterward associated with the paper that subsequently changed its name to that of *Washington County Post*. The Dodds were able editors and their connection with the paper ceased January 7, 1835, when William A. Wells bought it and consolidated it with the *Whitehall North Star*, under the name of *County Post and North Star*. On May 17, 1837, the paper passed into the hands of Thomas G. Wait, who changed its name back to that of *The Washington County Post*, and in 1838 sold it to James Gibson, who made it intensely whig through the presidential campaign of 1840. Its successive proprietors were: William B. Harkness, 1841; F. B. Graham, 1846; and Graham & Martin, 1847–48. The *Post* was strongly federal and whig in politics, and a year after its death, in 1848, the press and type were sold to Robert G. Young, who gave another paper to the public by the name of *The Washington County Post*, at Cambridge, where it has been successively

true american and republican in politics, under the management of Mr. Young, Edward Gardner, R. K. Crocker, James K. Smart, and others.

The *Washington Register* was the second permanent paper in the county, and made its appearance in October, 1803, at Salem, as the advocate of democratic principles, and was established by Hon. Edward Savage and others to counteract the influence of the federal doctrines put forth by the *Post*. It was published from 1803 to 1830, and its press and type were then used to print the *Anti-Masonic Champion*, of Greenwich, which existed but a short time. The editors of the *Register* were: John M. Looker, John P. Reynolds, Timothy Hoskin, James B. Gibson, Beriah Stiles, John P. Reynolds, and Alexander Robertson.

The *Post* and *Register* for twenty years constituted the press of the county, although the Cambridge *Gazette* was started but it had only an ephemeral existence.

In 1819 the *Sandy Hill Times* was issued by Adonijah Emmons, in the interests of the Federal party. Five years later it passed into the hands of James Wright, who called it *The Political Herald*, and in 1825 the name was changed to that of *Sandy Hill Times*, and its politics became democratic. It remained democratic until 1865, when its political complexion became republican.

The Sandy Hill *Sun* was started in 1826 by Mr. Emmons, but only run a short time.

For six years after the start of the *Sun* there were no new papers in the county, and then in 1832 there were three new ventures in journalism at Sandy Hill. First came the *Temperance Advocate*, next the *Independent Politician*, a Henry Clay paper, by C. J. Haynes and S. P. Hines; and third, the *Free Press*, an antimasonic sheet, by A. Emmons. Short life was the fate of the *Politician* and *Press*, but the *Advocate* was destined to some length of years, and enjoyed the distinction of being the first total abstinence paper published in the United States. S. P. Hines edited the *Advocate* at Sandy Hill for some time, and then removed it to New York city, where he published it under the patronage of the State Temperance society.

From 1832 to 1855 we have record of the following papers in Washington county: The *Whitehall Republican*, by J. K. Averell, 1833; *Whitehall Chronicle*, by H. T. Blanchard, June 18, 1840; *The Washingtonian*, of Salem, W. B. Harkness and John W. Curtis, 1842; *Whitehall Democrat*, 1845; *Whitehall Telegraph*, 1847; *Washington Telegraph* of Granville, Zebina Ellis, 1847, afterward *Granville Telegraph* and *Granville Times; The Whitehaller*, W. S. Southmaid, 1849; *The Granville Register*, 1849; *The Salem Press*, W. B. Harkness, 1850; *The Granville News*, 1851; *The Public Ledger*, of Fort Edward, T. A. Blanchard, 1854; *American Sentinel* (afterward *Whitehall Times*), John E. Watkins, June, 1855.

During this period Greenwich had eleven sheets, all of which went down prior to 1850, except the *People's Journal*, founded in 1842 by John W. Curtis. The ten defunct papers between 1832 and 1850 were: *The Banner*, *The Union Village Courant*, *The Union Village Democrat*, *The Democratic Champion*, *The Washington County Sentinel*, *The Union Village Journal*, *The Champion*, *The Eagle*, *The Union Village Eagle*, and the *Union Village Democratic Standard*.

CHURCHES.

The pioneer settlement but scarcely preceded the pioneer church and school house in the county.

The United Presbyterian church is the oldest religious denomination of Washington county, being planted at Salem in 1766 by Rev. Thomas Clark and his colony from Balibay, Ireland, and in 1875 numbered thirteen churches and two thousand five hundred and twenty-nine members.

The Presbyterian church is second in order of age, and was founded but two years later, at Salem, by the Massachusetts colony, whose church faith would have been supposed to

have run in Congregational grooves. In 1875 there were nine Presbyterian churches and eight hundred and ninety-three members.

The third place in order of age of the religious denominations is contested for by the Baptist and Methodist Episcopal churches.

The Baptists claim the foundation of Bottskill church of Greenwich, as early as 1770, while some hold for 1767, and none later than 1775. The Baptists, in 1875, had twenty-one churches and two thousand two hundred and sixty-eight members.

The Methodist Episcopal church dates its existence to the year 1770, when Philip Emsbury, the founder of Methodism in the new world, organized Ash Grove, the second Methodist church in America. The Methodists, in 1875, had twenty-three churches and two thousand six hundred and thirty-five members.

The Moravian mission and church of Salem were established, and a century later went out of existence as a religious body.

The Friends, or Quakers, established Easton meeting or church in 1775, and one hundred years later numbered three churches, or meetings, with one hundred members.

The Revolutionary struggle stopped settlement and church growth, and the first new church after its close, to be established in the county seems to have been the Congregationalist. A society of this church was organized in Granville in 1782. The denomination in 1875 numbered five churches and three hundred and twenty-one members.

The Protestant Episcopal church was organized as early as 1790 in Kingsbury, where the Hitchcock family was prominent among its members. In 1875 there were six Episcopal churches and five hundred and seventy-seven members.

We have record of the Reformed church, of Easton, as being organized in 1807. This denomination, in 1875, had four churches, with a membership of two hundred and fourteen.

The Free Will Baptists were organized in 1817 in Putnam.

The next denomination of which we have trace as being organized in the county is the Catholic. Christ, now Saint Mary's, Catholic church, of Sandy Hill, was formed in 1830. The Catholic churches of the county in 1875 numbered ten, with a membership of four thousand five hundred and fifty.

The Second Adventist church was organized in Hebron in 1849, and a quarter of a century later numbered three congregations and two hundred and five members.

Three denominations that went down in the county were: the Reformed Protestant Dutch church, organized in Argyle in 1809; the Argyle Reformed Presbyterian church, formed in 1828; and the West Fort Ann Protestant Episcopal church, organized in 1832.

In the census of 1875 no mention is made of the existence of the Universalists, whose First Society of Hartford was formed in 1834; or the Wesleyan Methodists, whose Granville church was organized in 1843.

SCHOOLS.

With the planting of the New Perth colony of Dr. Clark at Salem, in 1767, the school house was built by the side of the church, and other log school houses were built in the county prior to the Revolutionary war. After that struggle private schools were maintained until State legislation provided for a public school system, under whose continued improvements the district and Union graded schools of the county have made good progress.

Higher education was introduced into the county at an early day. Washington academy was commenced in 1780, as a classical school, and in 1791 became the fourth incorporated academy in the State. Fairville academy, at North Granville, was opened in 1807, and there the celebrated Salem Town did normal school work in training teachers that made

his name famous in this and adjoining counties. Other academies were soon established in other places and higher education has been well provided for ever since in numerous academies, seminaries, and collegiate institutes.

EARLY BANKS.

Whitehall was the earliest center of banking operations in the county. The old National bank of Whitehall was chartered as the bank of Whitehall in 1829. The Commercial bank of Whitehall came into existence August 15, 1849. The National bank of Fort Edward was organized in 1851, and the bank of Salem in 1853. The Cambridge Valley bank was chartered in 1855, and the Farmers' bank of Washington county came into existence at Fort Edward in 1856, while Sandy Hill, the western county seat, did not have banking privileges until as late as 1864, when the First National, of that place, was organized.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Of all secret societies in the county the Free Masons are the oldest. Nearly all the prominent American officers in the Revolutionary war, from Washington down, were Free Masons, and floating bodies called "military lodges" were often held within the different regiments stationed in the county. But permanent Free Masonry dates its existence in Washington county to Fort Edward, where in July, 1785, Washington Lodge, No. 11, Free and Accepted Masons, was instituted, with Colonel Adiel Sherwood as master.

The following thirteen lodges were instituted in the county from 1785 to 1813:

No.	Name.	Place.	Year.
11	Washington	Fort Edward	1785
.....	Aurora	Hampton	1793
28	Livingston	Kingsbury	1793
32	Rural	Cambridge	1793
51	North Star	Salem	1796
.....	Liberty	Granville	1796
.....	Herschel	Hartford	1800
.....	Farmers'	Easton	1802
.....	Rising Sun	Greenwich	1805
.....	Brothers'	Fort Ann	1806
96	Social Hall	Whitehall	1806
.....	Hebron	Hebron	1813
.....	Argyle	Argyle	1813

All of these lodges went down in the anti-masonic war of 1828–32. For twenty years every lodge fire was out, and during the period from 1844 to 1866 but eight of the given lodges were revived, and nearly all under different names, and but two new lodges instituted. Phœnix, No. 96, came first at Whitehall, followed by Granville, No. 55, in 1851; Mount Hope, No. 260, Fort Ann, 1851; Fort Edward, No. 267, 1852; Sandy Hill, No. 372, 1855; Salem, No. 391, 1855; Cambridge Valley, No. 481, Cambridge, 1860; Herschel, No. 508, Hartford, 1861; Argyle, No. 567, 1865; and Ashlar, No. 584, Greenwich, 1866.

Previous to the anti-masonic war Royal Arch chapters and Mark lodges had been established as follows: De La Fayette Chapter, No. 9, at Fort Edward, in 1801; Federal, No. 10, Cambridge, 1801; Hartford Mark Lodge, No. 45, Hartford, 1808; Social Friends Mark Lodge, No. 62, Whitehall, 1810, succeeded by Williams Chapter, No. 37, in 1829; Washington, No. 49, Easton, 1816, removed to Greenwich, 1819; and Fort Ann Mark Lodge, No. 83, from 1819 to 1823.

No chapters were revived until 1850, but in the sixteen years following four chapters were opened as follows: Champlain Chapter, No. 25, at Whitehall, in 1850; Fort Edward, No. 171, in 1860; Sandy Hill, No. 189, 1866; and Hartford, No. 192, 1866.

Of the other secret and beneficial societies existing in the county but little definite information could be secured.

The Independent Order of Odd Fellows seem to have had an existence in Washington county as early as 1844, at Whitehall, Hartford and Greenwich. Whitehall Lodge, No.

5, was instituted July 19, 1844, by the same name but bearing 54 as its number under a former grand lodge jurisdiction. North Hartford Lodge was instituted February 12, 1844, but soon went down. Union Village Lodge, No. 122, was organized August 15, 1844, at Greenwich. In 1846 Arcturus Lodge, No. 55, was organized at Sandy Hill, and Salem, No. 45, at Salem. The last of the early Odd Fellow lodges of which we find account was Jane McCrea Lodge, No. 267, instituted at Fort Edward, August 10, 1848. The earliest encampment was Horicon, No. 29, established at Whitehall about 1846. It became extinct in later years, and was succeeded by Whitehall Encampment, No. 69, organized April 29, 1872.

The Knights of Pythias organized North Star Lodge, of their order, at Whitehall, on December 27, 1871.

Seven years later the Ancient Order of United Workmen had an organization at Fort Edward.

Temperance societies were numerous in the county in the early years of temperance organization. Champlain Division, No. 267, Sons of Temperance, was organized in 1847, at Whitehall, and a Tent of Rechabites formed there at the same time. Temperance organizations were formed at other places, but have all become extinct. The Good Templars organized at several places in later years, but most of their organizations met with the fate of the Sons of Temperance.

CHAPTER XVIII.

COUNTY POLITICAL AND CIVIL LISTS.

POLITICAL LIST.

Under this heading will be given the State senators and members of assembly.

STATE SENATORS — 1777.

1777.—William Duer.

1777–79.—John Williams; also served 1783–1795.

1777–85.—Alex. Webster.

1778–82.—Ebenezer Russell; also 1784–88, 1795–1803.

1779.—Elishama Tozer.

1786–90.—David Hopkins; also 1809–13.

1788–92.—Edward Savage; also 1801–07.

1793–1803.—Zina Hitchcock.

1796–1802.—Ebenezer Clark.

1796–98.—James Savage.

1804–08.—Stephen Thorn; also 1823–26.

1807–11.—John McLean; also 1836–37.

1812–15.—Gerritt Wendell.

———— Allen Hascall.

1817–21.—Roger Skinner.

1821.—David Shipherd.

1823–25.—Melanchthon Wheeler.

1825–29.—John Crary.

1829–33.—John McLean, jr.

1834–36.—Isaac W. Bishop.

1838–42.—Martin Lee.

1844–48.—Orville Clark.

1852–54.—Daniel S. Wright.

1856.—Justin A. Smith.

1862.—Ralph Richards.

1866.—James Gibson.

1871.—Isaac V. Baker, jr.

1878.—Charles Hughes.

1884.—A. C. Comstock.

1888.—M. F. Collins.

1892.—J. H. Derby.

The unusual number of State senators from 1777 to 1791 is accounted for by the fact that the Vermont territory sent no senator to Albany for their part of the senatorial district, including Washington and a part of that State, and the whole number was elected in Washington county.

MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY, 1777.

1777–78.—John Barnes, Ebenezer Clark, John Rowan, Ebenezer Russell.

1778–79.—Elishama Tozer, Albert Baker (served to 1781), and David Hopkins, who served until 1786.

1779–80.—John Grover, Noah Payne.

1780.—Hamilton McCollister, served until

1785, and Matthew McWhorter, who served until 1782.

1781–82.—John Williams.

1782–83.—Benjamin Baker, Joseph McCracken, who served in 1786.

1784–85.—Edward Savage, Adiel Sherwood.

1785–86.—Albert Baker.

1786.—Joseph McCracken, who also served in 1788–89.

1786–87.—Ichabod Parker, Peter B. Tearse, who served until 1790.

1787.—Adam Martin, Edward Savage, who served from 1795 to 1802.

1788–89.—Alex. Webster.

1789–91.—John Rowan, Zina Hitchcock, who served until 1794.

1791.—Thomas Converse, Daniel Curtice, who served until 1794.

1792.—John Conger.

1792–93.—David Hopkins, served 1795–96.

1794.—William Whiteside, Benj. Colvin, Philip Smith, David Thomas.

1796.—Thomas Smith, served 1798.

1796–97.—Timothy Leonard, A. L. Blanchard, G. G. Lansing, Andrew White, Daniel Mason, served 1798.

1898.—Reuben Pride, Melanchton Wheeler.

1798–99—Charles Kane, Seth Crocker, Philip Smith, David Thomas.

1800.—Micajah Pettit, Isaac Sargent, Benjamin Colvin.

1800–1.—Gerrit G. Lansing, Timothy Leonard, William McAuley.

1802.—Micajah Pettit.

1802–3.—Alex. Cowen, Jason Kellogg, John McLean, Isaac Sargent.

1803–4.—David Austin, John McLean.

1804.—Stephen Thorn, Dr. John McKinney.

1804–5.—Isaac Harlow, Jason Kellogg, Solomon Smith, James Sarbuck.

1804–6.—William Livingston, John McLean.

1806.—Isaac Sargent, Nathaniel Pitcher, Daniel Shipherd.

1807.—Jason Kellogg, Peleg Bragg, John Gray.

1807–9.—James Hill.

1808.—Thomas Cornell, Lyman Hall, Henry Matteson, Gideon Taft.

1808–9.—Alex. Livingston, Reuben Whallon.

1808–10.—Roger Skinner.

1810.—John Gale, Wm. Livingston.

1811.—John Baker, John Richards, Isaac Sargent, Reuben Whallon, David Woods.

1812.—Lyman Hall, James Hill, John Kirkland, Alex. Livingston.

1812–13.—John Beebe, Jason Kellogg, Francis McLean, M. Wheeler.

1814.—Paul Dennis, Samuel Gordon, John Savage, Charles Starbuck, John White.

1814–15.—John Richards, Henry Matteson, John Gale, Nath. Pitcher, Isaac Sargent.

1816.—Michael Harris, John Reid, David Russell, Jas. Stevenson, Roswell Weston.

1816–17.—John Gale, Nath. Pitcher, David Woods.

1816–18.—Isaac Sargent.

1818.—Jason Kellogg, Alex. Livingston, John McLean, jr.

1819.—William McFarland, John Gale, John Doty, Wm. K. Adams.

1820.—David Austin, Peleg Bragg, James Hill, John Kirtland.

1820–21.—Wadsworth Bell, James Mallory, John Moss, William Richards, John Baker.

1822.—Silas D. Kellogg, James Tefft.

1823.—Timothy Eddy, John King, Martin Lee, Jas. McNaughton.

1824.—John Crary, Silas D. Kellogg.

1824–25.—David Campbell, Ezra Smith.

1825.—Lemuel Hastings, Samuel Stevens.

1826.—Hiram Cole, Jas. Stevenson, Israel Williams, David Woods.

1827.—John McDonald, P. J. H. Myers, Samuel Stevens.

1828.—Jonathan Mosher, Henry Thorn, Henry Whiteside.

1829.—John McDonald, Robert McNiel, Richard Sill.

1830.—David Russell, Robert Wilcox, David Sill.

1831.—George W. Jermain, Henry Thorn, William Townsend.
1832.—Isaac W. Bishop, John McDonald, James Stevenson.
1833.—Walter Cornell, Charles Rogers, David Russell.
1834.—Charles F. Ingalls, Melanchthon Wheeler, James Wright.
1835.—Jonathan K. Horton, George McKie, Allen R. Moore.
1836.—Aaron Barker, Alex. Robertson, Stephen L. Viele.
1837.—Joseph W. Richards, Charles Roberts.
1838.—Erastus D. Culver, Leonard Gibbs.
1839.—Salmon Axtell, Jesse S. Leigh.
1840.—John H. Boyd, Anderson Simpson.
1841.—Erastus D. Culver, Reuben Skinner.
1842.—James McKie, jr., Daniel S. Wright.
1843.—Anson Bigelow, James W. Porter.
1844.—John Barker, John W. Proudfit.
1845.—James Rice, John Stevenson.
1846.—James S. Foster, L. S. Viele.
1847.—A. F. Hitchcock, Samuel McDonald.
1848.—Benjamin Crocker, Elisha A. Martin.
1849.—Leroy Mowry, Alex Robertson.
1850.—David Sill, Calvin Pease.
1851.—Thomas C. Whiteside, James Farr.
1852.—Elisha Billings, David Nelson.
1853.—Charles R. Engalls, Samuel S. Beaman.
1854.—Ebenezer McMurray, George W. Thorn.
1855.—James J. Lowrie, Justin A. Smith.
1856.—John S. Crocker, Henry S. Northup.
1857.—Anson Ingraham, Henry W. Beckwith.
1858.—Thad. H. Walker, Ralph Richards.
1859.—James M. Northup, James Savage.
1860.—James Savage, Peletiah Jackway.
1861.—Peter Hill, Nicholas M. Catlin.
1862.—George H. Taylor, Philip H. Neher.
1863.—Asa C. Tefft, Ervin Hopkins, jr.
1864.—R. King Crocker, And. G. Meiklejohn.
1865.—Sylvester E. Spoor.
1865–66.—Alex. Barkley.
1866.—James C. Rogers.
1867.—Thomas Shiland, Adolp. F. Hitchcock.
1868.—David Underwood, Nath. Dailey.
1869.—William J. Perry.
1869–71. Isaac V. Baker, jr.
1870–71.—Thomas J. Stevenson.
1872.—George W. L. Smith.
1872–73.—Edward W. Hollister.
1873.—Eleazer Jones died, and William H. Tefft elected to fill the vacancy.
1874–75.—Alex. B. Law, Emerson E. Davis.
1876.—Henry G. Burleigh.
1877.—Isaac V. Baker, jr.
1876–77.—Townsend J. Potter.
1878.—Abraham Reynolds, Geo. L. Terry.
1879.—A. Reynolds, G. L. Terry.
1880.—G. L. Terry, Hiram Sisson.
1881.—Hiram Sisson, J. E. Goodman.
1882.—Robt. Armstrong, jr., George Northup.
1883.—Robt. Armstrong, jr., George Northup.
1884.—D. M. Westfall, Charles K. Baker.
1885.—George Scott, Charles K. Baker.
1886.—D. M. Westfall, J. H. Manville.
1887.—J. Warren Fort, J. H. Manville.
1888.—J. Warren Fort, O. W. Sheldon.
1889.—C. W. Larman, W. H. Tefft.
1890.—C. W. Larman, J. A. Johnson.
1891.—W. D. Stevenson, J. A. Johnson.
1892.—W. D. Stevenson, William Reed.
1893.—W. R. Hobbie.

CIVIL LIST.

FIRST JUDGES, COMMON PLEAS.

1773.—Philip Schuyler.
1777.—William Duer.
1778.—Ebenezer Russell.
1800.—Ebenezer Clark.
1810.—Anthony I. Blanchard.
1823.—John P. Wendell.
1825.—Roswell Weston.
1833.—John Willard.
1836.—John McLean, jr.

COUNTY JUDGES.

1847.—Martin Lees.
1852.—James Gibson.
1856.—A. Dallas Wait.
1860.—Oscar F. Thompson.
1864.—Joseph Potter.
1872.—A. Dellas Wait.
1884.—R. C. Betts.
1887.—J. M. Whitman.
1888.—T. A. Lillie.

SPECIAL COUNTY JUDGES.

1859.—Oscar F. Thompson.
1860.—Henry Gibson.
1864.—Royal C. Betts.
1871.—Samuel Thomas.
1875.—C. L. Allen, jr.

SURROGATES.

1775.—Patrick Smith.
1778.—Ebenezer Clark.
1783.—Edward Savage.
1786.—Melanchthon Woolsey.
1787.—Edward Savage.
1808.—Isaac Sargent.
1810.—Edward Savage.
1811.—Isaac Sargent.
1812.—Nathaniel Pitcher.
1813.—Edward Savage.
1816.—Henry C. Martindale.
1819.—Calvin Smith.
1821.—Leonard Gibbs.
1824.—Samuel Standish, jr.
1832.—John Willard.
1837.—Alexander Robertson.
1841.—John C. Parker.
1845.—Luther Wait.
1847.—Joseph Boies.
1852.—David A. Boies.
1856.—Marinus Fairchild.
1860.—Urias G. Paris.
1868.—James J. Lowrie.
1872-78.—Lonson Frazer.
1880.—I. V. Baker.
1884.—H. D. W. C. Hill.

SPECIAL SURROGATES.

1857.—John H. Boyd.
1860.—Leonard Wells.
1866.—Daniel M. Westfall.
1873-78.—Leonard Fletcher.
1879.—L. Flether.
1880.—J. K. Larmon.
1882.—C. L. McArthur.
1888.—A. D. Arnold.
1889.—C. G. Davis.

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS.

1801.—Anthony L. Blanchard, who served as assistant attorney general from 1796.
1803.—John Russell.
1806.—John Savage.
1811.—Roger Skinner.
1812.—John Savage.
1813.—David Russell.
1815.—Jesse L. Billings.
1818.—John Savage.
1820.—Jesse L. Billings.
1821.—Henry C. Martindale.
1828.—Leonard Gibbs.
1836.—Cornelius L. Allen.
1843.—Charles F. Ingalls.
1847.—Henry B. Northup.
1851.—Joseph Potter.
1857.—Archibald L. McDougall.
1862.—Joseph Potter.
1863.—A. Dallas Wait.
1869.—Royal C. Betts.
1875.—Samuel Thomas.
1878.—Marinus Fairchild.
1881.—Edcar Hill.

SHERIFFS, 1772-1894.

1772.—Philip P. Lansingh.
1774.—Jonathan Parker.
1777.—Edward Savage.
1781.—Joshua Conkey.
1785.—Hamilton McCollister.
1789.—Peter B. Tearse.
1793.—Andrew White.
1796.—Philip Smith.
1798.—Abner Stone.
1802.—Nathan Wilson.

1806.—David Woods.
1810.—Simon Stevens, jr.
1811.—John Doty.
1813.—Wadsworth Bull.
1819.—John Doty.
1821.—John Gale.
1826.—William McFarland.
1829.—Warren F. Hitchcock.
1832.—Darius Sherrill.
1835.—Benjamin Ferris.
1838.—Philander C. Hitchcock.
1841.—Leonard Wells.
1844.—Horace Stowell.
1847.—Daniel T. Payne.
1850.—William A. Russell.
1853.—James R. Gandall.
1856.—Hugh R. Cowan.
1859.—Oliff Abell.
1862.—Benjamin F. McNitt.
1865.—Dennis P. Nye.
1868.—James C. Shaw.
1871.—Orrin S. Hall.
1874.—John Larmon.
1877.—George W. Baker.
1880.—James Hill.
1883.—David Johnson.
1886.—George Marshall.
1889.—F. D. Hill.
1891.—G. N. Finch.

COUNTY CLERKS, 1773 1894.

1773.—Patrick Smith.
1777.—Ebenezer Clarke.
1785.—John McCrea.
1797.—Saint John Honeywood.
1798.—Gerrett L. Wendell.
1806.—Daniel Shipherd.
1821.—Matthew D. Danvers.
1826.—Jesse S. Leigh.
1835.—Edward Dodd.
1844.—Henry Shipherd.
1853.—Nathaniel B. Milliman.
1859.—Philander C. Hitchcock.
1871.—William H. Kincaid.
1877.—Charles W. Taylor.
1888.—Rodney Van Wormer.

COUNTY TREASURERS, 1807–1894.

1807–1847.—Ebenezer Russell, held by appointment of the supervisors.
1847.—Calvin L. Parker.
1850.—Edward Bulkley.
1856.—John M. Barrett.
1859.—John King.
1662.—Nelson G. Moor.
1868.—Samuel W. Crosby.
1871.—Asahel R. Wing.
1874.—James M. Northup.
1879.—H. Davis Northup.
1885.—John King.
1888.—James O. LaVake.
1893.—W. H. Hughs.

CHAPTER XIX.

COUNTY HOME — EARLY IRON ENTERPRISES — LAFAYETTE'S VISIT — STEAMBOAT NAVIGATION — INDIAN NAMES — HISTORIANS.

COUNTY HOME.

While one court house was fixed in the east and the other located in the west, the other county buildings were placed in the center, the clerk's office being established at Argyle in 1806, and the county home located two miles south of that village, on a farm of two hundred and forty acres. A substantial brick building was erected in 1827, and Joseph Stewart became the first keeper.

EARLY IRON ENTERPRISES.

The use of iron can be traced back to Asia and the days of Tubal Cain. The Phœnecians are said to have introduced the art of iron working into Europe about the time of Moses. Iron was made about the middle of the first century in England, and in 1620 the first iron works in the United States were built near the site of Richmond, Virginia. The first iron works in New York consisted of a blast fur-

nace and refinery forge built on Ancram creek, in Columbia county, a short time prior to 1740, by Philip Livingston.

The introduction of the manufacture of iron into Washington county has always been placed at about 1802, when Ephraim Griswold erected a forge for the manufacturing of chains and anchors at Griswold's Mills, in the town of Fort Ann. But in the history of Colonel Long's retreat from Whitehall, Johnson speaks of the Americans setting fire to the mills and iron-works. This retreat was in 1777, and if Johnson's information is correct about iron-works then being in existence at Whitehall, they must have been erected some time prior, and the iron-producing period of the county must be earlier than its commonly accepted beginning, by nearly forty years, and would rank Washington as one of the earlier iron-producing counties of the State.

Griswold's forge was succeeded by a furnace, whose recorded history is limited to the mere fact of its existence. In 1827 Mix, Haskins and Spaulding erected a forge and an anchor shop at West Fort Ann, but the iron venture was short lived, and the works went to ruin.

The Fort Edward blast furnace was built by George Harvey & Co. in 1854.

LAFAYETTE'S VISIT.

In 1824, when LaFayette revisited the land whose freedom his sword had helped to win, he passed through the county on his way from Burlington, Vermont, to Albany, New York. LaFayette came on the steamer "Phœnix" to Whitehall, where he was received with great display, and after being handsomely entertained at Wishwell's hotel, took his departure by land for the State capital.

STEAMBOAT NAVIGATION.

Steamboat navigation in the county has been chiefly on Lake Champlain, and its southern terminal point for over half a century was the port of Whitehall, created in 1799, but not recognized till 1849. For a period of sixty-five years passenger travel continued north by boat. The end came in 1875, when the Canada railroad carried passengers to Ticonderoga, which then became the southern lake terminal for steam passenger boats. The following boats run during this period: Vermont, 1810–17; Phœnix, 1816–19; Champlain, 1816–17; Congress, 1819; Phœnix (2d), 1822; Franklin, 1826; Washington, 1727–29; Burlington, 1830; Whitehall, 1833; Saranac, 1833; Francis Saltus, 1845; United States, 1847; Canada, 1852; R. W. Sherman, 1852; Montreal, 1857–75; Adirondack, 1865–75; Vermont (2d), 1871–75. A short line of steamers ran from Whitehall to Ticonderoga, from 1875 to 1877, when they were withdrawn.

When the passenger boats were withdrawn, boats and barges were towed by three steamer lines: The Northern Transportation, established in 1857; The Whitehall, that was put on in 1865; and H. G. Burleigh's private line.

INDIAN NAMES.

Many a mountain and river of this broad land will carry its Indian name down to the end of time, through the English language. Mrs. Sigourney has truthfully said of the Indians:

> "But their name is on your waters;
> Ye may not wash it out."
>
> "Your mountains build their monuments,
> Though ye destroy their dust"

The Indians passing through Washington county gave names to rock and stream, and to the mountain and plain; and seventy years ago a majority of these names might have been secured in New York and Canada from persons then living.

From different sources we have collected the following list of Indian names of places, with the meanings assigned to some of them by different authors:

Adirondack, Bark-eaters.

Andiatorocte, The place where the lake contracts, name of Lake George.

Apalachian, Endless mountains.

Astorenga, Hills at Little Falls.

Caniaderi Oit, Tail of the lake; a name of Lake George.

Cossayuna, The lake at our pines.

Dionondehowa, Lower falls of the Batten Kill.

Kahchoquahna, Fish dipping place. The site of Whitehall village.

Kingiaquahtonec, A stone-throw portage between Fort Edward and Wood creeks, near Mors street in Kingsbury.

Mettowee, Pawlet river.

Ondawa, White creek.

Onderiguegon, Wood creek, drowned lands near Fort Ann. The word meaning conflux of waters.

Ossaragas, Wood creek.

Saratoga. There are seventeen spellings of this word, with three meanings given: Salt place, swift water, and track of the heel.

Tacundewide, Harris bay, on Lake George.

Ticonderoga. Twenty spellings, and meaning where two rivers or waters meet.

Tightilligaghticook, South branch of the Batten Kill.

Wahcoloosencoochaleva, Fort Edward.

Wampachookglenosuck, Whitehall.

The Dutch called Wood creek Hout Kill, and named Lake Champlain, Corlar, while nearly every Indian tribe had a particular name for Lake Champlain and the Hudson river.

HISTORIANS.

Dr. Asa Fitch and Hon. James Gibson, with other local writers, did much to create an interest in securing the history of Washington county in permanent shape by contributing articles to the press concerning the early settlers and the growth of the county.

In 1874 A. W. Holden issued his "History of Queensbury," in which he devotes considerable space to those military operations of the French and Indian and Revolutionary wars that occurred on the present territory of Washington county. Dr. Holden's work is well written and contains a large amount of valuable information.

Judge Nathaniel Bartlett Sylvester, in his "History of Saratoga County," in 1878, traces at length the track of marching armies through the territory of Washington county, from the impolitic invasion of Champlain to the fateful march of Burgoyne. The Judge is a fine descriptive writer, and at times grows eloquent in portraying the beauty and the glory of the "old wilderness" country that was an unbroken sea of foliage in summer, from the Hudson to the Green mountains. Speaking of the discovery of Lake Champlain Sylvester describes it as follows: "Champlain entered the lake — the far-famed 'wilderness sea' of the Iroquois, whose tranquil waters, studded with islands, stretched far beyond the southern horizon. From the forest-covered shores on either side rose lofty mountain chains, whose highest peaks were yet covered with patches of snow. Over all was flung the soft blue haze called mountain snake, that served to temper the fierce sunshine of our American summer, and to fill all the landscape with spectral-like forms of shadowy beauty."

To meet an urgent demand for an exhaustive general history, Crisfield Johnson, in 1878, wrote his "History of Washington County." The work was well and conscientiously done, and the volume is a reliable standard of reference in regard to all historical events that have occurred in the county. Mr. Johnson is an able and accurate writer, whose style is pleasing and interesting. At times when the subject allows he indulges in a keen irony, as when speaking of Ethan Allen's capture of Ticonderoga, he says, "that Allen had demanded and received its surrender 'in the name of the Great Jehovah and the Continental Congress,' to neither of which authorities had he ever before been supposed willing to yield obedience."

In the introductory chapter of his history Johnson draws a very fine and beautiful pic-

ture of Washington county territory, as circled by the fortunes of war with famous battles. He says, "Had a cordon of sentries been patrolling the boundaries of the county during the eventful quarter of a century which succeeded the great French and English war, some of them would have learned, by eye or ear, of the occurrence of all the important contests for the mastery of this great strategic locality while they were being fought. Those who, in the autumn of 1755, had been guarding the western line of the present towns of Fort Ann and Kingsbury, would have heard the thunder of General Johnson's artillery as he repulsed the columns of Dieskau from the rude breast works on the shore of Lake George, only four miles to the westward; those who occupied the same posts two years later might often have stayed their course to listen to the roar of Montcalm's guns, and the more feeble replies of the ill-fated Fort William Henry; while they who, in July, 1758, had stood on the northermost peaks of Putnam, would have known by the terrific cannonade that a desperate battle was being fought five miles northward, around the ramparts of Ticonderoga. In the Revolution the famous fields were still closer. The sentries on the southern line of the town of White Creek, in August, 1777, would have seen close before them, in the valley of the Walloomsac, the rude farmers of New England and New York driving in disastrous rout the disciplined mercenaries of Brunswick and Hesse; those who, a month later, had stood where the western border of Easton is washed by the placid Hudson, might have watched the red-coated battalions of England on the other shore recoiling before the terrible fire of the Continentals in the first battle of Saratoga; while those who stood there on the 12th day of October, would have seen those same proud battalions, English and Hessian alike, fleeing before their despised antagonists to the shelter of their intrenchments, and the fate of America decided in favor of Independence."

The long struggle of one hundred and seventy-four years, from 1609 to 1783, for national dominion over the territory of Washington county and of New York State, may be compared to a great game of chess, in which the Indian wars constituted the pawn opening, the Inter-colonial wars exhibited the deployment of the minor pieces, and the Revolutionary war represented the late development and desperate struggle of the major pieces for supremacy.

The spirit of change is such and the march of progress has always been so wonderful that the prophecy of the present but seldom becomes the history of the future; yet if material development has meaning, and if mental culture and moral growth stand for life and progress, then will the future career of Washington county be as splendid as her past record is brilliant.

HISTORICAL NOTES

UPON THE

Villages and Towns of Washington County.

CHAPTER I.

VILLAGE AND TOWN OF SALEM.

VILLAGE OF SALEM.

Solid, substantial and progressive is the quiet and peaceful village of Salem, the eastern seat of justice for Washington county, and whose early growth was the result of New England thrift and Scotch-Irish prudence.

The site of the village of Salem was the initial point of settlement in the town of Salem, and is claimed to have been the first permanently settled spot in the county, a claim that can only be disputed by Cambridge and Whitehall, whose chances of greater antiquity depend upon whether Turner and Conkey built a cabin or not when they came out in 1761 to locate their land.

James Turner and Joshua Conkey came to the site of Salem in the sping of 1761, and in the fall went back to their native place of Pelham, Massachusetts. In the spring of 1762 they returned to Salem, accompanied by Hamilton McCollister. Their hut or cabin stood on the site of the Ondawa house. They brought their families in 1763 or 1764, and several other settlers from Massachusetts came with them at the time, or shortly afterward. The New Englanders called the place White Creek, which name was used without opposition until 1767, when Dr. Clark's colony came, and settling in and around the little hamlet, sought to have it known as New Perth. Settlers now came in rapidly, and the double named hamlet soon grew into an important village, and in 1773 there appeared at the place a young English physician, Dr. John Williams, who was to have much to do with its future growth and importance. The Revolutionary war interrupted its growth, but before its close the village assumed its present name of Salem, either from the name of a fort erected in 1777, by the inhabitants, or as a compromise designation of the place between White Creek adherents and New Perth supporters.

After the Revolution Salem became an aspirant for the county seat, and through the efforts of Gen. John Williams, partly secured the coveted honor. The construction of the first court house was commenced in 1792, and ever since then Salem has remained as one of the two county seats provided by law for Washington county.

In 1803 the village had attained such a size that it was incorporated on April 4th of that year. Its growth from then was slow, but substantial, up to the late war, that checked all village growth. At the first census after the war the village showed a population of one thousand two hundred and thirty-nine,

and since then has enjoyed a steady growth and satisfactory progress.

The fire department of the village dates back to 1803, when one hundred dollars were voted by the freeholders to purchase fire implements, and an additional one hundred dollars to buy a fire engine. These authorized expenditures were never made, and in 1804 the fire apparatus of the village consisted of four ladders, a number of leather buckets, and a few hooks. About this time Major James Harvey owned a small fire engine, and two years later the first fire company, consisting of seven members, was formed. A small engine was purchased in 1810, which was replaced in 1838 by a larger one that was used in the two great fires of September and October, 1840. Old Union Fire Company, No. 1, was organized in 1861, and purchased Cataract engine, No. 8, of Troy, for eight hundred dollars, but the fires of 1874 showed the necessity for more than one engine, and Osoma fire steamer was bought in 1875. The Osoma Steamer Company was organized January 23, 1875; the A. M. Wells Hook and Ladder Company on the same date; and the Marion Hose Company, No. 2, May 1, 1875.

The first hotel in the village was opened by James Turner in a log house that was built by him in 1766, and on the site of which was built the Ondawa house, that was first known as the Washington coffee house. Another old hostelry of the village was the Salem hotel, opened by James Rowan in a log house that was torn down in 1802 by General Williams, who erected the handsome Salem hotel that burned in 1877.

While providing for the wants of the traveling public, the mercantile interests of the village also received early attention. The pioneer store was opened by James Turner in 1773, on the site of the Fitch & Beattie store. Major Harvey built the store building, in 1822, owned by L. M. Liddle in 1877. Priest Nichols erected a store building before 1800 on the site of the McNaughton & Beattie establishment, and the "Corner Store" was opened between 1801 and 1803, by Ebenezer Proudfit.

Rev. Thomas Clark was the pioneer physician, followed in 1773 by General John Williams, who, in 1780, had a competitor to some slight extent in the person of Dr. Peletiah Fitch. Among the early physicians of Salem who became eminent in their profession were: Drs. Joseph Tomb, Hon. Asa Fitch, Abram Allen, and Ephraim Allen.

Salem village took an active interest in the early railroad building of the county, and that part of the Troy and Rutland railroad from Eagle Bridge to Salem was commenced at Eagle Bridge, June 3, 1850. About 1850 the Rutland and Washington railroad, from Salem to Rutland, Vermont, was put under construction, and two years later both roads were in full operation. The Troy and Rutland Railroad Company, in 1850, purchased five acres of land at Salem, on which they erected their depot and machine shops, the latter of which were partly destroyed by fire in 1876.

Financial matters have also received due attention by the village. The Bank of Salem was organized in 1853, with a capital of one hundred and ten thousand dollars, and its first officers were: Bernard Blair, president; Isaac W. Bishop, vice-president; and B. F. Bancroft, cashier; while A. L. McDougall was employed as attorney. The bank advanced funds to the town and county in the raising of troops during the late war, and closed a highly honorable career in July, 1865, when it dissolved. Its successor, the National Bank of Salem; was organized in 1865, with a capital of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The first officers were: C. L. Allen, president; D. Woodward, jr., vice-president; and B. F. Bancroft, cashier.

The church history of the village of Salem is extremely interesting. The first church in order of age is the United Presbyterian church,

which was rather transplanted to than founded at Salem, in 1766, by Rev. Thomas Clark, M. D. This church was organized at Balibay, Ireland, previous to 1747, and religious persecution led them to come to America in a body in 1764. They halted at Stillwater in 1765, until Dr. Clark chose Salem as their future home. In 1766 this congregation, two hundred strong, including baptized children, removed to Salem, where they had erected a church building out of small round logs, and having a bark roof and a dirt floor. No list of this congregation can be found. Its deacons were: George Oswald, David Tomb, William Thompson, William Moncrief, William Wilson, Richard Hoy, John Foster, and David Hanna. The little log church was abandoned in 1770 and a larger church building erected by its side. Seven years later the logs of the pioneer church were used for making a breastwork around the Presbyterian church that was fortified by the whigs and afterward burned by the tories. Dr. Clark performed a vast amount of labor, and in 1782 went to South Carolina, where he died in 1792, while in charge of two congregations. Rev. James Proudfit succeeded Dr. Clark as pastor in 1783. In 1795 Rev. Alexander Proudfit was installed as assistant pastor to his father, and after the death of the latter in 1802, served the church until 1835. During his pastorate, in 1797, a new church was erected, at a cost of four thousand dollars. Rev. James Lillie, D. D., followed Rev. Proudfit, and was succeeded by Dr. Halley, T. B. Farrington, J. C. Forsythe, W. A. McKenzie, and others.

The Presbyterian church was organized in 1769 by members of the New England colony, who once seemed on the point of uniting with Dr. Clark's church. The Presbyterian church had fifty-two members when it organized, and the elders were: Alexander Turner, Edward Savage and Daniel McCleary. No list of these members can be obtained, and their first house of worship was not built until 1774. Three years later, in an uncompleted state, it was turned into a stockade fort by the whigs, and afterward burned by the tories. A second church was built, which burned in 1836, and its successor was erected in 1837. Rev. John Warford became pastor in 1787, and served until 1802. His successors were: Revs. Samuel Tomb, 1806 to 1832; John Whiton, A. B. Lambert; J. Henry Brodt, 1865; and others.

The Welsh Presbyterian church was organized in 1868 by Griffith Jones and John Edwards.

The Methodist Episcopal church only dates back to the Salem mission, established in 1844, yet Methodist services had been held at the court-house as early as 1821. Rev. John Fassett was the first minister in charge, and the first church edifice was built in 1846. The present fine church structure was erected in 1876.

Saint Paul's Episcopal church was organized February 18, 1860, and the corner-stone of the church structure was laid on September 10th of the same year. Rev. Charles Purviance was the first rector.

The Holy Cross Catholic church was organized, and its church edifice erected in 1859. It was the successor of the Salem mission, and its first resident pastor was James S. O'Sullivan.

The village graveyard, set apart by Dr. Clark, became so filled with graves that William McKie and Asa Fitch, M. D., agitated a cemetery. Their views were carried out, and nearly twenty years ago Evergreen cemetery was laid out one mile south of the village, where taste and skill and art have wrought, and a beautiful city of the dead greets the gaze.

TOWN OF SALEM.

Salem is bounded on the north by Hebron; on the east by the State of Vermont; on the south by Jackson; and on the west by Jackson, Greenwich and Argyle. Salem has fifty square miles of area, and its surface consists of moderately elevated ridges, separated by

narrow valleys. It is drained by the Batten Kill and Black, White and Trout creeks. Lytle's pond is in the north, and McDougall's lake on the west boundary. Roofing slate quarries have been opened in the north, and other industries have been projected.

Salem consists mostly of the Turner patent of twenty-five thousand acres, one-half of which had to be given to the colonial officials as a bribe. The bribed officials sold their share to Dr. Clark, and the Scotch and New Englanders divided the entire patent by lot.

No list of the members of the two colonies can be found. With Alexander Turner, James Conkey and Hamilton McCollister were: John Savage and his sons, Edward and James, Gidcon Safford, and Matthew McWhorter.

Among those who came with Dr. Clark were: Robert Clark, Thomas Beattie, John Harsha, William, John, and Daniel McCleary; John Rowan, David Hanna, William Thompson, James Thompson and David Edgar.

Other settlers besides the New England and Dr. Clark colonies came from Ireland, Scotland, and the New England provinces and settled in the Camden valley and other parts of the town.

In 1789 two schedules of the Turner patent contained one hundred and twenty family names and two hundred and eighty-two proprietors, which embraced the larger part of the population of the town. Among the families were the Armstrongs, Beattys, Blakeleys, Bartletts, Bells, Boyds, Browns, Carswells, Conkeys, Clarks, Clevelands, Chambers, Collances, Covenhovens, Conners, Craigs, Crossets, Cruikshanks, Duncans, Edgars, Fitches, Gaults, Gibsons, Gettys, Grays, Gilmores, Harshas, Hannas, Hopkins, Hunsdens, Hendersons, Huggins, Henrys, Hoys, Linceys, Lyons, Lytles, Longs, McCarters, McFarlands, Moors, McMichaels, McCollisters, McNitts, Moncriefs, McNishes, McCrackens, Mulchenas, McMurrays, McMillans, Martins, McDougalls, Nelsons, Oswalds, Orrs, Ramages, Rowans, Rogers, Robinsons, Stewarts, Sloans, Savages, Stones, Steeles, Stevensons, Scotts, Smiths, Terrals, Turners, Tombs, Thomases, Willsons, Williamses, Webbs, and Wrights.

The Camden valley was covered principally with land grants made by the king in 1770 to English soldiers, whose lands in a couple of years came into possession of James Duane. On May 1, 1773, Duane leased the most of these lands to Philip Embury and his Irish colony.

The civil organization of the town was by act of legislature, passed March 7, 1788, and the first officers were: John Rowan, supervisor; James Tomb, Clerk; and Elisha Fitch, collector.

The unincorporated villages of the town of Salem, are: Shushan, Eagleville, Clapp's Mills, and Fitch's Point.

Shushan is six miles south of Salem, on the Batten Kill, and takes its name from the postoffice which was so called by the postal authorities to avoid the title of South Salem, proposed by the inhabitants. It has a railroad station, a factory, mills, and shops, and in 1880 had a population of three hundred and twenty-eight. The place was settled prior to 1775.

Eagleville is on the Batten Kill and two miles east of Shushan. Its postoffice name is East Salem, and a grist mill was built there prior to the Revolution. A woolen factory was erected about 1820, and the place enjoys a good local trade.

Clapp's Mills, or Baxterville, is three miles south of Salem, on the Batten Kill. Its early industries were a grist mill, saw mill, Reid's nail mill, and clothing works; its later manufactures are the sawed marbles of the Baxter Manufacturing company, who built a marble mill in 1865 to saw their Rutland marble.

Fitch's Point, at the confluence of Black creek and Batten Kill, is an old settled place, and has been the residence of the Fitch family for many years, besides being the home of Dr. Asa Fitch, the noted physician, naturalist and author.

The churches in the town outside of Salem village are not many.

The First Baptist church of Salem was constituted at Shushan, June 19, 1790. Asa and Silas Estee and Oliver Brown, and Sarah Huff were of the original members. The house of worship was erected between 1800 and 1803, and was enlarged and improved in 1845, and again in 1876. The first minister was the Rev. Obed Warren, and in eighty-eight years twenty-two pastors had labored with the church.

The Moravian church had its origin in 1770, in the "valley of Camden," where its life record numbered one hundred years. The first of its eight pastors was Rev. Father Abraham Bininger, and its last, Rev. Benjamin Ricksecker, whose departure virtually dissolved the church.

The United Presbyterian church of East Salem was organized in 1820, with twenty members. A church edifice was built in 1822, at a point one mile east of Shushan, and a parsonage was erected five years later. The first pastor was Rev. James Whyte.

The Methodist Episcopal church of Shushan was organized in 1846, with fifteen members, and Rev. Edward Noble served as the first pastor. A church edifice was built in 1847. But three-quarters of a century before this organization had been effected Philip Embury preached in the southern part of the town of Salem, and for fifty years prior that section had been traversed by circuit riders, one of whom was the celebrated Lorenzo Dow.

The schools of the town were subscription until 1813, when the system of public schools was introduced. In 1843 there were six hundred and eighteen children between five and sixteen years of age, and in 1877 that number had increased to one thousand three hundred and forty-eight. At the present time the public schools are in good condition.

Higher education was looked after at an early day, and in 1780 a classical school was in operation in which four students were prepared for college. This school was taught by Rev. Thomas Watson, and afterward by Saint John Honeywood, and in 1791 had attained such rank that it was incorporated as an academy by the regents of the university of the State, under the name of Washington academy. A long line of competent principals have had charge of this institution of learning, and its influence for good has extended far beyond the limits of the county.

CHAPTER II.

VILLAGE OF SANDY HILL AND TOWN OF KINGSBURY.

VILLAGE OF SANDY HILL.

On the Hudson, in the southeastern part of the town of Kingsbury, is Sandy Hill, the western seat of justice of Washington county, and one of the foremost manufacturing villages north of Albany. By the provisions of chapter XL. of the laws of 1810, passed March 9th of that year, it was enacted that "All that part of the town of Kingsbury, in the county of Washington, known by the name of lot No. 93, lying on the Hudson river, and all that part of the plat of said town lying south of lots Nos. 33 and 34, and west of the great or middle road of said town plat, as laid down on the map of the division of the said town, shall be known and distinguished by the name of the village of Sandy Hill."

The boundaries were considerably extended by the act of March 21, 1856, which also granted additional powers and privileges, which are recorded in chapter XLVIII. of the act.

The incorporation of the village of Sandy Hill was fully completed by the action taken at the annual meeting held on February 23, 1875, when it was "*Resolved*, That this village become a corporation under the provisions of chapter CCXCI. of the laws of 1870, and pos-

sess the powers given thereby." This resolution passed by a vote of one hundred and forty-six ayes to thirty-eight noes, and the return was recorded in the clerk's office as the last step in the course of perfecting the corporation.

There are no village records to be found back of 1856, in which year Orson Richards was president of Sandy Hill.

The site of Sandy Hill was passed over by an Indian trail from the Hudson to Lake George, and through what is now the public park ran the great military road from Fort Edward to Fort William Henry, which was cut out through "an unbroken forest of mighty white pine trees into whose gloomy shadow the sun's rays seldom penetrated and in whose dim recesses innumerable deeds of horror and massacre were done."

Over the founding and early history of the old Indian trail oblivion has settled such an impenetrable gloom that even tradition has not dared to penetrate its depths, and only imagination can vainly conjecture the swift march of avenging war parties and the fearful scenes enacted around the torture stake and in the gauntlet running. The earliest event in the recorded history of Sandy Hill was the tragedy of murder and massacre, from which, by some strange freak of fancy, a practically inclined northern Pochahontas was actuated to save John Quackenboss. Impressed as a teamster to haul supplies from Fort Edward to Lake George, Quackenboss was captured, together with Lieutenant McGinnis and the train guard of fifteen men. Their Indian captors halted on the site of the public park of Sandy Hill, where the seventeen unfortunate men were seated on the trunk of a fallen tree. The Indians soon resolved to murder their close-bound captives, and commencing at one end of the line, tomahawked each one in succession until the lieutenant and Quackenboss were the only ones left. As they approached the lieutenant he dodged the blow, and throwing himself back on the ground tried to burst his bonds; but death came in the whir of a dozen tomahawks. Quackenboss then closed his eyes to receive his death blow, but was unexpectedly saved by the interposition of a squaw, who demanded that as he was no soldier he should be spared and given to her for a slave. Her request was granted, and Quackenboss was spared, although he was afterward made to run the gauntlet. He afterward obtained his freedom in Canada, and finally settled in the town of Cambridge.

When the Kingsbury patent was laid out into lots, the last one, No. 93, covering the corporate limits of the village, was not sold, but held in common by the patentees because it covered the entire river frontage at the "Falls."

The third settler in the town, and the pioneer at Sandy Hill, was Albert Baker, of New York city, who, in 1768, came with his wife and two children — Albert and Charles — to the site of the Hiram Allen residence, and near the falls that now bear his name. He built a short wing dam and put up a saw mill, and was soon joined by Michael Huffnogle, who built a house near the site of the Waite residence. The Revolution came, and in 1780 Baker and Huffnogle were compelled to fly before the Indian bands of Carleton's invasion of that year. When peace was declared, or probably sooner, Baker returned to find his improvements in ashes and ruins. He went to work, however, energetically, and in a short time had erected another mill and dwelling.

In 1784 John Moss built a dam and sawmill above the village. Dr. Zina Hitchcock, Jonathan Harris and others also came about 1784 and the little hamlet soon grew into some size and considerable importance.

In 1793 Washington passed through the place on a visit of inspection to the northern lake posts.

By the year 1800 the village had a postoffice, two taverns and several stores and shops, and sessions of the courts of the county had been held at the tavern of Mary Dean since 1797.

It now commenced a steady career of progress, that has continued ever since. In 1806 the old court house was completed on grounds donated by Dr. Hitchcock, and the Moss grist mill was built at the dam, while in the next year Albert Baker built a new grist mill, and changed his old mill, put up in 1795, into a carding and fulling mill. About the same time of Baker's improvements Ahijah Jones erected a carding mill and clothiery.

Four years later, in 1811, "the public square" or present park was surveyed, and for some time went by the name of the "Green." The commissioners were Russel Cole, William High and Thomas Bradshaw, and the date of the survey was August 4, 1811.

Then clustered on three sides of this square and extended along the main street above and below it, all the buildings of the village of Sandy Hill in the second year of its corporate existence. The residents of that year and the business and public houses of the place are nearly all embraced in the following account: The corner tavern was kept by —— Ashley, whose predecessor was Daniel Cook, who kept as early as 1800. This tavern was burned in 1855. The Eagle tavern was on the site of Clark's store, and also burned in the fire of 1855. Its earliest proprietor was a Mr. Dean, from New York city, and it was headquarters for the Cleveland & Taylor stage line. The Doty tavern was kept in 1800 by Alpheus Doty and afterward until 1834 by his widow, whose successor, Thomas Toole, changed its name to that of the Bull's Head. The Bull's Head in 1850 was enlarged and became the Park hotel. It burned in 1873, and on its site was erected the Rexford house, whose fate was to burn three years later. Captain William High had a tavern. The residences were those of John Lamb, Henry C. Martindale, Capt. John Thomas, Mr. Rood, Capt. Solomon Day, Darius Sherril, Dr. Russel Clark, Judge Roswell Weston, Jonathan Harris, Dr. Zina Hitchcock, Israel Hand, Judge John Baker, Micajah Pettit, —— Brannock, Clark Colton, —— Curtis, Luther Johnson, Bogardus Pearson, —— Bird, Squire Collamer, Maj. Thomas Bradshaw, and Albert and Caleb Baker. The stores were kept by John Lamb, Carmi Dibble, Samuel M. Hitchcock and another merchant whose name has been lost. Rood's pottery, Johnson's tannery, Hand's currier shop, Amos Call's wagon shop, Andrew's blacksmith shop, and Thomas' saddlery shop, with the mills, made up the industries of 1811.

During the war of 1812 a toll bridge was erected. It stood from 1813 to 1835, when it was swept away by a flood. Progress was slow until 1819, when the village made a long stride ahead by the establishment of the Sandy Hill *Times*, and the Washington and Warren bank that afterward went down in disaster. Jacob Barker was president and Benjamin F. Butler cashier, while the celebrated poet, Fitz Greene Halleck, was a temporary cashier for a short time. Between 1824 and 1832 the construction and enlargement of the Glens Falls feeder was completed, and has been a source of material prosperity ever since.

Prosperity of an abundant character seemed to hover over the place in 1836, when the Washington and Saratoga railroad was projected through Sandy Hill. Six heavy stone piers were built in the river below the dam for a bridge, but the panic of 1837 suspended operations, and afterward the route was changed. Had the road been built through Sandy Hill it has been asserted that Glens Falls, Sandy Hill and Fort Edward would have all been consolidated into one village, or rather city. From that unfortunate day Sandy Hill has grown steadily by means of her mills, factories and other industries, and on July 5, 1869, the village secured railroad communication by the opening of the Glens Falls railroad through the western part of her corporate limits. Toward this road the village voted twenty-five thousand dollars of bonds. Four years later the enterprising citizens of the place secured the erection of the present beau-

tiful court house, toward whose construction the town of Kingsbury issued twenty-five thousand dollars worth of bonds. And today the western county seat is holding well its own in material advancement with the other villages of equal size in the State.

The population of Sandy Hill in 1855 was 1,360; in 1865, 1,939; in 1870, 2,350; in 1875, 2,501; in 1880, 2,487; and in 1890, 2,895.

The industries of Sandy Hill during its early years were about summed up in the mills and factories of Baker and Jones, and the second stage of manufacturing commenced in 1844, when Stephen Howland purchased the Baker mills, then gone to ruin, and erected the first manilla paper mills of the United States. In 1845 the Wilber & Witpen and the Tarter & Luther carriage factories were built, and the succeeding year Benjamin Ferris erected a manilla paper mill that afterward was changed to the Waite wall paper mill. A shoddy mill was started in 1860, and then changed to a straw printing paper mill that was burned, rebuilt, burned again, and rebuilt, a third time to become a prey to the flames. The Washington Mowing Machine works were built in 1868. Howland & Co.'s paper mill was built in 1866, the Baker Falls Iron Machine works were started afterward, and the Halm Art Pottery works were erected in 1877.

Orsen Richard's upper and lower saw mills succeeded several old saw mills, and in 1872 were connected by a railroad track at a cost of thirty thousand dollars. Other industries have come into existence, and not over one-tenth of the vast water power at Baker's Falls has yet been used. The clear fall of the Hudson at this point is fully seventy feet, and affords the opportunity for the future establishment of some great manufacturing plant.

The fire department of Sandy Hill has been in existence since 1833, when the first fire company was organized and purchased a small rotary engine of but little force. A small brake engine equally as worthless replaced the rotary in 1850, and was succeeded in 1858 by the Rescue engine that did duty up to 1872, when it gave way to the Independent, a second-class engine, purchased in that year. In 1878 the the fire department consisted of Rescue Fire Company, No. 1; Eber Richards Independent Fire Company, No. 2; Rescue Hose Company, and Wakeman Hose Company. Sandy Hill had her first great fire October 11, 1876, and after that loss, the purchase of a fire steamer, or the introduction of the Holly System, was warmly urged.

Sandy Hill has moved slowly forward in many lines. The Sandy Hill Gas Light company was incorporated in 1876. The First National bank of Sandy Hill was established January 1, 1864, and various societies and beneficial organizations have been formed. The postoffice, established in 1798, with Roswell Weston as postmaster, has grown to an office of quite large dimensions.

Likewise the church growth of the village has been one of interest. The Presbyterian church at Sandy Hill was organized in 1803 by Rev. Lebbens Armstrong, at the house of Capt. William Smith, some four miles north of the village. The court house was their first place of worship at Sandy Hill, and so continued until 1827, when they erected a church edifice. The pews of the church were declared free in 1869, and a flourishing Sabbath school was organized at an early day.

The Methodist Episcopal church of Sandy Hill was organized in 1825, with thirteen members: Benjamin Clark, Nathaniel Wickes, Jacob Lattimer, Seth Smith and George Harvey and their wives, and Mary M. Lee, Katy Carrier and Carmi Dibble. The court house and school house, No. 16, served as their places of worship until 1840, when they erected a church edifice on Main street at a cost of four thousand dollars. A parsonage was purchased in 1855 for twelve hundred dollars.

Saint Mary's Catholic church, the mother church of Catholicity in Washington, Warren,

and Essex counties, was organized about 1830 as Christ's church, by emigrants who came from different parts of Ireland. The name was afterward changed to Saint Mary's. The resident pastor was Rev. John Kelly, S. J. A stone church was built, and the congregation became so strong in numbers in 1873 that Saint Paul's church was formed of the French members, under Rev. G. Huberdault. The members of Saint Paul purchased the first Baptist church building at Park Place for a house of worship.

Sandy Hill Baptist church was constituted in April, 1840, with forty members. Rev. J. B. Murphy was the first pastor, and the church, on December 5, 1872, dedicated their second and present beautiful church structure at a cost of fifty-seven thousand dollars. The church is Gothic in style and cruciform in shape.

The Advent Christian church was organized with about twenty members in 1859, by Rev. Joseph Parry, who became its first pastor. Their church on Main street was built in 1860.

In education as in religion the village is favorably known for its interest and its first class school buildings. The Union Free school was opened in 1869 in the handsome school building at the head of Oak street, under Prof. William McLaren, as principal. An academical department was established in 1871. The building cost twenty-three thousand dollars. Private schools of high grade have been taught in the village, and one of merit was that of Rev. Dr. Bostwick.

TOWN OF KINGSBURY.

The form of the town of Kingsbury is that of a square, and its boundaries are: Fort Ann on the north, Hartford on the east, Argyle and Fort Edward on the south, and Warren and Saratoga counties on the west. The surface is level and rolling, with hills in the east. Its drainage is by Wood, Half-Way and Bond creeks. Its surface was once crossed by the old Indian war trails, from the Hudson to the lakes, and an important canal and railway now pass through its territory along Wood creek, while the canal's main feeder crosses its southwest corner. It was originally heavily timbered.

The territory of the town is embraced in the Kingsbury patent, that was granted to James Bradshaw, of New Milford, Connecticut, on May 11, 1762. There were twenty-two associates in the patent with Bradshaw. They were Daniel and Nathaniel Taylor, Samuel Brownson, Comfort Star, John Warner, Kent and Abel Wright, Benjamin and Ebenezer Seelye, Preserved Porter, Gideon and Thomas Noble, Partridge Thatcher, Daniel Bostwick, Samuel Canfield, Isaac, John and Jonathan Hitchcock, John Prindle, Benjamin Wildman, Amos Northup and Israel Camp. Nearly all of these were residents of Connecticut.

The first settler was Bradshaw, who came in 1763, but did not bring his family until two years later. Oliver Colvin, sr., the second settler, located in the north, and Albert Baker, the third pioneer, made his home at Sandy Hill, in the southwestern part of the tract. Michael Huffnogle joined Baker in a short time, and of other early settlers we have record of Samuel Brownson (a patentee), Joseph, Moses and William Smith, Thomas Grant, Benjamin Underhill, Solomon King, Henry Franklin, S. Dillingham, Ennis Graham, George Wray, John Moss, Timothy, Moses, Samuel and Gilbert Harris, Nehemiah Seelye, John Griffith, John Munroe, Leonard Decklyn, Amos McKeney, Asa Richardson, John Phillips, Adam Wint, Samuel, Andrew, Adiel and Samuel Sherwood, and the widow Jones, from New Jersey, and her six sons, John, Jonathan, Dunham, Daniel, David and Solomon. David Jones became noted as the affianced lover of Jane McCrea. John Moss settled at Moss street.

When the Revolution broke out the Jones', Adam Wint, Gilbert Harris and many others became tories, and took up arms for the English. Many of these tories were with Bur-

goyne when he crossed the town in 1777, and some of them three years later came with Carleton when his track through Kingston was marked with murder, fire and pillage.

After the Revolution, the town was not changed in either name or territory from the patent grant of 1762, and received State recognition March 23, 1786.

The unincorporated villages of Kingsbury are: Kingsbury Street, Patten's Mills, Smith's Basin, Dunham's Basin, Adamsville, Moss Street, Vaughn's Corners and Langdon's Corners.

Kingsbury Street, five miles northeast of Sandy Hill, is a place of nearly two hundred inhabitants and was early settled. Several stores and taverns have been kept there, and the postoffice was established in 1810, with Jonathan Bellamy as postmaster.

Patten's Mills is a small village in the northwest, and was known as Jones' mill-place until Edward Patten came and built a later mill, thus giving his name to the hamlet, where a postoffice was opened in 1825, with James Patten as postmaster. There have been several stores but no hotel at Patten's Mills.

Smith's Basin, five miles northeast from Sandy Hill, came into existence with the opening of the canal in 1822. It is named for Ezekiel Smith, the proprietor of the first store and hotel. The postoffice was established in 1849, with L. C. Holmes as postmaster. The village has about two hundred population and is a railroad station.

Dunham's Basin is like Smith's Basin, a station on the railroad and canal. It is named for Daniel Dunham, an early settler, lies two miles east of Sandy Hill, and has a hotel and store.

Adamsville, named for John Quincy Adams, is six miles east of Sandy Hill. The postoffice was established in 1827 and gave name to the hamlet. The first postmaster was Calvin H. Swain.

Moss Street is a rural settlement one-half mile north of Sandy Hill, and was named for Deacon John and Captain Isaac Moss. A hotel was once kept there.

Vaughn's Corners was founded by William M. Vaughn, who opened a tavern and hotel there at an early day. The hamlet is five miles north from Sandy Hill, and once had a postoffice.

Langdon's Corners is a farming neighborhood four miles north of Sandy Hill, in the western part of the town.

Church history goes back over a century, to 1790, when an Episcopal church was organized in Kingsbury. Twenty-three years later the church was reorganized under the name of Zion church, and in 1854 a beautiful stone rural church edifice was erected. From a missionary station the church has become a self-supporting parish, and has sent missionaries to China, the Sandwich islands, and the Indian territory. Rev. S. B. Bostwick served as rector from 1846 to 1877.

The Kingsbury Baptist church was organized about 1790, and two years later had a membership of ninety-three, with Rev. Ebenezer Willoughby as pastor. They helped to build a Union church edifice on the Joseph Adams farm, and this building, in 1843, was removed to Kingsbury street and became known as a Baptist meeting house.

The Adamsville Baptist church was constituted in 1795 by the name of the Second Hartford Baptist church, with thirty-two members. The name was changed in 1813 to that of Hartford and Kingsbury, and then in 1827 to Adamsville, from the name of the postoffice established near in that year. During 1832 a portion of the members left and formed Hartford and Kingsbury church, which disbanded ten years later and the members returned to the Adamsville church.

About 1800 Sandford's Ridge Methodist Episcopal church was organized, with Daniel Brayton in charge. A church building was erected in 1832.

The school interests of the town have been well protected, and in 1878 the sixteen school

districts of the town contained one thousand five hundred and thirteen children of school age.

Kingsbury is noted for its unusually large proportion of improved land and its steady increase of population.

CHAPTER III.

VILLAGE AND TOWN OF WHITEHILL.

VILLAGE OF WHITEHALL.

A monument to the ungratified ambition of Philip Skene, whose name it once bore, is Whitehall, that to-day ranks as one of the largest and most important villages of the county.

Whitehall was incorporated as a village in 1820, and thirty years later, on March 16, 1850, an act of legislature was passed, revising and consolidating previous laws in regard to the village of Whitehall. This charter was amended in 1853, 1859, 1869 and 1876.

Whitehall was founded in 1761, under the name of Skenesborough, by Major Philip Skene, an English half-pay officer, who is described in the *Gentleman's Magazine* as being the grandson of John Skene, of Halyards, in Fifeshire, Scotland, and as a relative of the famous Sir William Wallace. Skene entered the English army in 1739, was at the taking of Carthagena, and in the battles of Fontenoy, Culloden and Laffeldt. He came to America in 1756, was promoted to a company in the Enniskillen foot, and a year after, being wounded under Howe, at Ticonderoga, was appointed major of brigade by General Amherst, who encouraged him to project the settlement he made in 1761 at Whitehall.

When Skene and his colony of about thirty families arrived at Whitehall, they found an old stockade fort of the French and Indian war standing in what is now the southeast angle of High and Church streets.

The next year he was ordered on the expedition against Martinico and Havana, and was among the first to enter the breach at the storming of Moro castle.

On his return to his colony he brought a number of slaves with him, but to his astonishment found his settlers nearly all gone. Being a man of energy and business ability, he set about to make his colony what he intended it to be. Having considerable private means he soon placed the affairs of the infant settlement on a firm basis. In 1768 his regiment was ordered to Ireland, but he exchanged into the 10th foot, and soon sold out so as to be able to establish his residence at Skenesborough and carry out his ambitious design of attaining a prominent position in the colonies. He now gave his whole attention to the development of his colony, and with the labor of his negroes, his colonists and some discharged soldiers, he built a sloop to open transportation on the lake, constructed a passable road of thirty miles to Salem, and improved another road to Bennington. He built a saw and grist mill, and erected a two-and-one-half story stone mansion on the present roadway of Williams street. His massive stone barn, as it was pierced with port holes, was probably intended for defense in time of danger as well as for housing horses and feed during periods of peace.

During the county-seat struggle in 1772, Skenesborough had so increased in size and importance that Major Skene sought to have the seat of justice established there, and himself commissioned as judge of the courts. Failing in these objects, it is thought that he then entertained the loftier ambition of making his village a colonial capital and himself the governor of a new province of Ticonderoga, embracing the territory of northern New York and the present State of Vermont. When the Revolution opened Skene was in England, where it is said he was then successful in securing the grant of the new province and its governorship, but the same parties who had

thwarted his earlier scheme of a county seat now defeated his more matured scheme of colonial establishment by fanning the spark of discontent against parliamentary impositions into the fierce flame of armed rebellion against all English authority.

Skene returned but to hear of the confiscation of his schooner, his slaves and his other property by the soldiers of Captain Herrick and other New England leaders, and to be arrested as a tory. He was exchanged in 1776, and the next year served as a volunteer with Burgoyne, being at the battles of Bennington and the Saratogas. Skene was attainted and his property confiscated by New York in 1779, and after failing to recover his property he made his residence in England, where he died October 9, 1810, at Addersy Lodge, Stoke Goldington, Bucks. In his obituary notice Philip Skene was styled, "formerly lieutenant-governor of Crown Point and Ticonderoga, and surveyor of his majesty's woods and forests bordering on Lake Champlain."

Skenesborough was held by the Continental troops during the Revolutionary war, except when occupied by Burgoyne and Carleton for a few weeks and a couple of days respectively.

In 1786 the name of the place was changed from Skenesborough to Whitehall, and four years later its houses were said to only number eight or ten. The postoffice was established in 1796, and in 1812 the place became a base of supplies and a stragetic point for the American operations against Canada. McDonough anchored his captive fleet and some of his own vessels in 1814 in East bay, where they decayed and sunk, one by one, in the succeeding years. In 1817 Whitehall contained about fifty houses, a fulling and a stave mill, a saw and grist mill, and the government houses and a school house. The taverns were: Anthony Rock's, Henry Wiswell's, and the Bellamy house; while the stores were conducted by James H. Hooker, Capt. Archibald Smith, James Perry, Ezra Smith, and Rock & Fonda. Five years later the Champlain canal was opened and the first newspaper, *The Whitehall Emporium*, came into existence. In 1824 the canal was completed and the same year Whitehall entertained LaFayette at the Wiswell hotel when he was passing on his way from Burlington to Albany. Steamboat navigation, that commenced in 1810, was now attaining respectable proportions.

The village grew slowly until 1848, when the Washington and Saratoga railroad was opened and a period of great prosperity commenced. The next year Whitehall was first recognized as a port by congress, although the district of Champlain, including Whitehall, was created by act of congress, approved March 2, 1799. In 1875 passenger traffic on the lake from Whitehall as the southern terminal was closed by the opening of the New York and Canada railroad, which has made Ticonderoga the successor of Whitehall. Freight traffic still is carried northward on the lake from the village by means of company and private transportation lines. Since 1875 the population of the village has decreased some, but present indications warrant future development and prosperity as the result of the healthy growth setting in to-day.

The fire department of Whitehall commenced in the year 1835, when the small Torrent fire engine was purchased, although a small hand engine had been presented to the village by Col. John Williams. The Torrent cost one thousand three hundred and fifty dollars, and additional engines and fire equipments have been purchased from time to time until Whitehall now has an efficient fire department. In 1878 there were, the Empire hook and ladder, Whitehall steamer, W. F. Bascom engine, and W. H. Cook engine companies; and the James Dorèn, George Brett, jr., B. F. Lacca, and A. C. Hopson hose companies. In 1860, 1864, 1875 and in 1876, there were fires at which the fire and hose companies rendered efficient service. The canal is one main dependence for water in case

of fire, as the water works cannot furnish an adequate supply.

The early water supply was by the aqueduct of 1828, and a later source of supply was the three reservoirs receiving the waters of Smith's and Adam's ponds.

The Whitehall gas works were started in 1860. Hall's opera house was opened in 1875, and various public improvements have been made since then.

The pioneer church of Whitehall is the Whitehall Methodist Episcopal church, organized in 1822. The church was organized under Rev. Philo Ferris, and a house of worship was erected in 1832 on Church street. This church has since been remodelled and improved.

Trinity Episcopal church was organized about 1834, and a church edifice was erected in 1837, on Division street. A second church was built in 1843 on Church street, and their third church edifice, a fine structure, was erected in 1866, on the west side of Church street, at a cost of thirteen thousand dollars.

The First Baptist church of Whitehall was formally organized July 15, 1840, with ten members: W. W. Cooke, Hearty C. Cooke, Stephen N. Bush, Salome Bush, Henry J. Day, Lester Leach, Mindwell Leach, Mrs. Phebe Blinn, Laura Chalk, and Mrs. Jane Stephens. There were meetings held as early as 1838, and after the church was organized it bought the Episcopal church on Division street. That building was burned in 1874, and the second house of worship was erected in 1876 on the east side of the creek.

The Catholic church of Our Lady of Angels was organized at the house of Antoine Renois as Saint Anthony's church. A church building was erected in 1841, in what is now Saunder's street, and when that highway was opened in 1867, the congregation, being large, divided into two parts, the English and the French. The English part erected their present handsome church in 1870, at a cost of thirty thousand dollars.

Notre Dame De La Victoire church was organized by the French catholics of Saint Anthony's church in 1868, and the same year they purchased the second Episcopal house of worship for a church, at a cost of nearly four thousand dollars.

The banking institutions of Whitehall have always been safe and reliable. The Bank of Whitehall was chartered in 1829, and became a national bank May 4, 1865, with H. G. Burleigh, president, and A. C. Sawyer, cashier. The First National bank of Whitehall was organized February 22, 1864, with A. H. Griswold, president, and William Keith, cashier. The Commercial bank of Whitehall went into operation August 15, 1841, and continued until State bank circulation was taxed by the United States. The Bank of Whitehall was chartered in 1873, and on March 12, 1875, became the Merchants' National bank of Whitehall.

The manufacturing interests of the village have never been what they should be, as the falls of Wood creek furnish fine water power. Wait's ingrain carpet factory, that run from 1848 until destroyed by fire in 1864, was the earliest manufacturing of any importance run by this water power. The most important industry succeeding Wait's has been the saw and planing mill plant of W. W. Cook & Son, which has been twice destroyed by fire and twice rebuilt.

Education in the village of Whitehall has been properly cared for by its public spirited citizens. The earliest recollected school was in 1814, and the next year the village became one of the districts into which the town was divided. The public school system is well sustained at the present time. It was organized in 1866, as Whitehall Union free school. In 1878 the buildings occupied were Central High school, on Pierce's knoll, costing twenty thousand dollars, and Wheeler avenue, Bell, and Adams houses. The want for academic education at home for nearly twenty years was met by the Whitehall academy, which ran from 1848 to 1865.

The population of the village in 1870 was four thousand three hundred and twenty-two, composed of three thousand one hundred and thirty-six native and one thousand one hundred and eighty-six foreign inhabitants. There were four thousand two hundred and seventy-three white and forty-nine colored people. In 1880 the population was four thousand two hundred and seventy, a slight decrease in a decade, but the manufacturing power and transportation facilities of Whitehall village should give it wealth, population, size and importance in the years of the twentieth century to come. The population in 1890 was four thousand four hundred and thirty-four.

TOWN OF WHITEHALL.

The town of Whitehall is bounded on the north by the State of Vermont; on the east by Hampton; on the south by Granville and Fort Ann; and on the west by Fort Ann and Dresden.

The surface is rolling in the center and east, but in the west is hilly and becomes mountainous about the head of Lake Champlain. The drainage is by Wood creek and Pawlet, or Mettowee river into Whitehall harbor and the head of Lake Champlain.

The town of Whitehall was patented to Maj. Philip Skene, by royal grant, on March 13, 1765, as the township of Skenesborough. No trace however can be found of any town organization until 1778, and eight years later, in 1786, the town was reorganized under its present name of Whitehall. The western part of Whitehall is historic ground, where the earth almost constantly felt the tread of marching and warring hosts for nearly two centuries. The hideously painted savage bands, the white and blue uniformed regiments of France, the red coated battalions of Great Brittain, and the yellow and blue half clothed Continentals, alternately advanced and retreated over its hills and through its valleys, while the whir of arrows, the rattle of musketry and the boom of cannon mingled with the charging cheer and the terrific war-whoop often made strange and fearful music on its waters, and through the lone depths of its great forests. The history of these past scenes of bloodshed and marching armies have been related in the general history, and our attention now will be entirely confined to the settlement and growth of the town.

The twenty-four patentees associated with Skene were: John Maunsel, Thomas Moncrief, John and Nathaniel Marston, Hugh and Alexander Wallace, Lawrence Read, Thomes White, John Gill, Robert Alexander, Robert Stevens, John Moore, Joseph Allicock, Gerard and Evert Bancker, Richard Curson, John Lamb, James Deas, Boyle Roche, Atcheson Thompson, Peter Kettletas, John R. Meyer, Levinus Clarkson, and Abraham Brazier. The interests of these twenty-four patentees were only nominal, and Skene was the real owner. On July 6, 1771, Skene obtained his "Little Patent" of nine thousand acres to the northeast of the original grant, and it extended into Hampton. These two patents covered all of the present town of Whitehall except the McIntosh patent of four thousand acres on the east side.

The settlement and history of the town was during its early years centered in the history of the village already given, and all that we can obtain of the early settlers are the names of the following persons, many of whom most likely came after 1781: Zebulon Fuller, Daniel Brundage, Elisha Martin, Levi Stockwell, Zeb. Tubbs, Josiah Farr, John Conner, James and Jeremiah Burroughs, Joseph, Daniel and Nathaniel Earl, Silas Childs, William Graham, John Gault, Gideon Taft, Cornelius Jones, William Higley, Levi Falkenbury, Joel Adams, Thomas Lyon, George Douglass, Samuel Hatch, Rufus Whitford, Simon Hotchiss, John Coggswell, ——— Pangborn, Stephen Knowles, Joseph Bishop, Thomas McFarren, Eph. Thomas, Andrew Law, Enoch Wright, Lemuel Bartholomew, Stephen Parks, Silas Baker, Israel Warner, and Robert, Samuel, and Thomas Wilson.

The town has slowly filled up with an agricultural population outside of the village of Whitehall, and while cereal crops are raised in paying quantities, yet the land is better suited to grazing. Many farmers have turned their attention in that line, and prior to 1877 the Rogers and Hollister cheese factories and the Rathbun creamery were in successful operation. Some tobacco has been raised, and a few vineyards planted in the limestone section of the town.

Slate formations exist in the eastern part, and the Eureka and Spink were among the first quarries opened.

It is asserted that Major Skene had a furnace on the west side of Wood creek for melting crude iron ores.

The First Congregational church of East Whitehall was organized in 1805, with twelve members and Rev. James Davis as pastor. Their first church was burned, and its successor was built in 1836, at a cost of two thousand dollars.

The First Presbyterian, which, through the efforts of General Williams, was to have its home two miles south of the village, but after his death it built a house on Williams street, in Whitehall village, where it only existed two years.

The oldest church in the town is the East Whitehall Methodist Episcopal church, organized in 1796 with ten members, by the celebrated Lorenzo Dow. They erected a brick structure in 1826.

The public school system of the town went into operation in 1815, and has been judiciously sustained ever since.

The population of Whitehall was five thousand five hundred and sixty-four in 1870; and five thousand three hundred and forty-seven in 1880.

In 1875 there were eight hundred and fifty frame, one hundred and twenty-five brick, and six stone houses in the town, valued at one million eight hundred and twenty thousand dollars. In the same year the acres of improved land was given at twenty thousand four hundred and eight, and the unimproved as seven thousand eight hundred and sixty. The milch cows were one thousand two hundred and fifty in number, and the sheep shorn were four thousand one hundred and seventy-nine, with a clippage of twenty-four thousand seven hundred and ninety-four pounds of wool.

Before closing this account of the town of Whitehall we give the reported tory raid of 1779 into Whitehall, as stated by Dr. A. B. Holden in his "History of Queensbury": "Before the ice had cleared out from Lake Champlain, and while it still remained passable, it was made available by a band of one hundred and thirty Indians, led by the infamous Joe Bettys and two Canadian Frenchmen, who made an attack upon the little settlement at Skenesborough, then garrisoned by a body of militia sixty in number, drafted from the towns of New Perth, now Salem, and Cambridge on the eastern border of Charlotte county. The assailants approached the settlement from East bay, crossing the mountain east of Whitehall village. A man and his wife, who lived a short distance from the stone house built by Skene, were tomahawked and scalped; a part of the garrison, perceiving their approach, attempted to escape by swimming across the icy waters of Wood creek, but their fleet-footed pursuers were too quick for them. When midway of the stream they were sternly ordered to return or they would be shot. They accordingly went back and surrendered themselves. The attack was made about two o'clock on the afternoon of the 21st of March (1779), and before sundown the party, loaded with plunder and accompanied by their prisoners, had started on its retreat. In this raid three persons (the two already named and one soldier) were killed, and every building in the settlement was fired, so that of the once flourishing hamlet of Skenesborough not a roof was left, and Fort Anne for a brief period became the frontier post at the north. The Indians comprising

this marauding party were the Caughnawaga or Saint Regis tribes, and the prisoners, after reaching Saint Johns, were conducted through the wilderness to the Indian settlements at Chateaugay and French Mills, whence, after a short detention, being robbed of all their valuables, even to clothing, they were conveyed to Montreal, where they were ransomed by the British officers for eight dollars apiece, and imprisoned until they were exchanged, some of them in the meantime making their escape and some remaining prisoners for two years or more."

Dr. Holden says: "For this narrative, not hitherto published in any of our local or general histories, the author is indebted to Dr. Asa Fitch, of Salem, by whom a full account was published in the Salem *Press* of November 5 and 12, 1867."

CHAPTER IV.

VILLAGES OF FORT EDWARD AND FORT MILLER AND TOWN OF FORT EDWARD.

VILLAGE OF FORT EDWARD.

The village of Fort Edward was incorporated by an order of court on August 28, 1849, which also provided for its ratification or rejection by a vote of the electors. On September 28th the vote was taken at the house of Gideon Carswell, and the act of incorporation was ratified by a vote of eighty-one to sixty-seven. The incorporated territory included one thousand acres, beside the greater part of Freeman's island in the river. The first officers were: Edward Washburn, H. W. Bennett, and George H. Taylor, assessors; Edwin Crane, collector; E. B. Nash, treasurer, and William Wright, clerk. The trustees were: F. D. Hodgeman, Charles Harris, J. R. Gandall, D. S. Carswell, and John Williams. The charter was soon allowed to die, and had to be revived by a special legislative act passed February 26, 1857. On March 30, 1859, an act was passed to enlarge the village and confer additional powers on the trustees so they could facilitate the construction of a bridge across the Hudson to the town of Moreau, in Saratoga county. An amendatory act was passed April 14, 1866, and on February 25, 1873, the electors voted to adopt the act of April 20, 1870, for the incorporation of villages.

Fort Edward, Fort Lyman, Fort Lydius, Fort Nicholson, and the "Great Carrying Place," are names that carry the history of the village and its site back through a long and stormy war period from the closing of the Revolution to the days of the first inter-colonial war.

Wahcoloosencoochaleva, the Indian name of Fort Edward, carries the historic record of the site of the village back into tradition, the border land of oblivion. Unnumbered warrior bands advanced and retreated over its site during the centuries of Indian occupation.

General Winthrop marched over the site of Fort Edward in 1790, and the expeditions of the two Schuylers and Nicholson's two expeditions passed over its site, and during Nicholson's first campaign, Fort Nicholson was both built and destroyed. The Dellius and Bayard patents of 1696 and 1743 included the village site, and not later than 1744, Col. John Henry Lydius settled under the annulled Dellius patent, and erected an Indian trading post on the ruins of Fort Nicholson. His trading post was called Fort Lydius, and was destroyed by the French in 1745. Fort Edward then lay desolate and waste for ten years. At the end of that time, in 1755, Gen. Phineas Lyman erected Fort Lyman, on the ruins of Forts Nicholson and Lydius, in the northern angle formed by the creek and the river at their confluence. Fort Lyman was an earth and timber structure, with ramparts sixteen feet high and twenty-two feet thick, protected by a deep moat on the front extending from stream to stream. Quadrangular in form, it had three bastions, the fourth angle being

covered by the river and mounted six guns. Within its inclosure were barracks, hospital, store house and magazine, while barracks and store houses were also erected on the island in the river. At the rear angle, a postern gate opened on the river and a bridge was thrown across the creek near its mouth. Johnson changed the name of the fortification from Fort Lyman to Fort Edward, in honor of Edward, Duke of York.

Gen. Phineas Lyman, whose name the fort should have borne, was a lawyer and graduate of Yale college. He was born at Durham, Connecticut, about 1716, really fought the battle of Lake George, for which Johnson got the honors, and served under Abercrombie and Amherst. He commanded the provincial troops in the expedition against Havana in 1762, and the next year went to England, where in 1774 he obtained a grant of land on the Mississippi river. He died in West Florida in 1775.

From Fort Edward, now the outpost on the northern frontier, a road was cut to Lake George, and over it marched the armies of Johnson, Abercrombie and Amherst. Within its intrenchments lay the cowardly Webb when the butchery of Fort William Henry occurred, and beneath its sheltering walls were brought the hundreds who were wounded in Abercrombie's rash attack on Ticonderoga. It was the scene of two of Putnam's daring exploits. In 1757 he saved Captain Little's party from massacre, when the gates of the fort had been closed against them through fear of a pursuing army being at their heels; and in 1758 he prevented the fire of the burning barracks from reaching the powder magazine, only twelve feet away, when everyone else was ready to quit the struggle and let the ammunition be blown up and the fort wrecked.

Fort Edward had become dilapidated in 1775, and then it was repaired and a cordon of block-houses erected around it.

From the walls of Fort Edward was witnessed the murder of Jane McCrea, and a few days later its ramparts were manned by the soldiers of Burgoyne, whose occupation was of short duration. With the days of the Revolution the tread of the sentinel passed away, and the gates stood wide open until the ravages of time had leveled alike bastion and wall. Its fast disappearing ruins will soon be gone, and but the memory of the great fortress will remain.

After the destruction of the Lydius settlement, there is no record of any settler until 1765, when Patrick Smyth, either by purchase or lease, became a resident at Fort Edward, and built a large and substantial house, which afterward served successively as the headquarters of Schuyler and of Burgoyne, as a court room, a store and a hotel.

From 1765 down to 1800 but little can be learned of who settled or what was done at Fort Edward. John Eddy was an early land owner, having seven hundred acres in the northern part of the village, and William Finn had a large tract in the southern part and about the old fort. The McNiel house, at No. 111 Broadway street, from which Jane McCrea went forth to her death, is said to have been built by Major Peter B. Tearse. The McCrea spring, where the unfortunate and beautiful maiden met her untimely fate, is on the George Bradley land in the northern part of the village.

The first store was probably kept in the Smyth house, or by Colonel John Kane; and James Rogers, Peter Hilton, and Dr. John Lawrence, a surgeon in Burgoyne's army, were among the early merchants of the place. Livy Stoughton had a store in 1811, and in 1820 Daniel W. Wing became a merchant of Fort Edward. The early practicing physicians were Drs. Willoughby and Morton. The first tavern was kept by Russell Rossiter in the old Smyth or Yellow house, and among the early hostelries were the Baldwin, Eddy and Mansion houses.

The opening of the Champlain canal in 1822 gave the village a start, and the comple-

tion of the Saratoga and Washington railroad in 1848 gave transportation and an outlet to the manufacturing interests that had their origin in 1845, and that have since been instrumental in bringing growth and prosperity to the village. These manufacturing enterprises are the results of a company of public-spirited and far-sighted citizens, who, in 1845, purchased the old feeder and feeder-dam from the State, and bought ten acres of land from Timothy Eddy, below the dam, for the sites of the numerous mills that have since been erected there. These citizens were E. B. Nash, H. W. Bennett, D. W. Wing, James Cheesman, Morril Grace, Lansing G. Taylor, E. Washburn, A. I. Fort, and John Doty, who associated themselves with J. S. Beach, G. Kennedy, Harvey Chapman, Roscius Kennedy, and Frederick D. Hodgeman, as the Fort Edward Manufacturing Company. This company furnished sites to all who desired to engage in manufacturing, and reduced the dam from twenty-eight to sixteen feet.

Timothy Eddy had run a clothing mill prior to 1827. As soon as the mill sites were available several saw mills were erected, and Milliman's first planing mill was built in 1861. In 1877 nearly five million feet of lumber, timber and staves were cleared at Fort Edward. Immediately after the saw mills came grist mills, machine shops and foundries, and in 1853 the Beach & Co. paper mill started in a building erected three years before for a cotton factory. The paper mill passed into other hands, was twice burned and rebuilt, the second time under the firm of Hodgeman & Palser. The Fort Edward blast furnace was started in 1854 by George Harvey & Co., and afterward became the property of the Albany & Rensselear Iron and Steel company, who commenced the use of Crown Point and Fort Ann iron ores at the village. Stoneware manufactories, bridge works, brick kilns, malt houses, and breweries came later, and added to the volume of business, which was affected some by the panic of 1873.

The fire department of Fort Edward was organized in 1857, when the Relief fire engine was purchased and a fire and a hook and ladder company formed. This engine answered until June, 1874, when the steam fire engine, John F. Harris, was bought at a cost of four thousand dollars. Four years later the fire department consisted of John F. Harris Steam Company, No. 1; Satterlee Hose Company, No. 2; and John R. Durkee Hose Company, No. 3. The first destructive fire of the village was on November 19, 1877, when the Collegiate institute was destroyed.

The early water supply of Fort Edward was obtained by an acqueduct from springs north of the village. The acqueduct was superseded in 1855 by the construction of the water works of the Fort Edward Water Works company, whose supply of water came from the Case & McIntyre reservoirs, fed by perennial springs.

Fort Edward enjoys good postal and banking facilities. The Fort Edward postoffice was established in 1800, and James Rogers appointed as the first postmaster. The Bank of Fort Edward was chartered in 1851, and in 1865 became The National bank of Fort Edward. The Farmers' bank of Washington county was organized in 1856, and in 1865 was reorganized as the Farmers' National bank of Washington county. The third bank was The State bank of Fort Edward, that was chartered April 1, 1871. None of these banks were chartered with a capital of less than one hundred thousand dollars.

Methodist Episcopal services were held as early as 1788 at Fort Edward, where a church organization was effected in 1828 by Rev. Julius Field. The present church edifice was erected in 1853.

The present Presbyterian church, on Eddy street, was organized January 17, 1854, with seventeen members, under charge of Dr. E. E. Seelye. Their present church was completed in 1870. This congregation is the successor of an early Presbyterian church formed at Fort Edward between 1820 and 1830, but which went down in a short time.

The Baptist church was organized March 17, 1842, with the following fourteen members: James Cheesman, Nelson Combs, George Mills, Lucinda Van Dusen, Melissa Hall, Electa Shaw, Isabel Sanders, Clarissa Henderson, Polly Sprague, Lucinda Bovee, and Thomas, Abigail, Sally and Emma Pike. Rev. Solomon Gale was the first pastor, and the church edifice was erected in 1851 and 1852.

Saint James Episcopal church was organized in 1844, the members prior to this having formed a congregation in connection with the Episcopalians of Sandy Hill. The first rector was Rev. J. A. Spooner, and their brick church edifice on Broadway street was erected between 1844 and 1848.

Saint Joseph's Catholic church was organized in 1869 for the accommodation of about three hundred families of Fort Edward that were then worshiping at Sandy Hill. They purchased the East Street Methodist church and repaired and refitted it at a total cost of nearly ten thousand dollars. The first pastor was Rev. James McGee.

Subscription schools were succeeded by the free schools about 1814 or 1815, and in 1848 Fort Edward became one of the first villages in the State to organize a union free school. A brick union school building was erected in 1849, at a cost of thirteen thousand dollars, and the Seminary Street school house was built in 1868, at a cost of four thousand dollars. Academic education commenced with the Hudson River academy that closed in 1864, and the second high school was Fort Edward Collegiate institute, which was erected in 1854, with buildings equal to many a college. Its principal was Rev. Joseph E. King, D.D., who had entire charge of the school from its opening until the building burned, November 19, 1877.

The garrison Burgoyne left at Fort Edward when he moved across the Hudson was captured by Gen. John Stark and one thousand troops from Vermont and New Hampshire. A few days later Stark's force was increased by reinforcements to two thousand five hundred, when he moved down the river and helped to close up Burgoyne's northern avenues of retreat.

VILLAGE OF FORT MILLER.

Three villages in Washington county owe their early prosperity, and much of their afterward progress to the three most prominent public men in the county at the commencement of the Revolution. Major Skene founded Whitehall as Skensborough, General Williams secured for Salem its early prosperity and county seat honors, and Judge Durer developed the early industries of Fort Miller, to whom his influence brought many settlers. Skene was the most ambitious, Williams the most successful, and Durer the least fortunate of these village builders.

Fort Miller was named for the defensive fortifications thrown up opposite the site of the village on the west side of the Hudson, and named Fort Miller in honor of their builder, Colonel Miller, whose christian name has not been preserved by any of the early historians.

Nathaniel Gage was the pioneer settler, coming in 1762. In 1766 Noah Payne, Levi Crocker, and Timothy Buel, from Connecticut, came to the site of the village, and two years later, Judge William Durer purchased a tract of land including the falls and erected a saw and a grist mill, which he followed some time afterward with the erection of snuff mills and a powder mill.

William Durer was the son of John Durer, one of the King's council for Antigua, in the West Indias. He was born in England, March 18, 1747, and in 1765 became aide de camp to Lord Clive, governor general of India. After coming to Fort Miller, at the suggestion of Philip Schuyler, he became prominent and active in public affairs, and was elected a colonel of militia and a judge of the county court, which positions he held until the close of the Revolution. In 1776 he married Katy, daughter of Lord Stirling, of New York city, and

after some time spent at his spacious mansion at Fort Miller, he removed to Fishkill, and afterward went to the site of Patterson, New Jersey, where he erected the first cotton mill. Later in life he erected a cotton mill in Westchester county, and suffered heavy losses by speculations in public securities and military tracts of land. He died May 7, 1799. Judge Durer held several public offices, the most important of which was that of assistant secretary of the United States treasury under Hamilton.

The improvements at Fort Miller seemed to have been made first at the lower falls, while the utilization of the upper falls for motive power for manufacturing purposes did not take place until 1822. The Wagman Thorpe & Co. paper mill was started in 1865, and about the same time boat building was commenced on a small scale by G. W. Kingsley.

The early taverns were: the McAdou, Viele and Kittle houses. The pioneer stores were those of Jesse Patrick, Ashbel Meacham, and Thomas Carpenter. The first physician was Dr. John De Garmo. The postoffice was established in 1815, with S. G. Bragg as postmaster.

The Reformed church of Fort Miller was organized in 1822, with fifteen members, and the first minister was Rev. Philip Duryea. This congregation met in a union church built in 1816.

The Fort Miller Presbyterian church was organized September 6, 1853, with twelve members. The first pastor was Rev. A. G. Cochran, and the church became extinct about 1868.

The Baptist church was organized in December, 1858, as a branch of the Fort Edward Baptist church. They erected a house of worship in 1868.

TOWN OF FORT EDWARD.

Lying on the west boundary of Washington county, Fort Edward is bounded on the north by Kingsbury; on the east by Argyle; on the south by Greenwich; and on the west by Saratoga county, from which it is separated by the Hudson river.

The surface is rough in the east, hilly in the center, and level in the west. The main stream of the town is the Moses Kill, which flows into the Hudson. The latter has five islands along the Fort Edward border: Muro, Bell, Taylor, Galusha's and Payne's. The Champlain canal runs the entire length of the town, and is joined by the Glen's Falls feeder near the northern boundary line. The Rensselaer & Saratoga railroad crosses the northwest corner, and passes into Saratoga county. Four-fifths of the town lies in the Schuyler and Bayard patents, and the area of the town is six thousand three hundred and seventy-six acres.

While the red tide of battle never ebbed and flowed within the borders of the town of Fort Edward, yet armies of invasion and defense passed over her soil, and the greatest frontier fortress between Albany and the lakes was on her territory.

The town of Fort Edward was formed from Argyle on April 10, 1818, by an act of legislature, but of the movement leading to its erection we have no history. The first town meeting was held at the house of Solomon Emmons, on May 22, 1818, and the following officers were elected: Moses Carey, supervisor; Walter Rogers, town clerk; James Durkee and Daniel Payne, assessors; Nicholas McIntyre, collector; Noah Payne, jr., and David Bristol, constables; and Alex. Gilchrist, overseer of highways.

The earliest settlements were at Fort Edward and Fort Miller, and beyond the names of the pioneers given in the history of those places, but little can be gained of those who settled elsewhere in the town.

In addition to the churches described at Fort Edward and Fort Miller, there is one other church in the town, being the First Baptist church, at Durkeetown, whose organization was effected April 4, 1832. Rev. Calvin H. Swain was pastor until 1833, and soon

after the organization a house of worship was built.

The public schools were opened about 1818, and have been in successful operation ever since.

Fort Edward has a clay soil, except a small, sandy area on the northeast, and while producing good crops of rye, oats, hay and potatoes, is excellently adapted to grazing and dairying. A cheese factory, some years ago, was started at Durkeetown, and there were seven hundred and thirty-three milch cows in the town in 1875, whose product of butter was nearly fifty-eight thousand pounds.

The county fair ground, in the northern part of the town, was laid out and the first improvements made on it in 1872.

CHAPTER V.

VILLAGE AND TOWN OF GREENWICH.

VILLAGE OF GREENWICH.

On the old-time southern boundary of Washington county, and five miles up the Batten Kill from its confluence with the Hudson river, is Greenwich, one of the most beautiful and flourishing villages of its class in the State.

Greenwich, originally known as Whipple City, was incorporated March 2, 1809, as Union village. Its first president and clerk were Job Whipple and Jonathan K. Horton. Public opinion, in 1867, changed the name of Union village to that of Greenwich, as the growth of the place was principally on the Greenwich, and not on the Easton, side of the Batten Kill. The fact of its corporate limits being in two towns, led to the former name of Unionville. The village is handsomely shaded and beautifully ornamented with shrubbery and statuary indicative of the fine taste of its citizens.

The earliest settler at Greenwich was a Mr. Carbine, of Albany, who, in 1780, built a house, opened a store and built a saw mill and dam. Not having a strong relish for pioneer life he sold in 1791 to Job Whipple, an industrious and energetic Rhode Islander.

While Carbine was the nominal, Whipple and his son-in-law, William Mowry, became the real founders of the village. His first move was to make his water power a center of profitable industries, and to accomplish this he secured the services of William Mowry, an experienced operative and manager of Samuel Slater, the father of American cotton manufactures, at Pawtucket, Rhode Island. Mowry left Slater because an increase of salary was refused him, and engaged with Whipple, whose daughter he afterward married. He came to Greenwich and set up spinning frames there in the year 1800. His yarn was jobbed out for weaving, during several years, to the farmers' wives and daughters, some of whom came from a great distance. The enterprise became a success, a strong company was formed in 1812, and four years later Mowry sailed for Liverpool, England, with a Mr. Wild, who was a skilled mechanic, for the purpose of inspecting the improved cotton machinery then being introduced into that city. In defiance of all rules Mowry and Wild forced themselves into factories and spent a few moments by the machines they most desired to see, before they could be forcibly ejected. Thus Wild in a few seconds obtained such a clear idea of the double-speeder that, on their return, he successfully constructed at Greenwich the first one of those machines used in this country. The cotton manufacturing industry brought prosperity to the village and flourished until 1845, when competition elsewhere led to the abandonment of the factory, then under charge of Henry Holmes, a son-in-law of Mowry.

Other industries in the meantime had been established, and new ones were soon to be inaugurated. Saw mills and grist mills were erected during the first quarter of the present

century. Perry Miller opened a plow shop in 1800, and thirty-two years later Eddy, Reynolds, Langdon & Co. commenced the manufacture of the "Old Rough and Ready Wrought Iron Beam" plow. In a few years they built up a large business. The boot and shoe manufacture was carried on extensively from 1848 until 1870. Tea tray stamping was commenced in 1851, the Batten Kill Knitting works were erected in 1862 at the upper dam, and Ballou & Craig built the Angell, Safford & Company paper mill in 1863. In 1868 a third dam and a factory were built for the Greenwich Linen Company, which failed to operate them. In 1870 William Weaver opened the Greenwich Machine works for the manufacture of wood-working machines of his own invention.

Araspaes Folsom opened the first store in 1800, William Tefft, jr., kept one of the first taverns about that time, and the postoffice was established soon afterward, with John Harrington as postmaster. Moses Cowan, Lewis Younglove, and Edwin Andrews had early stores, and David Whipple and John Bassett were hotel keepers about 1810. The first lawyer at Greenwich was Charles Ingalls, of Andover, Massachusetts; and the pioneer physicians were Dr. Hiram Corliss, whose son, George Corliss, was the constructor of the great centennial Corliss engine; and Dr. Cornelius Holmes, of Plymouth, Massachusetts, who gave the first impulse to tree planting at Greenwich.

The fire department dates back to 1819, when a small engine was ordered, and in 1837 fire company No. 1 was formed. Rough and Ready Fire Company, No. 2, was organized August 8, 1854, and a No. 3 Button and Blake engine was purchased in 1859.

The banking interests of the village have always been well cared for by reliable banks. The Washington county bank was organized in 1838, with Henry Holmes as president. In 1865 this institution became the Washington County National bank. The Peoples' bank ran from 1868 to 1872, and then disposed of its interests to other banks.

Soon after the establishment of the village we find that the Bottskill Baptist church prepared to erect a house of worship there. This church was established some time between 1767 and 1775. The first meetings were held at the house of Nathan Tefft below the Middle falls. The Tefft, Rogers, Bentley, Rose, Tanner, Kenyon, Petteys, and Burdick families were among the early attendants of its services. With no ministers except an occasional visiting brother, the congregation kept up the organization for several years, and in 1783 built its first house of worship one mile south of Greenwich, where Elder Nathan Tanner, the first pastor, preached until 1794, having been ordained in 1782. The second church building was built at Greenwich in 1795, which was succeeded in 1866 by their present fine brick church structure. This church has always opposed Masonry and other secret orders.

The "Reformed Church of Union Village" was formed in 1807, with Rev. Philip Duryea as pastor. The first house of worship was built in 1810, and five years later Rev. James Christie became the first regular pastor. The present fine church edifice was dedicated January 29, 1874.

The Orthodox Congregational church of Greenwich came into existence March 15, 1837, with thirteen members: Daniel, jr., and Roxana Frost, Hiram and Susan Corliss, William H. and Angelina G. Mowry, Charles J. and Abigail Gunn, John and Martha Clark, Roswell Grandy, James and Lydia Watson, Edwin Wilmorth, Beulah Downs, Elizabeth Horton, Mary F. Corliss (Cook), and Lucy Pattison. These members withdrew from the Reformed church upon the question of slavery. The first clergyman was Rev. R. A. Avery, and the church has always taken advanced ground on questions of humanity and reform.

Phineas Langworthy was really the founder of the present Methodist Episcopal church, in the town of Greenwich, and that was organ-

ized April 20, 1818, at North Greenwich. In 1838, on April 21, a society was formed at Greenwich. The first house of worship was built in 1839, and the present splendid church edifice was dedicated in 1870.

Saint Joseph's Catholic church was organized in 1871 as the result of the labors of Father Waldron. The congregation purchased and moved the old Methodist Episcopal meeting house, which they changed into an inviting church edifice.

Saint Paul's Episcopal church was formed as a mission, under the care of Reverend Walker, in 1872, and worship was held for some years in the Congregational meeting house.

Good educational advantages are offered by the village. The Union Free school has taken the place of the old public schools, and in 1868 Greenwich academy, that had been founded in 1836, was merged with it, but retained its individuality and academical departments.

TOWN OF GREENWICH.

Greenwich was taken from the town of Argyle in 1803, and named after Greenwich, Rhode Island. The first supervisor was John Hay, and Araspaes Folsom served as the first clerk.

Greenwich is bounded on the north by Fort Edward and Argyle; on the east by Salem and Jackson; on the south by Jackson and Easton; and on the west by Saratoga county, from which it is separated by the Hudson river.

The town of Greenwich has an area of nearly twenty-seven thousand acres of land. The surface is level, except in the east where high hills abound. Bald mountain, west of the center, which rises nine hundred and twelve feet above the surrounding plain, and contains one thousand five hundred acres of land. Drainage is principally by the Batten Kill, on which are the three remarkable falls described in the general history. In soil, the surface varies from a sandy loam to a heavy clay, and is fertile and productive. Originally the town was covered with heavy forests of pine, hemlock, and hard woods.

The hunting camp of the Indian was on the territory of Greenwich, and his bark canoe glided over its waters, but its soil had peaceful rest until the battalions of Baum passed through on their way to Bennington, and even then fire and the Indian were not loosed on the affrighted town. Prior to human habitation, a straggling band or two of Indians may have passed southward to the destruction of Saratoga, or on some other scouting raid along the Hudson, but no trails, no war paths, no great military roads were broken or cut through its forests.

The land in the town is nearly all embraced in the Saratoga, Campbell and Argyle patents. The first known permanent settler was a desperado named Rodgers, who was on the Batten Kill as early as 1763. Alexander McNaughton, Archibald Livingston, Duncan Campbell and Rodger Reid, settled near the Batten Kill in 1765. William H. McDougal came about this time on the Argyle patent, and brought a few store goods from New York city. In 1766 settlement was commenced on the Saratoga patent by Judge Nathan Tefft, and his two sons, Stanton and Nathan, the latter of whom came into Greenwich and built the first saw mill on the Batten Kill at Middle Falls. The next year Captain Foster, from Rhode Island, came to the town, and a man named Bryant. Samuel Dickenson settled in 1769 near Center Falls, and by the commencement of the Revolution many families were residents of Greenwich. After the Revolution, settlement was rapid and lumbering became quite a business.

At the present time Greenwich has good shipping facilities in the west by the Champlain canal, and enjoys first-class railroad accommodations by the Greenwich and Johnsonville railway that extends from the village of Greenwich through the towns of Easton

and Cambridge to Johnsonville on the Boston railroad.

There are several hamlets and unincorporated villages in the town of Greenwich.

The village of Battenville, four miles from Greenwich, and on both sides of the Batten Kill, was settled about 1815, by John McLean, Pardon Tefft, Nathan Cottrell, and others. Saw mills were operated, and a cotton factory built that burned in 1868. The postoffice was secured about 1829, with Daniel Anthony as postmaster, and in 1872 the Phœnix Paper Company erected a mill whose products were soon in good demand. The Methodist church was formed in August, 1829, but its legal organization was not effected till December 2, 1833. The population in 1880 was one hundred and forty-two.

Center Falls, two miles above Greenwich, was settled about 1790 by Smith Barber and Nathan Rogers. Saw mills, a grist mill, and a paper factory were built on the Greenwich side of the Batten Kill. The paper mill was burned in 1865. On the Jackson side a cotton factory and flax mill were built and afterward destroyed by fire.

East Greenwich is a village on the Batten Kill near the Salem line, and ranks as one of the oldest places in the town. The first settlement was by Robert Reid. A dam and saw mill were erected in 1800, and millions of feet of lumber were sawed. The place was called "Slab City" at first. Other saw mills were built and two woolen factories have been operated as well as a grist mill and tannery. The postoffice was established in 1835, with Moses Robinson as postmaster. The United Presbyterian congregation of East Greenwich was organized May 30, 1849, with fifty-one members, most of whom had withdrawn from the South Argyle congregation.

Middle Falls is two miles below Greenwich on the Batten Kill, and its settlement was commenced before the year 1789. A. G. Lansing built a house and mill in 1790, and about 1810 John Gale built flouring mills on the Easton side, and the place was known as Galesville until 1875, when J. H. Reynolds got the name of the village and of the postoffice changed to Middle Falls, as the Hardscrabble falls were above and the Dionondohowa falls below. The falls here are forty-five feet high, and afford great water power. The postoffice was first established as Galesville in 1735, with Bryant Sherman as postmaster. Woolen factories, fulling and flouring mills, distilleries, and cement and plaster mills have been built and operated at Middle Falls within the last century. The West Greenwich Baptist church was formed at Middle Falls June 10, 1837, with sixty members, mostly from the Bottsville church.

Clark's Mills is at the first water power on the Batten Kill above its confluence with the Hudson river, and was improved as early as 1731. A planing mill and store, and over twenty houses are comprised in the place.

Lake, nine miles northeast of Greenwich on Cossayuna creek and lake, is a place of some manufacturing importance. It was settled prior to 1782, and has produced some eminent men, such as Judge William Pratt, and Gov. John L. Beveridge, of Illinois. Saw, grist, and fulling mills were erected, and at the present time the place has several successful industries. The postoffice was secured about 1840, with R. W. Richey as the first postmaster. The Lakeville Baptist church is a branch of the Bottsville church, and was organized September 10, 1834. Their house of worship was built in 1837, and enlarged in 1874.

North Greenwich is on the Argyle line, and was formerly known as Reid's Corners, from William Reid, an early settler there. The place was settled before 1800, and in 1825 the postoffice was established, with William Reid as postmaster. Stores have been kept since 1800. The Methodist Episcopal church was formed April 20, 1818, at school house No. 6, and in 1819 the first meeting house was built at North Greenwich. Near the village G. H. Wells

planted an apple orchard of four thousand trees.

Bald Mountain village lies at the base of the celebrated mountain of the same name, and owes its existence to Robert W. Lowber. Scattering settlements had been made at the base of the mountain as early as 1785, and some lime burned. Limekilns were afterward erected, and a few houses built, but nothing of a village or a business was established until 1852, when Mr. Lowber purchased the quarries and much of the surrounding land. He built sixty houses, made a three-mile macadamized road, at a cost of ten thousand dollars, to reach the canal, erected the largest and finest of kilns, and as a result had an annual shipment of one hundred and sixty thousand barrels of lime. In 1872 the Bald Mountain Lime company purchased Mr. Lowber's plant, and as they were then operating kilns at Glens Falls, allowed the village and the works to go down, only operating one kiln there.

Below the State dam on the Hudson, Richards & Company, in 1870, erected saw mills, which were purchased two years later by L. Thompson, who immediately enlarged the mills until they became one of the most complete plants of their kind in the county. Above the dam the Fort Miller wooden bridge, a thousand feet in length, had been thrown across the Hudson before the building of the Thompson mills. In 1790 it is said that seven mills were operated by the same stream in the town of Greenwich.

There is record of two hundred and thirty-one men furnished by the town of Greenwich for the Federal army, during the late Civil war, and it is said that over one hundred of these lost their lives in the service of their country. The town expended eighty-eight thousand seventy-four dollars and eighty-two cents for war purposes, and extended relief to the indigent families of soldiers in the service from November 15, 1863, to the close of the rebellion.

Several commissioned officers were from Greenwich, and one of the number was Lieutenant-Colonel Franklin Norton, who was mortally wounded at Chancellorsville by a Confederate sharp-shooter, while raising the flag of his regiment that had fallen several times in a few minutes by the fall of successive color bearers.

Greenwich has partly on its northern border Lake Cossayuna, one of the finest sheets of water in the State, and capable of being made a first-class summer resort. To this lake the Massachusetts Indians resorted to fish, before the discovery of America, and their trail ran along the Cossayuna creek.

Of the early patents the northeast part of the Saratoga patent was in Greenwich, and adjoining it William Kettlehuyn and Cornelius Cuyler obtained a grant of one thousand six hundred acres on May 6, 1732.

The Campbell patent of ten thousand acres was north of the last two named grants, and was granted to General Donald, George, and James Campbell, and their sisters, Rose Graham, Margaret Eustace, and Lilly Murray; and four others, Allan Campbell, John Campbell, sr., James Calder, and John Campbell, jr. General Donald Campbell was a whig, while his two brothers were tories, and after the Revolution all trace of the family disappeared.

The Argyle patent extended over the parts of the town not included in the patents named. The lots, owners and acres of the Argyle patents in Greenwich were :

Lots.	Names.	Acres.
29	Daniel Clark	250
30	Angus McDougall	300
31	Donald McIntyre	350
32	Alexander McNachten	600
33	John McCore	300
34	William Fraser	350
35	Mary Campbell	250
36	Duncan Campbell, sr.	450
37	Neil McFadden	300
38	Mary Torry	250
39	Margaret McAllister	250

Lots.	Names.	Acres.
40	Robert Campbell, jr.	450
41	Catherine Shaw	250
42	John McGuire	400
43	Elizabeth McNeil	200
44	Duncan McArthur	450
50	John McGowan, sr.	300
55	Ann Campbell	300
56	Archibald McCollum	350
57	Alexander McArthur	250
58	Alexander McDonald	250
59	John McEwen	500
62	Mary Baine	300
63	Margaret Cargyle	300
64	Neil McEachern	450
69	Hannah McEven	400
70	John Reid	450
71	Archibald Nevin	350

CHAPTER VI.

VILLAGE AND TOWN OF ARGYLE.

VILLAGE OF ARGYLE.

Beautifully situated on an elevated plain on on the Moses Kill and a few miles west of the center of the town, is the village of Argyle, one of the important places of Washington county.

The village of Argyle was incorporated under a special act of legislature March 27, 1838, providing for the annual election of five trustees, from whom a president was to be chosen. At the first election, held June 5, 1838, the following trustees were elected: Ransom Stiles, George Gillis, John M. Stewart, James Caul, and James Savage. At the same election, William H. King was elected clerk; Benjamin Caswell and George W. Harsha, assessors; Mason Martin, collector; and James Stewart, constable. The incorporation of the village has added much to its appearance and considerable to its progress.

The earliest settlement at Argyle was made by George Kilmer, who, although not a patentee, yet became a large land purchaser, and owned the site of the village in an early day. Kilmer is said to have come about 1768. There is no account of when he built the first house of the village. That the early growth of Argyle was slow is attested by the recollections of John Ross, who stated that there were only half a dozen houses in the place in 1817. Of these buildings one must have been the county clerk's office that was established there in 1806, and another was the storehouse of Stiles Ransom. A third building was the Peleg Bragg tavern, that came in charge of Joseph Rouse in 1800, and the postoffice established in 1807 was kept by Rouse, who was the first postmaster, and held that position for thirty-four years. Within some of these six houses must have resided at different times, Drs. Andrew Proudfit, Robert Cook, Robert Clark, Zebulon Rood and James Green, who were there at different times between 1790 and 1816.

Of the early merchants were Alexander Backup, Stiles Ransom, Carl & Dodd, and John Ross; and in the number of hotel keepers before 1830 were Peleg Bragg, Joseph Rouse, John Ransom, Daniel Buck, and James Carroll. From 1817 up to the present time, stores and hotels have continued and increased in numbers, and carriage factories and other industries have been established.

The religious history of the village goes back to about 1770, when those who lived at Argyle were afforded the opportunity of attending meetings held there or at houses in the neighborhood, at which Dr. Clark, of Salem, preached. Dr. Clark left in 1780, and Rev. James Proudfit, after 1783, also preached occasionally. These occasional services by Dr. Clark and Rev. Proudfit culminated in the organization of the United Presbyterian church of Argyle in November, 1792. One year later Rev. George Mairs, of Coothill, Ireland, became pastor of the church, which erected a log meeting house one mile south of their present church edifice at Argyle. In

1800 the church had increased so in numbers that a larger meeting house was required, and which was built at Argyle, where it stood until 1844. A second church then erected was burned, and a third church was built in 1845, whose successor, the present handsome Gothic structure, was consecrated July 18 of the centennial year. Rev. George Mairs served as pastor until 1823, when he was succeeded by his son, Rev. George Mairs, jr., whose ministry extended till 1850.

In 1814 the Reformed Protestant Dutch Union church built a meeting house at Argyle that afterward became the property of the Methodist church. Rev. Isaiah Johnson and others were pastors of the Reformed church until it went down some years later.

Another church whose career was run at Argyle was the Reformed Presbyterian church, whose legal organization was effected on April 14, 1828, with Rev. James Stewart as minister. This church was generally known as the Cameronian church, and in a short time after its formation went down. The meeting house was removed and changed into a furniture shop by John Ross.

Succeeding the Cameronian in order of formal organization came the First Methodist Episcopal church of Argyle, whose incorporate existence commenced on November 20, 1850. The record of Methodism in the village, however, goes back to January 16, 1815, when a meeting was held at the house of Ichabod Davis, to form a legal society. No records of this or any succeeding class up to 1835 are to be found. Then Rev. Daniel Brayton came on the circuit and urged a church organization, that was effected fifteen years later. The first meeting house, a frame, was replaced in 1876, with their present fine brick structure, principally through the efforts of the Rev. J. W. Shank.

After the Methodists came the Presbyterians in the history of this village, the First Presbyterian church of Argyle being formed June 29, 1873, with thirty-eight members. Rev. George Ainslie became the first pastor in 1874, in which year their present nine thousand dollar frame church structure was commenced. The church edifice was finished in 1875.

In addition to the churches and the Sunday schools in connection with them, Argyle has supported the Argyle Bible and Tract society, which was formed February 6, 1837, as the Young People's Bible society.

Argyle village made its first provision against fire in 1845, when Argyle Fire Company, No. 1, was formed. That company was succeeded by a new company in 1866, that also had charge of a new engine costing nine hundred dollars, and a good engine house, but which in a few years disbanded.

In addition to the public schools the village has an academy and had two organized library companies before periodical literature was very common.

Argyle academy was incorporated May 4, 1841, although the building had been erected in the southern part of the village in 1840, and in that year the school had been opened under Prof. Earl Larkins.

The early libraries were the Argyle library, formed at the house of Peleg Bragg, May 1, 1805, and the Argyle Social library, formed at the house of Joseph Rowe, March 26, 1823. Both of these libraries went down a good many years ago.

TOWN OF ARGYLE.

Bounded on the north by Kingsbury and Hartford, on the east by Salem and Hebron, on the south by Greenwich, and on the west by Fort Edward, is the town of Argyle, which lies in the central part of Washington county, and was named for the Duke of Argyle of Scotland. Its present area is nearly thirty-five thousand acres, and it formerly included the territory of Greenwich and Fort Edward, which towns were taken from it respectively in 1803 and 1818.

The surface is broken, being hilly in the west and mountainous in the east, while pleas-

ant valleys are along the streams in the south, and a cedar swamp of some size lies in the north. The soil is a clay loam intermixed in some places with gravel or slate. It is productive and grain and grass yield well.

The principal stream is Moses Kill (likely a corruption of Moss' Kill, after Captain Moss, an early settler on the stream), which has several tributaries and drains to the westward, the northern and central parts of the town. In the southeast are two beautiful lakes, Argyle and Cossayuna. Lake Argyle has bright waters and charming scenery, that has made it popular as a pleasure resort. It is tributary to Cossayuna lake, whose length is three and one-half miles, with a breadth of one-half mile. Lake Cossayuna has deep, clear waters stocked with fish, and is surrounded by pine-covered hills. A beautiful island is in the northern part of Cossayuna, whose southern extremity is in Greenwich. If the Indian name of Lake Argyle could have been preserved, it would have been probably as soft and beautiful as that of Cossayuna. Care and taste could make these two lakes—so near together, the one sleeping on a highland and the other in a forest-embowered vale—an attractive summer resort, whose popularity would divide honors and patronage with other and more famous lake resorts, where fashion, wealth and beauty gather yearly.

On March 2, 1764, Alexander McNaughton and one hundred and six others of the original Campbell colony and their decendants, petitioned for one thousand acres of land each, all to be in a single tract between South bay and Kingsbury. On May 21st, the council recommended that forty-seven thousand seven hundred acres be granted, and the grant was made for that amount and covered largely the present towns of Fort Edward, Greenwich, and all of Argyle. The grant or patent gave the name of Argyle to the township, but the first record of a town meeting bears date of April 2, 1771. The town was officially organized by the State council March 23, 1786, and the first officers elected under this organization were: Duncan Campbell, supervisor; Archibald Brown, town clerk; Roger Reid, collector; Archibald Campbell and Neal Shaw, assessors; John Offrey and John McNeil, constables; and a number of others as roadmasters, fence viewers, and poor masters.

The granting of a tract to Capt. Laughlin Campbell's children in Greenwich, led to the application for the Argyle grant by the one hundred and seven others mentioned of Captain Campbell's immigrants.

The Argyle patent specified the number of acres to each applicant, and those lots in the present town of Argyle, on the south side of a street that was to run through the center from the Hudson to the Salem patent were as follows:

Lots.	Names.	Acres.
1	Catherine Campbell	250
2	Elizabeth Cargill	250
3	Allan McDonald	300
4	Neil Gillaspie	450
5	Mary Campbell	350
6	Duncan McKerwin	250
7	Ann McAnthony	300
8	Mary McGowne	300
9	Catherine McLean	300
10	Mary Anderson	300
11	Archibald McNeil	300
12	Dougall McAlpine	300
13	David Lindsey	250
14	Elizabeth Campbell	300
15	Ann McDuffie	350
16	Donald McDougall	300
17	Archibald McGowne	300
18	Eleanor Thompson	300
19	Duncan McDuffie	350
20	Duncan Reid	600
21	John McDuffie	250
22	Dugall McKallor	550
23	Daniel Johnson	350
24	Archibald Campbell	250
25	William Hunter	300
26	Duncan Campbell	300
27	Elizabeth Frazer	200

Lots.	Names.	Acres.
28	Alexander Campbell	350
	Glebe lot	500
29	Daniel Clark	350
43	Elizabeth Campbell	300
44	Duncan McArthur	450
45	John Torrey	300
46	Malcom Campbell	300
47	Florence McKenzie	200
48	John McKenzie	300
49	Jane Cargill	250
50	John McGowan	300
59	John McEwen	500
60	John McDonald	300
61	James McDonald	400
62	Mary Belton	300
72	Rachel Nevin	300
73	James Cargill	400

This stately street, twenty-four rods wide, on which each grantee was to have a town lot, and the remainder of his land was to be surveyed back of it for a farm, was found to do better on paper than on land where hills too rough to grade and uninhabitable land was in its pathway. Archibald Campbell and Christopher Yates were the surveyors, and commenced their labors June 19, 1764.

On the north side the lots, owners, and acres were as follows:

Lots.	Names.	Acres.
74	John Cargill	300
75	Duncan McDougall	300
76	Alexander Christie	350
77	Alexander Montgomery	600
78	Marian Campbell	250
79	John Gilchrist	300
80	Angus McDougall	300
81	Duncan McGuire	500
82	Edward McKallor	500
83	Alexander Gilchrist	300
84	Archibald McCollum	350
85	Archibald McCore	300
86	John McCarter	350
87	Neil Shaw	600
88	Duncan Campbell	300
89	Roger McNeil	300
90	Elizabeth Ray	200
91	James Nutt	300
92	Donald McDuffie	350
93	George Campbell	300
94	Jane Widrow	300
95	John McDougall	400
96	Archibald McCarter	300
97	Charles McAllister	300
98	William Graham	300
99	Hugh McDougall	300
100	James Campbell	300
101	George McKenzie	400
102	John McCarter	400
103	Morgan McNeil	250
104	Malcom McDuffie	550
105	Florence McVarick	300
106	Archibald McEwen	300
107	Neil McDonald	500
108	James Gillis	500
109	Archibald McDougall	450
110	Marian McEwen	200
111	Patrick McArthur	350
112	John McGowne, jr	250
113	John Shaw, sr	300
114	Angus Graham	300
115	Edward McCoy	300
116	Duncan Campbell, jr	300
117	Jenette Ferguson	250
118	Hugh McElroy	200
119	Dougall Thompson	400
120	Mary Graham	300
121	Robert McAlpine	300
122	Duncan Taylor	600
123	Elizabeth Caldwell	250
124	William Clark	350
125	Barbara McAllister	300
126	Mary Anderson	300
127	Donald McMullen	450

A number of the grantees came on their lots and settled. Others never claimed their lands, which passed into the hands of other settlers, or were occupied by squatters. Duncan McArthur, who drew lot No. 44, James Gillis, grantee of lot No. 108, and Duncan Taylor, allottee of lot No. 122, came in 1765, and settled on their

land. Other settlers came in, and after the Revolution a considerable number settled in different parts of the town and became owners of land by purchase of the grantees or by years of peaceable possession. In 1790 Dr. Andrew Proudfit and Judge Ebenezer Clark, sons of Rev. James Proudfit and Doctor Clark, of Salem, settled near Argyle and became prominent citizens of the town. By 1815 the jury list showed the residence in the town of thirty-seven yeomen, one hundred and forty-five farmers, three joiners, five blacksmiths, two saddlers, three shoemakers, one surveyor, one inn-keeper, one doctor, two lawyers, and ten merchants. Thirty years later the population was one thousand six hundred and forty-one, and in 1880 numbered two thousand seven hundred and seventy-five.

Limited water power has made agriculture the main pursuit of the people, yet the town has had a few mills and factories on the Moses Kill and Lake Argyle. The earliest mill was that of George Kilmer, on the site of the present Argyle mill, on the Moses Kill. Several miles below Argyle Thomas N. Clark put up saw and grist mills about 1807. A woolen factory and a fulling mill were erected near Argyle and run for many years. Several saw mills were erected at the outlet of Lake Argyle and operated long enough to cut up the pine about the lake. At the head of the lake Mrs. E. Gifford, a woman of energy and business ability, built a cotton factory and dug a tunnel from the lake through which she brought a sufficient stream of water to operate her machinery. This draft of water on the lake alarmed the saw mill owners for their supply. They procured an injunction preventing her from thus turning the course of the lake, and her efforts deserving success became unavailing. Saw and feed mills are at North Argyle, where formerly there were a plaster mill and a fulling mill.

Of late years dairying has been successfully carried on in the town, and several cheese factories have been built.

Of the early schools of the town there is no record to be found, and to those established under State provision in 1815, not much attention was paid for a few years. After that a proper interest was awakened in education, and has been maintained ever since.

In addition to several small private burying grounds, the town contains three well laid out cemeteries. The Prospect Hill cemetery was opened at Argyle in 1855, the North Argyle cemetery was laid out in 1873, and the Cossayuna Lake cemetery was opened in 1877.

Good roads are to be found in every part of Argyle, and in 1850 the Argyle and Fort Edward plank road was built, and became a principal thoroughfare.

There are two unincorporated villages and one hamlet in the town of Argyle.

The Hook, formerly called Coot's Hill, is a hamlet two miles northeast of North Argyle, where a store and a tavern were kept many years ago. A postoffice was established in 1829, but removed the next year to North Argyle. The Hook now contains some mechanic shops and several houses, and in 1880 had a population of forty-one.

North Argyle, two and one-half miles from Argyle, was first called Stevenson's Corners, after Daniel Stevenson, who was the first postmaster in 1830. Shops, mills and stores have been continued at the place ever since Stevenson commenced business there. The population in 1880 was ninety-five. The United Presbyterian church of North Argyle was organized in 1830 with the following members: Daniel Stevenson, sr., Robert Robertson, William Shepherd, Duncan Shepherd, John Stevenson, John Tilford, Alex. McGeoch, William Swale, Nicholas Robertson, Robert G. Hale, Alex. Bachop and Nathaniel Reynolds and their wives, and Ann and Mary Robertson, Andrew Haggard, Phebe Coulter, Sarah Coulter, Mrs. Archibald Gillis and John Robertson. This church was organized to accommodate members living in the north and west parts of the town. Rev. Duncan Stalker became the first

pastor in 1831, and the present church edifice was built in 1866, to take the place of the first church erected in 1831. The North Argyle Dairy association in 1875 erected a two story cheese factory just east of the village, which produced forty-three thousand pounds of cheese in 1876.

South Argyle was founded in 1824, when John Mitchel opened a store. A carriage factory was started by William Congdon in 1827, and three years later the postoffice was established, with Rev. J. P. Miller as postmaster. Since then shops and stores have been continued, and in 1874 the South Argyle Dairy association erected a four thousand dollar cheese factory, that the first year of its operation produced forty thousand pounds of cheese. It is the pioneer cheese factory of the county. The population of South Argyle numbered fifty in 1880. The South Agyle church was organized about 1785, by Rev. Thomas Beveridge, under the shade of a tree and by the name of the Argyle congregation. Three churches have been built, the present fine one being erected in 1852. The church assumed its present name in 1858. It is the mother church of two other prosperous churches and has given many able ministers to the country.

The territory of Argyle was not in the line of march or the path of foray during the Indian and inter-colonial wars of the frontier, and while not a camping ground or battle-field in the Revolution, yet it was the theatre during that great struggle of the massacre of the Allen family by the same band of ferocious savages who, two days later, murdered Jane McCrea.

In July, 1777, Le Loup, an Iroquois chief, with a small party of warriors, left the vicinity of Salem to rejoin Burgoyne at Fort Edward.

The Indians had one prisoner and resolved to murder the first family that they came across in their march. They were frightened away from Duncan McArthur's house by the appearance of too many men being about the premises, and on July 25th, came to John Allen's residence, which they attacked when the family and three slaves were at dinner. The attack, sudden and swift, was only too successful, and in a few minutes nine scalped, bleeding and mutilated forms lay cold in death. Mr. Allen, his wife and three children, and his wife's sister, and three slaves—two men and a woman—were the victims of the attack. Allen's wife was the daughter of George Kilmore, who then lived at Argyle, and the slaves belonged to Mr. Kilmore, who had sent them to help Allen with his wheat harvest. The bodies lay till Sunday before they were discovered and buried.

The massacre of the Allen family sent a thrill of dread and fear all through the town. Many left, others sought protection in the rear of Burgoyne's army, and some families residing on Lake Cossayuna sought safety by secreting themselves on the island that is in the northern part of that sheet of water and which then was heavily wooded.

CHAPTER VII.

TOWNS OF JACKSON AND WHITE CREEK.

TOWN OF JACKSON.

Irregular in shape and named for the hero of New Orleans, is the town of Jackson, in the southern part of the county, and which was formerly a part of Cambridge.

Jackson is bounded on the north by Greenwich and Salem; on the east by the State of Vermont; on the south by White Creek and Cambridge; and on the west by Easton and Greenwich.

The area of the town is twenty-two thousand eight hundred and sixty-one acres, of which nineteen thousand three hundred and seventeen acres were improved in 1875, and the principal productions are corn, oats, rye, potatoes, and hay.

The soil is a slaty loam and productive.

The surface is broken and hilly, several parallel ranges of the Taghanic mountains passing through the town, with hills from three to eight hundred feet above the intervening valleys.

The drainage of the town is by the waters of the Batten Kill to the northward, and of those of the Owl Kill to the southward. The Batten Kill receives eight rivulets from the northern and central parts, while the Owl Kill does not receive any number of tributaries in the southern part. There are four ponds in the town. Big pond is drained by a tributary of the Batten Kill, and the waters of Dead, McLean and Long ponds, on the slight water shed, south of the center, find their way by the Owl Kill to the Hoosic river.

Jackson, from its situation and lack of water power, is necessarily an agricultural township, where profitable returns reward the labors of the industrious and thrifty husbandman.

The town of Jackson was organized by act of legislature in 1815, being taken from the territory of Cambridge and named for Gen. Andrew Jackson, the victor of New Orleans, and then the hero of the nation. Of the movement for this new town we have no account, and whether it was originated to gratify local political ambition, to secure the enjoyment of some invaded civil right by the parent town, or on territorial considerations, its early historians are silent.

On the first Tuesday in April, 1816, the first town meeting was held, and the following officers were elected: James Irvin, supervisor; Kirtland Warner, town clerk; William Adams, James Richardson and Edward Cook, assessors; Robert Simpson and John McDonal, collectors; and quite a number of others as school commissioners, school inspectors, commissioners of highways, overseers of highways and fence viewers and appraisers. Benjamin Scott was elected to act with the two collectors as constables.

Well provided in number with town officials, Jackson entered upon the threshold of its civil history, which has been one of substantial progress. The railway running through the eastern part affords means of exit and egress, and furnishes shipping facilities for farm and market garden products.

In the by-gone ages of Indian occupation and supremacy in the Upper Hudson valley, the territory of Jackson seems to have been used as a hunting ground, and sometime toward its close, and probably during the earlier of the inter-colonial wars, a deadly battle was fought by hostile Indian tribes at the water-shed or highland ponds for the control of the pass below them. The tradition of this forest struggle is silent alike as to its result or the nationality of the contending tribes. From this time on peace reigned in its valleys and on its hills until August 23, 1746, when Van Dreuil with nine hundred French and Indians camped by these highland ponds and near tradition's Indian battle-field. Three days before Van Dreuil had stormed and captured Fort Massachusetts, in the town of Hoosic, and had brought with him as captives, those of the inhabitants who were spared from the knife and tomahawk. A sorrowful night it must have been for those captives whose march the next day was to be resumed for Canada, where, if escaping the torture stake, the miseries of a long if not a hopeless captivity awaited them.

Thirty-one years later, and in the month of August, the last armed force that has entered the territory of Jackson made its appearance in the troops of Baum, whose axmen cut out his way along the southwestern boundary line of the town. The common alarm prevailing throughout the county during Burgoyne's invasion was felt by the citizens of the town.

The largest portion of Jackson is on the Cambridge patent of July 21, 1761, while in the east is the lands of the Schermerhorn patent of ten thousand acres, granted to Ray Schermerhorn and others, May 11, 1762. This last patent was often called the Anaquassacook patent, and was laid out in 1763 into

twenty-five lots, commencing at the north end. The owners of these lots were Thomas Smith, William Smith, Johannes Quackenboss, and Ryer Schermerhorn, who each owned five lots, and Jacob and Barnardus Vrooman Schermerhorn, who owned the other five lots.

The pioneer settlers came from 1761 to 1765, and were from New England, Scotland, and Ireland. Many of them held offices in Camden, where their names appear in the early records.

Among the settlers coming between 1770 and 1790 were John R. Law, whose grandson, George Law, of New York city, was at one time named prominently as a candidate for the presidency; Andrew Thompson, Ebenezer Billings, Obadiah Culver, Isaac Watters, Seth, Eleazer, Nathaniel and John Crocker, James and John Telford, Alex. Lourie, John and Walter Maxwell, Thomas and James Green, Joseph Archer and John Ferguson.

Jackson by its shape is peculiarly situated in regard to places of business and churches. All around its boundary lines are villages, whose stores and churches its citizens have visited for the last century.

No churches were in the town in 1880, and the only church ever within its bounds before that time was the Reformed Dutch church, in the western part and opposite Battenville village. The old brick meeting house there was erected in 1833, through the influence of Judge John McClean. The church was organized December 24, 1833, and on February 19, 1834, Rev. James Stewart was installed as pastor, serving in that relation for two and one-half years. The last pastor was Rev. John H. Pitcher, who left in 1851, and soon afterward, death and removal had so thinned the membership that the church became disbanded.

The schools of the town have kept up in efficiency and progress with the schools of the surrounding towns. In 1877 there were ten districts, with an enumeration of over five hundred children of school age.

The business of the town is mostly done at villages beyond its boundary lines, and this, with lack of water power, has caused but few industries to be established in the town, as they would have to depend upon steam as motive power, and the enhanced cost of thus operating machinery would be too large for the possible profits that could be realized.

Of late years flax has been raised in some quantity, and potatoes have become the chief article of export.

The main villages of Jackson township are Coila, in the south, and Jackson Centre, south of the highland ponds.

Coila is on the northern extremity of Camden, in which the main part of the village and its mills, stores and churches lie.

Jackson Centre is south of the highland ponds. The Pond Valley hotel there was opened many years ago.

At Anaquassacook there are a few dwellings, a tannery established before 1800, and some shops started in later years.

Opposite East Greenwich is a place of some business, where a woolen mill was once operated on the waters of the Batten Kill.

The old Reformed church opposite Battenville once promised to become the center of a small village.

Nearly forty years ago the farmers of Jackson made a move to protect their buildings against fire at a cheaper rate than was then given by leading insurance companies, and on November 27, 1858, organized the Jackson Fire Insurance Company.

TOWN OF WHITE CREEK.

The southeastern town of Washington county is White Creek, whose boundaries are Jackson, on the north; the State of Vermont, on the east; Rensselaer county, on the south; and Cambridge, on the west.

The area of White Creek is twenty-eight thousand three hundred acres of land, of which twenty-one thousand nine hundred and ninety-three acres were improved in 1875. The sur-

face in the south is rolling, and the central and northern parts are mountainous, while the soil in the tillable parts is a fine gravelly loam, being fertile and productive. The hilly districts are well adapted to pasturage. Lime has been found, and lead was discovered on the Noxon farm, near Post's Corners, but is not in paying quantities, although twenty-two per cent. of the ore is silver.

The drainage is to the southwest by the Owl Kill and its numerous tributaries. The principal tributary is North White creek, then come five small eastern and three small western creeks, below which in the southeastern part of the town is received the last tributary, Little White creek.

The town of White Creek was taken from Cambridge in 1815 by act of legislature, and in 1816 the first town officers were elected. William Richards was the first supervisor, and Ira Parmely the first town clerk. An attempt had been made by the citizens of White Creek to obtain a separate organization as early as 1775, but had failed.

One-third of White Creek is on the Cambridge patent, and the remainder of its territory is included in the Schermerhorn, Lake & VanCuyler, Wilson or Embury, Bain, Grant, and Campbell patents.

Settlement commenced between 1761 and 1765, but we find no account of the pioneer settlers whose names if found would be in the lists of early settlers of Cambridge. Of those who came between 1770 and 1790 there is record of Thomas and James Ashton, from Ireland; John Allen, a Friend from New Bedford, Connecticut; Dr. William Richards, David Sprague, Seth Chase, and Rev. William Waite, from Rhode Island; John and Isaac Wood, Jonathan Hart, Joseph Mosher, and Johnson Perrine, from New Bedford; Amos Hoag, and John, Aaron, and William Perry, from Dutchess county; and Zebulon Allen, who lived to be one hundred and four years of age.

Record nor tradition assigns anything of military interest to the territory of White Creek, until the opening of the Revolution, when dread, uneasiness, and a spirit of restlessness was awakened there, as well as throughout the whole county and the entire State.

Baum's route to Bennington was through White Creek, and entering at the northwest that officer probably passed through North White Creek village. His night camp on August 13, 1777, was near Waite's Corners, and south of a small rivulet that empties into the Owl Kill. The next day he marched beyond the boundaries of the town, and passed southward into the valley of the Hoosick. Just beyond the White Creek line was fought the battle of Bennington, and cannon balls fired at that engagement are said to have fallen in the southeast corner of the town and caused a Quaker and his sons to beat a precipitate retreat from their meadow. It is also said William Gilmore, working that day on the B. B. Kenyon farm, unyoked his oxen, gathered up a few Whigs, and started for the Hoosick. Learning of Breyman's approach with reinforcements for Baum, Gilmore and his companions commenced tearing up Little White Creek bridge, and as the last plank was barely removed, the British reinforcements arrived in sight. Gilmore and his companions escaped among a shower of bullets, but the slight halt occasioned by the tearing up of the bridge caused just enough delay to Breyman in crossing to enable Warren to reach the Bennington battle-ground in time for the second struggle, and to ensure final victory to the American arms. Thus Gilmore's patriotic act made certain the victory that otherwise might have been a defeat, and in ensuring Bennington had an indirect effect toward triumph at Saratoga.

The principal villages of White Creek are: White Creek, Martindale Corners, Pumpkin Hook, North White Creek, Dorr's Corners, Ashgrove, Post's Corners and Centre White Creek.

White Creek village, the largest place in

the town, is situated on the waters of White creek, in the southeastern part, and in 1880 had a population of 189. It was settled at an early day, and has been a place of business importance ever since the close of the Revolution. The first house, a log building, was put up by John Allen, and stood on the creek below the old hat factory, while the first store was originally established southwest of the village by Jacob and Benjamin Merritt, who soon removed to White Creek, where they built on the site of the Sisson store. They did a wonderfully extensive business for their day, buying large quantities of wheat and selling fifty-thousand dollars worth of goods yearly. Edward Aiken's grist mill and house had been erected before the Merritts brought their store to the place. The Aiken grist mill building was successfully used as a cotton factory, a woolen mill and a flax mill. John Allen and Paul Cornell built the second grist mill, James Allen, Jonathan Hart and Sylvanus Tabor erected tanneries, and John Allen erected a hat factory, in which George N. Briggs worked when a boy. Two trip hammers were operated at an early day by Paul Cornell, who made scythes and hoes, and George Mann, who manufactured scythes. Edwin Hurd built an ax factory and Garner Wilkinson had a scythe-snath factory. All of these business enterprises were founded before 1820. The first tavern was kept by Garner Wilkinson, and the postoffice dates its establishment to 1822, when Daniel P. Carpenter was commissioned as the first postmaster. White Creek with Camden were the important early business centers of the southeastern part of the county.

Center White Creek, while not central geographically, yet may hold claim to its name as being half way between White Creek and North White Creek. This village is in the southwestern part of the town and for many years was known as Waite's Corners, from being founded by Rev. William Waite, a Baptist preacher. An early grist mill was built by James Hay, while a rope factory stood near it, but both have passed away. A saw mill was built near the village in 1790, and about the same time a flax mill was put up a short distance above the small collection of houses. Zerah and Ezra Waite opened the first store, while Ishmael Gardner swung the first tavern sign to the breeze. The village was a favorite place for early town meetings. The postoffice was removed in 1866 from Post's Corner to Center White Creek, and was first kept there by Thomas Fowler.

Pumpkin Hook, while having an agriculturally sounding name, yet derives its more practical than euphonious title not from a farm product but from the Pompanuck tribe of Indians, who lived at its site for a time and were originally from Massachusetts. The corruption of the Indian name gave rise to the present designation of the place. A mill and a chair factory were among the first buildings, and about 1816 to these industries were added clock and comb factories and a woolen mill. John Warren, a Mr. Glass, and Joseph Warren, were among these early manufacturers. Leonard Darby had a machine shop, and John Rhodes a fulling mill in operation about the time the woolen mill was started. In time competition elsewhere in the county led to the abandonment of all these enterprises, and a chair factory only remained.

North White Creek is the old name for the eastern part of the village of Camden, and its enterprises are described in the historical notes on that place.

Dorr's Corners were named for Dr. Jonathan Dorr, and is now a part of Cambridge village. A Mr. Stillwell was the first merchant at Dorr's Corners, and a mill and a machine shop are near the place.

Post's Corners, a short distance east of Centre White Creek, is at the confluence of several roads, and derives its name from a Dr. Post. Formerly a store was kept here. A postoffice was established, but was removed in 1866 to Centre White Creek.

Ashgrove, two miles east of Camden village, derives its name from Thomas Ashton, an early settler, and who built the first frame house at the little hamlet. Ashgrove has become famous in connection with the Methodist church and its founder in the new world, Philip Embury.

Martindale Corners, near the eastern town line, takes its name from the early resident family of Martindale. Kinkaid's store was there in an early day, and the place, from its present resident family, is known generally as Briggs' Corners.

The church history of White Creek town is important, for within its borders was the second Methodist Episcopal church of the United States and America, and were also early Baptist churches and Friends' meetings.

The Baptist church of White Creek was organized in 1772, by Rev. William Waite, from Rhode Island. Some of its members fought with Baum's forces against Stark, at Bennington, which was but a short distance away, and this action of theirs led to the temporary disbanding of the church. But Elder Waite gathered three members the next year, and in 1779 the church was formally reorganized. In 1788 the first meeting house was built, and in 1796 the second church was erected at Centre White Creek. In 1855 a second church at the last named place was erected.

Friends' White Creek meeting has record back to the seventh of Tenth month, 1783, although the meeting is supposed to have been established earlier than that year. Their first meeting house west of White Creek was built in 1785, and the second church, erected in 1805, was burned in 1874.

The first Methodist Episcopal chapel at Ashgrove was erected in 1788, and rebuilt in 1832. The Ashgrove church afterward went down, and the ashes of its celebrated founder, Philip Embury, rest in the cemetery at the village of Camden.

Further mention here is appropriate of Philip Embury, who has been frequently mentioned elsewhere in this volume.

Philip Embury was licensed as a local preacher in Ireland, where he married Mary Switzer, and in 1760 left Balligarrane, that country, for New York with several Palatines or Methodists. For five years Embury did no ministerial work, but a second company of Irish Methodists came in 1765, and one of their number, Mrs. Barbara Heck, induced the young retired preacher to resume his sacred calling. Embury's preaching in New York city led to the organization of the John Street church there. In 1769 Embury transferred his congregation — the First Methodist Episcopal church on the continent to missionaries sent over by Mr. Wesley, and removed to Salem. He soon made his purchase of land in Camden, but kept his residence in the town of Salem, where he died in 1773 from an overheat in the hay field. Philip Embury formed the Ashgrove class in 1770, and preached throughout the southern part of the county until his death. He lived and died with apparently but a frontier fame, and whatever may have been the measure of his ambition, his name is enrolled as the founder of a mighty church in the New World, and among those who are honored of men, while the story of his life has been eloquently told in the pulpit, on the platform and by the fireside.

The Methodist Episcopal Church at Post's Corners was organized about 1856, and continued in existence until 1875.

The Methodist Episcopal church at White Creek was organized in 1831, and held their services for years in the Union church.

The public schools succeeded the subscription schools in this as in other towns. In 1825 there were twelve districts and six hundred and twenty-five pupils, which fifty years later, in 1875, had increased to fourteen districts and eight hundred and eighty-nine pupils.

Union academy of White Creek village was established in 1810 by the subscriptions of the

prominent citizens of the community. It was opened in the autumn of 1810 by Isaiah Y. Johnson, who was succeeded successively as principal by a Mr. Marsh and Ambrose Eggleston, and during their administrations some eminent men were students at this academy. The academy went down about 1875, and the building became a dwelling.

Sheep raising was an extensive industry in the town of White Creek until late years, when it has been largely supplanted by dairying and the raising of flax and potatoes. Flocks of sheep as high as three thousand in numbers were owned by single persons in 1850, when there were over thirty thousand sheep kept in the town. In 1875 White Creek had still more sheep than any other town in the county, her flocks then containing nine thousand six hundred and forty-six sheep.

The dairy interests of the town were materially advanced as early as 1877, when Jermain's White Creek village creamery was established. It took the milk of one hundred and fifty cows, and produced two thousand pounds of butter, and over twenty-one thousand pounds of cheese during the first year of its operation.

CHAPTER VIII.

VILLAGE AND TOWN OF CAMBRIDGE.

VILLAGE OF CAMBRIDGE.

In the northeastern part of the town of Cambridge, in a small and beautiful valley horizon-bounded with surrounding hills, lies the old, populous, and thriving village of Cambridge, one of the railroad and business centers of Washington county. Since its incorporation, in 1866, Cambridge has comprised within its chartered bounds, what were formerly known as Cambridge, and North White Creek, and Dorr's Corners, which are on the territory of the town of White Creek. The Owl Kill and other streams run through the village, and while not large enough there to afford water power, yet give good drainage. Fine shaded streets, fine public and private buildings, and a general appearance of neatness, make Cambridge a beautiful and pleasant village.

The site of Cambridge was originally owned by James and Thomas Morrison, and around the cross roads there settlement was first made about 1770. Soon a hamlet came into existence, that with the development of the country, grew into a village sustained by the business interest of a surrounding section of rich farming lands. The completing of the Troy & Rutland railroad in 1852 through Cambridge, gave it an assured future and secured it connection with New York, Montreal, and the eastern cities. Since then a slow growth but of a subtantial character has marked the history of Cambridge, whose population in 1880 numbered one thousand four hundred eighty-two, an increase over the census return of ten years earlier. In 1890 the population was one thousand five hundred and ninety-eight.

But little account is to be obtained of the early settlers. Ruel Beebe kept the first tavern where the Presbyterian church now stands, and opposite Beebe, Adonijah Skinner built a tavern in 1795, which in later years became the Fenton house. The Irving house was partly built in 1842 by James Durwell, its first landlord. The Union hotel, destroyed by fire in 1875, was partly built about 1800, by a man named Peters. Jeremiah Stillwell, at Dorr's Corners, was the first store keeper. Among the early merchants were: Rice & Billings, Eddy & Brown, Paul Dennis, Clark Rice, jr., Ransom Hawley, J. D. Crocker, Aaron Crosby, Leonard Wells, and Carpenter & Livingston.

The Cambridge postoffice was established about 1797, with Adonijah Skinner as postmaster, and the office being moved a short distance in 1829, North White Creek postoffice was established in the old locality, with L. J. Howe as postmaster. In 1866 both offices were merged and moved to the center

of the united villages, under the present name of Cambridge.

The manufacturing interests of the village have 1800 as their initial year. Then a hat factory was built and a saw mill was erected on the Owl Kill. Forty years later a small furnace was erected on the site of the Beebe tavern. It was afterward changed to machine shops and moved to Dorr's Corners, where they were destroyed by fire in 1875. The shops were rebuilt the next year by A. Walsh. In 1860 Alfred Woodworth and William Qua put up a saw mill, to which they attached a planing mill and sash and blind factory, and ran up to 1876, when part of their plant was burned. Mechanic shops of all kinds are carried on in the village.

Judge John L. Wendell and G. Wendell were pioneer lawyers, and next, in 1813, came John P. Putnam, a grandson of Gen. Israel Putnam, and who practiced law and was otherwise engaged at Cambridge until his death in 1867.

John P. Putnam was the owner of the famous Major Pitcairn pistols, whose shot at Concord in April, 1775, rang round the world. Since his death they have been carefully preserved at Cambridge.

Dr. Jonathan Dorr was an early physician, and his second daughter, Elizabeth, married John P. Putnam. Two other early physicians were Drs. William Stevenson and Henry C. Gray.

One of the first moves on the part of the board of trustees, after the incorporation of the village, was to organize a fire department. The J. J. Gray Fire Company, No. 1, and the J. J. Gray Hose Company, were organized in 1866, and a fire hook and ladder company was formed at a later date. A good second-hand fire engine of a peculiar construction and uncouth in appearance was bought, yet it possesses great force and has won the premium in every one of the many prize contests in which it has been pitted against some of the finest, largest and most expensive fire engines made.

Soon after the railroad was built to Cambridge the subject of a home bank was discussed, and led to the organization of the Cambridge Valley bank, on September 15, 1855, with a capital stock of one hundred and fifteen thousand dollars subscribed by one hundred and thirty-seven persons. Orrin Kellog was elected president, and James Thompson, cashier. In May, 1865, this bank became a National bank, and two years later the directors built a handsome banking house on Main street.

The Cambridge seed business was originally started by Simon Crosby, in 1816, at Coila, on a small scale, and in 1836 his sons established their garden and vegetable seed house at Dorr's Corners. Roswell Rice now engaged in the seed business, and in 1844 R. Niles Rice transferred his seed business from Salem (where he started in 1834) to Cambridge, and bought out S. W. Crosby and Roswell Rice. In 1865 R. Niles Rice associated his son, Jerome B. Rice, with him, and extended his business to the eastern and middle, and some of the southern States.

The religious history of the village is of interest, as some of its churches have entered upon the second century of their existence.

The oldest church is the United Presbyterian church of Cambridge. Rev. Dr. Thomas Clark preached in the town in the fall of 1765, and that year the synod of the Secession church of Scotland was petitioned for a minister. Rev. David Telfair came, but did not remain, and the associate synod of Pennsylvania was then petitioned. They directed Dr. Clark, on April 19, 1769, to organize a congregation at Camden, which it is supposed he did, as William Smith, an original patentee, then donated a glebe lot for a church, which was commenced in 1775, but not completed until 1783. The next year a personal petition for a minister was resolved upon to the Presbytery of Pennsylvania, and a pious Irish woman, Widow Nancy Hinsdale, undertook the mission. She walked to Philadelphia and

secured the appointment of Rev. Thomas Beveridge, who had just arrived from Ireland. Reverend Beveridge came to Camden, and on January 5, 1785, the church was legally organized as the Protestant Presbyterian Congregation, of Cambridge. A dissention afterward took place, resulting in the formation of the Coila church. In 1845 a new church building was erected on Main street, where the congregation has since worshiped.

The first United Presbyterian congregation in Cambridge was organized August 17, 1793, and their first pastor was Rev. Gershom Williams. The church they first occupied was built in 1792. Their present fine church, costing thirty thousand dollars, was built in 1870 on the site of the old Beebe tavern. On July 12, 1836, the corner stone of the third Ashgrove church was laid at Cambridge, on land bought of Philip Blair. This time-honored church has its most interesting history connected with the first two of its church buildings at Ashgrove, and is given in the account of White Creek town in the preceding chapter. Ashgrove church was founded by Philip Embury, in 1771, afterward served in 1779 by the celebrated Lorenzo Dow, and in all has had over one hundred pastors.

The First Baptist church of Cambridge was organized with twenty-six members, at the house of Benajah Cook, July 8, 1843. Rev. Levi Parmely was the first pastor, and the brick church structure was consecrated June 5, 1845.

Saint Patrick's Catholic church was organized about 1853, by Rev. Dr. Hugh Quigley, who commenced the building of the church structure in the same year.

Saint Luke's Episcopal church was duly organized September 23, 1866, and Rev. Clarence Buel became its first rector.

For the burial of its dead, Cambridge has one of the finest cemeteries in the county.

Woodlands cemetery, one mile north of the village was chosen in 1852 by J. C. Sidney, a civil engineer and rural architect of Philadelphia, who six years later upon its purchase surveyed it into walks and lots. It has since been enlarged and beautified. Of its many monuments there are two deserving more than passing notice—the one erected by patriotism, the other built by love.

The Soldiers' monument was erected in 1868 by the citizens of the "old town of Cambridge." The monument, twenty-one feet high, is a beautiful shaft of Italian marble, surmounted by a draped urn. Below is a marble die bearing the names of the fallen heroes, and the whole rests on a granite base.

The other monument is a shapely pile of Barre granite, thirty-one feet high, erected by the Preacher's National association in 1873 to the memory of Philip Embury. This monument cost two thousand four hundred and fifty dollars, and was unveiled October 20, 1873, by Bishop Simpson in the presence of a vast assembly. In front of the monument, which bears only the simple inscription "Philip Embury," is the old Ashgrove tablet placed over the remains and bearing the eloquent inscription dictated by the brilliant Maffit,

"PHILIP EMBURY,

the earliest American minister of the Methodist church, here found his last earthly resting place.

"Born in Ireland, an emigrant to New York, Embury was the first to gather a little class in that city, and to set in motion a train of measures which resulted in the founding of John Street church, the cradle of American Methodism, and the introduction of a system which has beautified the earth with salvation and increased the joys of heaven."

The early settlers at Cambridge appreciated the true value of learning, and the log school house was succeeded in the year 1815 by the Cambridge Washington academy, built by subscriptions, some of which were taken as early as 1799. Two thousand three hundred dollars of a permanent fund was obtained after the house was built, and Cambridge Wash-

ington academy was in due time incorporated by the board of regents. The academy was opened August 16th, and dedicated September 5, 1816. The institution was organized with a classical and an English department, and opened with fifty-one scholars. A new academy building was erected in 1844, and the school with varying fortunes continued its existence until 1873, when its portals were closed after a long and useful career, during which time it sent forth many students who made their mark in life. The building in 1873 was leased to the school trustees of the west district, who promised to maintain an academic department. The principals of the academy were: David Chassell, Rev. Alex. Bullions, Rev. N. S. Prime, Rev. John Monteith, William D. Beattie, Addison Lyman, Russell M. Wright, Rev. T. C. McLaurie, Rev. E. H. Newton, Rev. A. M. Beveridge, Rev. C. I. Robinson, C. H. Gardner, J. H. Burtis, A. P. Beals, D. M. Westfall, William S. Aumock, Rev. George I. Taylor, Daniel Marsh, jr., J. P. Lansing, and Miss Amelia Merriam. The presidents were: Rev. John Dunlap, Alex. Bullions, and E. H. Newton, J. M. Stevenson, and Rev. Henry Gordon.

TOWN OF CAMBRIDGE.

Cambridge is bounded on the north by Jackson; on the east by White Creek; on the south by Rensselaer county; and on the west by Easton. When erected Cambridge embraced its present territory and that of Jackson and White Creek with a part of Vermont. It was organized as a district of Albany county, March 12, 1772, became a town in 1788, and as such was annexed to Washington county in 1791. The present area of Cambridge is twenty-two thousand six hundred and fifty-seven acres of land, of which eighteen thousand eight hundred and seventy-five acres were improved in 1875.

The first town officers of which we have any record were those of 1774, in which year Simeon Covell was elected supervisor; William Brown, town clerk; and Edward Aikin, collector. At a town meeting in 1812, one hundred and four pathmasters were appointed.

The surface of the town is hilly in the north and west, level along the Hoosick river, and on the eastern border is a part of the Owl Kill or famous Cambridge valley, noted for fertile soil and beautiful scenery. Originally covered with heavy forests, a part of the uplands are yet well wooded. The soil varies from a heavy sand to a light clay loam, with some few small gravel areas. This soil is productive, and flax and potatoes are raised in large quantities, while the production of garden seeds has been an important industry for nearly half a century.

The drainage of the town is by several small streams, chiefly flowing into the Hoosick river.

About four thousand acres of the Hoosick patent, granted in 1688, lie in the southern part of the town. The Cambridge patent, issued in 1671, embraces the remainder of the town, and gave name to the beautiful valley stretching northward along the waters of the Owl Kill. The Cambridge patentees were: Isaac Sawyer, Edmund Wells, Jacob Lansing, William Smith, Alex. Colden, Goldsboro Bangor, and others.

Between 1761–63 among those who came on the Camden patent were: John McClung, James and Robert Cowan, Samuel Bell, Colonel Blair, George Gilmore, George Duncan, David Harrow, William Clark, John Scott and Thomas Morrison, some of whom were in what is now the town of White Creek. Other early settlers were: Ephraim Cowan, Robert Gilmore, Austin Wells, Samuel Clark, Jonathan Morrison, Edwin Wells, John Allen, David Sprague, Seth Chase, John Woods, John Harroun, Thomas McCool, Thomas Ashton, Simeon Fowler, John Young, Josiah Dewey, Rael Beebe, Samuel Clark, William Eager, William Selfridge, John Younglove and John Corey, of whom some resided on White creek. In addition to these we have the names of the following early settlers taken

from the record of those disturbed in the possession of their lands during the Revolution: Ephraim Bessey, Benj. Smith, John Morrison, William Cooper, Isaac Gibbs, George Searl, William Bleck, Archibald, John and William Campbell, George Telford, Winslow Heath, William King, Timothy Heath, Amos Buck, John Austin, James and Eben Warner, and James, Samuel, James S. and David Cowden. Some of these settlers were in White Creek and a few in Jackson.

Edmund Wells, one of the Cambridge patentees, came in 1773, and settled on the Thomas Cornell farm. He was the only patentee that became a settler. Capt. Daniel Wells came in 1779, and the Cowdens and Longs settled on the Owl Kill several miles below Cambridge. James Long opened the first tavern in the town, and Major Cowden built and painted the original "Checkered House." Phineas Whiteside came into the southwestern part of the town in 1766. Hugh Larmouth (now Larmon), from Scotland, was an early settler, as was also Capt. Elihu Gifford, who served on a privateer in the Revolution and commanded a company in the war of 1812. While privateering, Captain Gifford was captured by a British seventy-four, and escaped from her off the coast of Cuba by swimming three miles to shore. The Lees, Gilmores, Stevensons, Ackleys, Bowens, Websters, Greens, Weirs, Averills, Englishes, Waites, Wrights and Coulters were among the early families of prominence and note.

Of the pre-historic history of the town of Cambridge, there are neither ruins to indicate its character or tradition to tell of the people who made it. The Indian hunter came and passed away, and the pioneer clearing appeared on the stream and in the forest, but ere the early settlement had attained any proportions the Revolution burst upon the land. In 1777 Baum's foraging column passed along the present northern boundary line of Cambridge to seek for plunder, but to find annihilation at Bennington.

The unincorporated villages of the town of Cambridge are: North Cambridge, Centre Cambridge, Buskirk's Bridge, and Coila.

North Cambridge is on Lot No. 70, and four miles west of Cambridge. Esek Brownell and John Willis settled there at an early day, and Brownell opened a store and afterward secured a postoffice, of which he was commissioned postmaster. Years later the postoffice was discontinued, and the business of the place became limited to a few mechanic shops. Near North Cambridge in 1838, a Methodist Episcopal church was organized, whose first trustees were Peter Hill, sr., Isaiah Darrow, and Edward F. Whiteside. A meeting house costing one thousand five hundred dollars was built, and the Rev. Reuben Wescott served as the first pastor.

Centre Cambridge lies in the heart of a rich and beautiful country, and is near the centre of the town on the old thoroughfare locally known as the "Shun pike." The Whitesides, Kenyons, Allens, Shermans, Hills, Skinners, Pratts, Burrows, Millers, Halls and Willetts, were among the early settlers at that place. Valentine Randall opened a public house about 1800, Joseph Palmer kept the pioneer store, and James H. Hall was the first postmaster of North Cambridge postoffice, which was established in 1829. Dr. Morris was the first physician. A mile west of the village is the station on the Greenwich & Johnsonville railroad.

The Whiteside church, on a hill near the village, was built in 1800 by the Whiteside family. Mrs. Phineas Whiteside left by will one hundred pounds toward its erection, and other members of the family contributed sufficient to ensure its completion. In 1825 the house was rebuilt, and although no regular church organization was effected, yet preaching has always been steadily maintained. Rev. Mr. Dunlap was the first minister, and after him Rev. Henry Gordon held regular services.

As early as 1813 Fenner King was leader of a Methodist class at Centre Cambridge, and

on March 15, 1823, the Methodist Episcopal church of East Cambridge was formed. The first preacher was Rev. Samuel Draper, and the church edifice was erected at a cost of one thousand dollars.

Buskirk's Bridge is partly on the Rensselaer county side, to which, of late years, the business interests of the place have passed. Martin Buskirk, from whom the place derives its name, kept a pioneer tavern on the Cambridge side, and built the first bridge across the stream. Two early Cambridge-side stores were kept by Carpenter and Allen, whose Christian names are not recollected.

Coila, once Stevenson's Corners, and later named for Coila, in Scotland, is one mile from Cambridge village, and lies partly in the town of Jackson. The locality was first known as the Green settlement, from early settlers of that name, and subsequently became Stevenson's Corners, in honor of William Stevenson, who had a store there at an early day. His successors were McNeil and McNaughton. John Gow opened a store in 1840, and became the first postmaster. Rich's tannery started in 1806, came into the possession of the Robertsons in 1816, and in 1879 was operated by J. E. Robertson.

The United Presbyterian church of Coila was formed in 1786, under the name of the Associate Presbyterian congregation of Cambridge, being the part of the old Cambridge church that withdrew with the pastor, Rev. Thomas Beveridge, in the Burgher and anti-Burgher contest. The "old yellow meeting house" was the first church built, and in it there were no fires in winter. Reverend Beveridge served as pastor until his death, in in July, 1798. In 1833 a new brick church was built, which in late years has been repaired and refitted, making a very fine and well furnished building.

Along the line of the Greenwich and Johnsonville railway several hamlets sprang up between 1870 and 1880. Some of them promise to be of size and importance in the future.

West Cambridge secured a postoffice, which was kept at first in the depot building, and a steam saw mill was erected about 1875.

South Cambridge, another of these promising hamlets, soon possessed a store, postoffice and several mechanic shops. The country surrounding South Cambridge is very beautiful and was formerly known as Quakerhood, on account of the Allens and other Quaker families that were early settlers there.

The early roads in the town of Cambridge were such as neighborhood wants required, but soon after the close of the Revolution the need of a substantial highway leading southward was felt, and led to the formation, in 1799, of the Northern Turnpike company, of which William Hay, Edmund Wells, jr., David Long, Martin Van Buskirk, John Williams, Edward Savage, and others, were directors. The road was constructed from Lansingburg to Cambridge, and then was carried forward to Burlington, Vermont. This turnpike was the main thoroughfare of travel until 1852, when the Rutland railroad was built along its general course, and took its trade and travel.

While this railway does not run through Cambridge, yet it is sufficiently near it in western White Creek so as to supply it with good shipping facilities, and within the last few years a station has been established at the village of Cambridge.

The Greenwich & Johnsonville railroad was completed in the western part of the town in 1870, in a general course along Wampecack creek. Its stations in Cambridge are at Summit, West Cambridge, South Cambridge, and Lee.

The earliest school report of the town, made in 1821, shows six hundred and fifty-nine children between five and fifteen years of age to be in Cambridge. In 1876 there were fifteen districts and nearly nine hundred children enumerated.

The first Sunday school was organized at Cambridge village, where a missionary society, called the Cambridge Circuit branch of the

Troy Missionary society, was formed January 7, 1832.

A temperance society was organized at Cambridge in 1831, under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal church.

CHAPTER IX.

VILLAGES OF EASTON AND NORTH EASTON, AND TOWN OF EASTON.

VILLAGE OF EASTON.

Easton is the oldest village in the town of Easton, and lies near the center of the southern half of the town. Jacob Benson was the first settler, and Dr. Jonathan Mosher was the first physician. The northern part of the village was first settled, and the southern part is sometimes called Barker's Grove. The first blacksmith shop was started by Stephen and George Allen about 1800, and a store, hotel, and mechanic shops came into existence during the early years of the present century.

Friends' meeting of Easton dates back to 1773, at the house of Zebulon Hoxie, who had come that year from Dutchess county, accompanied by his brother-in-law, Rufus Hall, who was also a Friend. Several Quaker families soon came from Rhode Island, and other Quakers from Dutchess county, and in 1775 the first preparative meeting was established, and a log meeting house was built one mile east of Easton. During the Revolution, on account of their peace principles and neutrality, they suffered much in loss of property and persection by soldiers of both armies. After the Revolution the society grew in numbers and influence, and in 1787 erected a frame meeting house on the site of the log one. In 1838 a preparative meeting was established in the north part of the town, where a brick church was built, and while this branch prospered and flourished, the parent meeting lost in numbers and finally ceased to exist.

Marshall seminary was established at Easton in 1863, and derived its name from Benjamin Marshall, one of the principal stockholders. The building cost over four thousand dollars, and in 1868 was sold to the Easton and Saratoga Quarterly meeting of Friends for three thousand dollars. Five years later the building burned, but was rebuilt the next year by the Easton meeting at a cost of twelve thousand dollars. The early principals of the school were: Rev. A. G. Cochran, Miss Maria Shepherd, and Andrew J. Qua.

In 1880 Easton had two stores, a hotel, a large carriage factory, and several mechanic shops.

VILLAGE OF NORTH EASTON.

Two miles north of Easton is the village of North Easton, formerly called Easton Corners. The site of the village was principally owned by Nathaniel Starbuck, who became one of its early business men. For some years after the first houses were built the place was called Starbuck's Corners, and then as it increased in size the name of Easton Corners came into use, and finally to designate it from the older Easton it was named North Easton. Garrett Lansing kept the first store in 1794. He had as competitors and successors in the mercantile business, Jacob Van Buren, Charles Starbuck, and John Gale, who served as the first postmaster in the early years of the present century.

North Easton has two churches, a Reformed and a Methodist Episcopal.

The Reformed church of Easton was organized at North Easton in 1803, under the name of "The Reformed Protestant Dutch church of Easton." It was reorganized under its present title February 8, 1872. The first pastor was Rev. Philip Duryea. The first church structure was built between 1803 and 1807, repaired in 1845, and some years later torn down to make room for the present church edifice.

The Methodist Episcopal church of Easton was originally organized near Crandall's Cor-

ners at an early day, and in 1835 the society left that point as a worshipping place and erected a church near North Easton. This church was replaced by a larger and better structure in 1850. The first pastor at North Easton was Rev. Roswell Kelly.

North Easton has grown but slowly, yet has never gone back, and is now one of the most important business places in the town, containing a carriage factory, store, hotel, and various mechanic shops. The town meetings of late years have been usually held at the village.

TOWN OF EASTON.

Easton, the southwest town of Washington county, is bounded on the north by Greenwich; on the east by Jackson and Cambridge; on the south by Rensselaer county; and on the west by Saratoga county, from which it is separated by the Hudson river.

The town of Easton was organized in 1789, from the parts of the towns of Saratoga and Stillwater lying east of the Hudson river, and remained in Albany county until February 7, 1791, when it was transferred to Washington county. The town records only go back to to 1793, when Philip Smith was elected supervisor, and Richard Macomber, clerk.

The area of Easton is thirty-eight thousand eight hundred and thirty-four acres. The surface is level along the Hudson, then rolling and hilly, and finally mountainous in the east. The principal peaks are Willard's and Swain's mountains, and Harrington, Whelden, and Louse hills. The soil is a rich loam variously intermixed with clay, gravel and sand. There is scarcely an acre of waste land in the town. Farming is the main occupation, although manufacturing establishments are operated at Galesville and Greenwich. Cement mountain in the north contains heavy veins of fine cement, rock and limestone.

The drainage is by the small streams falling into the Batten Kill and the Hudson river.

The valley of the Hudson has made the western territory of Easton war trail and battle ground for every rival race or nation struggling for mastery of the Upper Hudson. Some of the great military expeditions of the inter-colonial wars passed through the town of Easton. Fort Saraghtoga was built on the eastern bank of the Hudson in 1709, and was destroyed in 1745. Its successor, Fort Clinton, was erected some distance back from the river in 1746, and its walls were razed to the earth during the next year. All traces of these fortresses have disappeared, but judging from the most reliable sources of information, Fort Clinton stood about half a mile south of Galesville or Middle Falls. With the destruction of the earlier fort was swept away the first settlement of Washington county. Some of these dispersed settlers may have wandered back to their wasted fields, but they made no stay, and the tide of settlement did not return to the county till 1761.

Of the settlers in Easton from 1761 to 1774, we have very little account. Nathan Tefft and his son, Stanton, a surveyor, came from North Kingston, Rhode Island, in 1766, and purchased land on both sides of the Batten Kill, near Middle Falls. Killian De Ridder came from Holland and settled in the north part about 1766 or 1767. Of the settlers from 1773 to 1789 we have record of Thomas Beadle, Elijah Freeman, Thomas Dennis, Jacob Haner, Jonathan Wilbur, John Fish, George Deul, Abner Fuller, Richard Davenport, Charles Russell, Peter Becker, William Abeel, Abraham Wright, Rensselaer Schuyler, William Thompson, Gerrett Wendell, Nathaniel Potter, Jacob and Peter Miller, Garrett Van Buren, Peter Rundel, Captain Van Vorst, Samuel Sheldon, —— Vandenburgh, James Storms, Rufus Hall, Zebulon Hoxsie, William Foster, David and David Pettys, jr., Stephen Anthony, Benjamin and Ephriam Fish, Samuel Cook, Morton and Henry Van Buren, Gideon Bowditch, Joseph Potter, Abel Coon, Elihu, Edmund and Jedediah Robinson, Robert Dennis, Richard Macomber, Barzilla and

Abraham Pease, Benjamin Starbuck, James, Philip and Joseph Smith, Eleazer Slocum, Elisha Freeman, Sylvester Satterlee, Jacob Benson, Tyler Wilcox, Abraham Russell, Greeve Hall, Garrett Lansing, Squire Thomas Smith, Sterling Waters, Asa and Ezra Crandall, Roswell Osborn, Alex. Case, Francis Brock, John Pettys, and David Remington.

Some time previous to the Revolutionary war the following captains of whaling vessels at Nantucket and Dartmouth came to Easton: Daniel Folger, William Coffin, William Swain, Robert Meader, Barzilla Hussey, David Beard, John Swain, and Nathan Coffin.

Garrett Lansing was the pioneer merchant of the town; John Gale built the first grist and woolen mills, the former in 1810, and the latter in 1846, and both at Galesville. The first foundry and the first flax mill were put up at Greenwich, where the pioneer paper mill was erected in 1863 by Ballou and Craig. Greenwich is also entitled to the credit of the first knitting mill, which was erected in 1862.

In addition to the principal villages of Easton and North Easton already mentioned, the town of Easton contains the villages of South Easton, Crandall's Corners, and Fly Summit, and a part of the incorporated village of Greenwich, and a part of Galesville.

South Easton is two miles east of Easton and near the Cambridge line. Five brothers of the name of Cook were the first settlers, and the locality was known for some years as Cook's Hollow. Isaac Merritt kept the first store before 1800, and his successor, Thomas D. Beadle, remained long enough to give the name of Beadle Hill to the little hamlet. Beadle was also the first postmaster. In the course of years Beadle Hill became South Easton.

Crandall's Corners, two and a half miles south of Easton, and near the town and county line, was named in honor of Holden Crandall, an early merchant and hotel keeper of the place. The postoffice was established in 1867 with Warren Crandall as the first postmaster. The Methodist Episcopal church was formed at Crandall's Corners, Rev. Roswell Kelly being the first pastor, and services were held in the school house until 1834, when the society built a small church. The year following the society erected a church at North Easton. The old church building was finally purchased by Warren Crandall, who repaired it thoroughly in 1868, when it was dedicated as a union church.

The southern part of the incorporated village of Greenwich is in Easton, and includes a furnace, carriage factory, and paper, knitting and flax mills.

That part of Galesville, or Middle Falls, in Easton, contains a few dwellings, a woolen factory, and saw, plaster and grist mills.

An embryo village in an early day was started about a mile and a half south of Greenwich, where Benjamin Prosser had a saw mill and a store, and Andrew Ferguson ran a wheelright shop, but the near and larger village drew away its business and killed its growth.

On the Hudson, coming north from the town line, are three ferries, Searl, Smith, and Hogan, and opposite Schuylerville a toll bridge eight hundred feet long was built in 1837. A cheese factory was built two miles north of North Easton in 1874, by Job H. Wilbur and John Pratt.

CHAPTER X.

VILLAGE OF WEST HEBRON AND TOWN OF HEBRON.

VILLAGE OF WEST HEBRON.

West Hebron is the largest village in the town of Hebron, and lies at the junction of the two branches of Black creek. "On all sides excepting the road valleys, it is guarded by wooded mountains. On the south-

east Wilson's mountain stands perpetual guard; the fury of the western winds is broken by Patterson's range, and the ragged side of the 'Devil's Threshing Floor' stands like a sentinel of protection on the north and east. The valley just north of the village is the finest in the county. For half a mile the road passes through a narrow defile that in the distance closely resembles an Alpine pass."

West Hebron was settled at an early day on account of the water power there. Beveridge's saw mill was built at an early day, and one mile above the village a carding machine was operated half a century ago. Garrett Quackenbush built an early grist mill, which was equipped with a single run of rock stone. The postoffice was established in 1816, with George Getty as the first postmaster. Stores, hotels and shops came in due time, and dwellings increased in number until in 1880 West Hebron contained a population of two hundred and five, and had one hotel, three stores, a drug store, harness shop, two churches, clothing store, blacksmith shop, marble works, cheese-box factory, saw mill and starch factory. The starch factory was built in 1866, by Rae and McDowell, who used annually six thousand bushels of potatoes, and produced forty-eight thousand pounds of starch.

Around the village are superior roads, fine scenery and many delightful drives.

The Associate, now United Presbyterian church of West Hebron has records running back to 1790, when a meeting was held at Andrew Beveridge's, three miles north of the village. Rev. Robert Laird, of Argyle, preached for this congregation as early as 1807, and the first trustees of whom there is any account were: Andrew Beveridge, Hugh Moncrief and William McClellan. The first church, a frame, was completed in 1802, and stood one mile east of the village. The next church structure was erected at the village in 1831, and was repaired in 1859. The parsonage was built about 1860.

The Methodist Episcopal church of West Hebron dates back to a class organized in 1859 with nine members, as a part of the Belcher church. The third chapel of the Ashgrove church was bought and moved in 1859. This class separated from the parent church, and was formally organized under the name of the Methodist Episcopal church of West Hebron, November 29, 1869. Rev. Cyrus Meeker was the first pastor, and in 1874 a new frame church was erected, the old building becoming a hall. The new church structure is a handsome frame building, costing over seven thousand dollars.

The West Hebron Classical school was chartered March 22, 1855, by the regents of the university of New York. The school building was erected during 1855, and the institution was opened with Prof. G. D. Stewart as principal; Miss Harriet Rowan, preceptress, and J. K. McLean, assistant. Ten years later it was found expedient to change it into a union free school, but the academical department was retained.

TOWN OF HEBRON.

Hebron is bounded on the north by Hartford and Granville; on the east by the State of Vermont; on the south by Salem, and on the west by Argyle and Hartford. The town has an area of thirty-two thousand six hundred and fifty-three acres. The soil is a "slaty gravel" loam, of a porous nature, easy of cultivation, well calculated to stand extremes of weather, and very productive of potatoes and most of the cereal crops. Potatoes are the chief article of production for export; white corn, oats, buckwheat and rye are raised.

A broad mountain range extends through the center, and a series of high hills running through the eastern and western sections are separated by the valleys of Black creek and other streams.

The drainage of the town is mostly to the south and southwest by Black creek and its tributaries.

From its location the territory of Hebron escaped being either a war-path or a military road, and its inhabitants have never been disturbed by raid or battle, only being annoyed and distressed in the Revolutionary war when Burgoyne lay at Whitehall and at Fort Edward.

The town of Hebron is largely embraced in the Campbell, Kempe, Munro, DeForest, Lintot, Blundel, DeConti, Farrant, Sheriff and Williams patents. The Campbell patent of two thousand acres was first granted to Lieut. Nathaniel McCullough, who sold to Duncan Campbell in 1765. Kempe's patent of ten thousand two hundred acres was granted to John Tabor Kempe, May 3, 1764. Munro's patent of two thousand acres and the most of the other patents named were granted about 1764.

The early settlements in the northern and eastern parts of the town were made by New Englanders, while those in the southern and western parts were planted by Scotch and Scotch-Irish.

The first settlement was made in 1769-70 by David Whedon, John Hamilton and Robert Creighton. In 1772 John and Joseph Hamilton, Robert, Thomas, James and John Wilson, and David Hopkins, of Rhode Island, settled on one-half of the Campbell patent, lying between the old pike and Chamberlain's mills, which was purchased the preceding year of Duncan Campbell, for four hundred pounds, by Capt. John Hamilton and Robert Wilson. Amos and Samuel Tyrrell, of Connecticut, came in 1772, and in that year also came James and Robert Wilson, and Hon. David Hopkins, from Rhode Island, and Jedediah Darrow from Connecticut.

Hon. Alex. Webster came from Scotland in 1772, and settled north of West Hebron, and settlers were coming in rapidly when the Revolution stopped all emigration.

From the fragment of a tax list, whose date must have been between 1780 and 1786, we find at the time it was made out that the following families were in Hebron: The Afleshs, Bellowses, Cases, Cluffs, Cutlers, Crossetts, Clarks, Coltons, Cummings, Duncans, Dicks, Dickinsons, Fowlers, Fosters, Hamiltons, Harveys, Hopkinses, Gears, Gambles, Gettys, Gibbses, Kinneys, Lyttles, Millses, Morehouses, McKnights, McLeods, McDonalds, Munsons, Osgoods, Parrishs, Pecks, Rays, Rosses, Robinsons, Shipherds, Smiths, Stewarts, Tyrrells, Websters, Whedons, Wades, Wilsons, Wilcoxes, and Whittemores.

Hebron was known as the district of Black Creek until 1786, when the town commenced its existence under its present title of Hebron, named for the town of that name in Connecticut.

The first road in the town was the one cut by Major Skene from Whitehall to Salem, and passed through the town close to North Hebron and Chamberlain's Mills to the south boundary line. It was known as the "Skene Road." The next road on record was from David Whedon's to the Granville line, in 1783, followed soon after by a road from the Provincial line to Lytle's mills.

The villages of the town of Hebron are: West Hebron (already described), East Hebron, North Hebron, or Munro's Meadows, Slateville, Belcher, and Chamberlain's Mills.

East Hebron is in the southeastern part of the town, and on the old turnpike. Dr. David Long opened a store there before 1800. The first postoffice under the name of Hebron was established at East Hebron about the commencement of the present century, and William Porter was the first postmaster. Jacob Braymer had a tannery, in early times, two miles north of the place. The Methodist Episcopal church of East Hebron was organized August 2, 1847, under the pastoral charge of Rev. B. O. Meeker.

North Hebron, or Munro's Meadows, was founded by the Rev. Harry Munro, an Episcopal minister and chaplain in a Highland Scotch regiment. In 1774 he laid his grant of two thousand acres of land here, and

settled on it six Highland families. Of these Highlanders were John McDonald, Norman and Donald McLeod, and John Duncan. A marsh of twenty-five acres was on the center of the tract, and Munro set high store by this marsh as being fit to be made into fine meadow land. Munro married, for his second wife, a sister of Governor Jay, and went to England, and his son afterward sold the tract to occupants and others. The old Skene road passed near it, and in 1833 the postoffice was established by the name of North Hebron, with William Reynolds as postmaster. A store and shops are there, and if there were sufficient water power, manufacturing establishments could be built and operated. The Baptist church of North Hebron was formed January 1, 1818, and the first pastor was Rev. W. P. Reynolds. The present church structure was built in 1826, and remodelled in 1873.

Belcher is in the western part of the town, and derives its name from Belchertown, Massachusetts, the early home of many of its pioneer settlers. The village grew up around the junction of several roads, and although having no water power to develop manufacturing interests, yet has made substantial growth. There are stores, a hotel, shops, and numerous dwelling houses. The Methodist Episcopal church of Belcher has had an interesting history, as from it has grown three other churches. It was organized in 1836, when a fifteen hundred dollar house was erected. Growing strong, Argyle and Hartford charges were taken from it, and later West Hebron church was organized from its members. In 1875 the church building was moved to the village and repaired. The first pastor was Rev. Mr. Breyton.

Slateville is a small hamlet in the northeast that owes its existence to the efforts of the New York Slate and Tile Company to operate slate quarries in that section.

Chamberlain's Mills is a short distance west of East Hebron, and its valuable water power was utilized at an early day. The first buildings were erected in 1778, and Asa Putnam built a cloth dressing mill prior to 1800.

In noticing these villages we find an account of all the churches in the town except two, the United Presbyterian and the East Presbyterian.

The United Presbyterian, once the Associated Reformed church, was organized about 1780, as the result of the preaching of Dr. Clark and others. The first members were: Hon. Alex., George, Alex. and James Webster; John Francis, Joseph, William, Robert, Samuel, Benjamin and Mary Livingston; Adam, Robert, John, David and Ebenezer Getty; Alex., James and William McClelland; Samuel, William and Isaac Lytle; Edward, William and Oliver Selfridge; Stephen and James Rowan; Daniel and John McDonald; John Wilson, Isaac Gray, Andrew Proudfit, Thomas Gourley, Robert and John Qua, Boyd Donaldson, Samuel and William Crosset, James Flock, sr., and James Flock, jr. The first meeting house was built in 1792, and stood until 1855, when a new church edifice was erected at a cost of three thousand dollars.

The East Presbyterian church was formed February 24, 1804, as the outgrowth of a religious society organized ten or fifteen years earlier. The first house of worship was built about 1790, and the first minister was Rev. Walter Fullerton, who served from 1805 to 1809. In 1846 the old house was replaced by a second and larger church structure.

Sheep raising in Hebron has been, to some extent, limited by the development of dairying. Among the cheese factories started, are: North Hebron, West Hebron, East Hebron, Valley, and one near West Pawlet.

The schools of the town of Hebron are in good condition, and in 1877 the school commissioners' report showed seventeen districts with seven hundred and ninety-one children. In higher education the West Hebron classical school and the North Hebron institute are the pioneer institutions.

CHAPTER XI.

VILLAGE AND TOWN OF GRANVILLE.

VILLAGE OF GRANVILLE.

Granville, in the beautiful valley of the Pawlet river, and the farthest eastern and one of the more important villages of the county, had its beginning in the closing years of the Revolutionary war.

Drawn by the beauty of the spot and impressed with its future importance as a business center, John Champion Bishop settled on the site of Granville in 1780, and built a house on the site of the Marcus Allen residence. Being a man of energy Mr. Bishop soon opened a store, and was joined by Eliphalet Petty and other settlers. A saw mill, grist mill and fulling mill were erected at an early day. Mr. Bishop was succeeded by his son, Isaac Bishop, who changed the business part of the village from the west to the east side of the river, and secured the construction of the shun pike through Granville. Isaac Bishop had for mercantile partners his brother Arch., Wadsworth Bull and Howell Smith. An early merchant was Reuben Skinner, from 1811 to 1830, who was also a manufacturer. Other early merchants from 1825 to 1850 were: Jonathan Todd and Col. L. T. Rowley, Rufus Graves and Dr. McClure, William Graves, Rufus G. Fordish, Joseph Allen, Morgan Duel, and Samuel Smith.

The Bishops had an ashery and afterward a foundry on the site of the Burdick property, and an early hemp mill was replaced in 1840 by a woolen mill, which was afterward converted into a knitting mill. Charles Kellogg kept a hotel in 1800 on the site of the Central house, and the early small shops so common in villages in the first quarter of the present century were well represented at Granville.

A partial incorporation of the village to secure adequate protection from fire was made, but in a later election the friends of the corporation measure were defeated.

The population of Granville in 1880 was one thousand and seventy-one.

The National bank of Granville, was organized April 21, 1875, and the first officers were: Daniel Woodard, jr., president; Edwin B. Temple, vice-president; George R. Thompson, cashier, and D. D. Woodward, teller.

Granville was the headquarters for the Mutual Insurance company of Washington county from its origin until it retired from business.

The religious interests of the village of Granville are well cared for by several church organizations.

Trinity Episcopal church of Granville was organized July 15, 1815, of Episcopalians residing there and in the adjoining towns of Pawlet and Wells, in Vermont. Rev. Stephen Jewett was the first rector, and the first church structure was erected in 1815. It cost three thousand dollars, and was taken down in 1850, when a frame edifice, costing five thousand dollars, was commenced. The second edifice burned in 1854, and the next year another five thousand dollar edifice was erected on the site of the first church structure.

On June 15, 1843, the Wesleyan Methodist church was organized by Rev. Lyman Pringle, on the grounds of decided opposition to slavery, intemperance, and secret societies. The congregation met in the school house but never built a church, and went out of existence shortly after 1850. Its membership was formed largely of seceding Methodists, Episcopalians, and Congregationalists, who had become radical upon the slavery question.

The Methodist Episcopal church was organized in 1827, and the first pastor was Rev. Joseph Ames. A house of worship was built in 1832.

The name of Mettowee City has been suggested from Mettowee, the Indian name of the Pawlet river, as a more romantic, historic and beautiful designation for the village than that of Granville.

TOWN OF GRANVILLE.

The town of Granville is bounded on the north by Whitehall and Hampton; on the east by the State of Vermont; one the south by Hebron; and on the west by Hartford and Fort Ann. It contains thirty-three thousand one hundred and forty-three acres, or nearly fifty-two square miles.

The surface of Granville is undulating and hilly, and "there is a quiet pastoral beauty, very attractive and charming, in the natural scenery of the town." The soil is a slaty, gravelly loam, specially adapted to potatoes, which are raised in large quantities for exportation. This soil is also well adapted to every product of this latitude. Roofing slate is abundant, and brick clay has been found in many places.

The drainage is to the north and northeast, by the Pawlet or Mettowee river and its tributaries. A large amount of water is furnished by the river and its main branches, which are clear and limpid, and are fringed by alluvial meadows.

No trace can be found of the year of the organization of Granville as a district, but it is presumed that the district was organized twelve or fifteen years prior to the first town meeting of which we have record. The latter was in 1787, one year after the forming of the town by legislative enactment. At the first town meeting, held April 2, 1787, Capt. Daniel Curtis was elected supervisor, Gurdon Johnson, clerk, and Daniel H. White, collector.

Alexander Menzies, on September 11, 1764, received a patent for two thousand acres of land in the northern part of the town, and the same day his brother, Thomas, received a patent for an equal amount in the same part of Granville. John Maunsell, on March 7, 1771, was granted five thousand acres in the northeastern part. On September 5, 1764, Erick Sutherland obtained two thousand acres, and on March 2, 1775, John Watkins received two thousand acres northward of the site of North Granville. The other patents in the town were the Berry, Byrnes, Farquar, Sutherland, Dupason, Hutchinson, Atlas, Campbell and Grant. It is doubtful if any of the patentees ever settled on their manorial tracts. It is said that these patentees were captains and lieutenants in the French and Indian wars, and that their tracts, passing into the hands of land jobbers, retarded settlement until the close of the Revolution.

Many of the early settlers being New Englanders sided with Vermont in the contest of that State with New York for supremacy over the territory of Washington county. These settlers afterward returned to their allegiance, and asking both pardon and protection, were called submissionists.

On April 4, 1782, the following submissionists petitioned the New York authorities for immunity of past offences: Moses Sawyer, Daniel Curtice, Asaph Cooke, Henry Watkins, Benjamin Baker, David Doane, Gideon Allen, Eliphalet Parker, Aaron Smith, Micah Griffith, Peter Harrington, Moses Powers, Joseph Barker, Thomas Griffith, Josiah Mix, Samuel Harnden, James Covel, Isaiah Bennett, Theodorus Norton, Jon. Harnden, Ebenezer Walker, Ichabod Parker, John Bateman, James Otis, Peter Grover, Abraham Van Dursee, John Grover, John Barnes, David Blakeslee, John Walker, John Spring, Solomon Baker, Thos. Grefes, Joseph Herrington, Ebenezer Gould, Jesse Atwater, and Hein Williams. Many of these submissionists were among the pioneer settlers.

Among other early settlers were: Nathaniel Spring, Timothy Allen, David Skinner, Christopher Potter, Gurdon Johnson, Maj. Thomas Convers, Capt. John McWhorter, Lt. Henry Watkins, Capt. Seth Wheeler, Daniel H. White, Benjamin Wait, Joseph Wait, Zach. Loomis, Richard Barns, Timothy Case, Joseph Andrews, Joseph Woodworth, Joseph Northup, Joseph Cook, Elijah White, Amos Beard, John Champion Bishop, Coomer Mason, Lewis Hatch, and Noah Day.

Asaph Cooke, who supported the claims of Vermont, was an early resident, and one of his grandsons was Jay Cooke, the noted financier.

Of the aboriginal history of the town of Granville, there is but little to be found. The Saint Francis Indians of Canada give it as the tradition of their people that their ancestors for ages hunted and fished on the Mettowee river, and also at the site of Granville had one of their favorite camps and best places for making their stone hatchets and arrow heads.

During the Revolution nothing occurred of special military interest in the town.

The principal villages of the town of Granville are: Granville (already described), Middle Granville, North Granville and South Granville.

Middle Granville, the earliest business point in the town according to tradition, was founded by Capt. David Rood, who built the first house and erected a saw mill on the site of the present paper mill. Capt. Abraham Dayton and William Hollister were early tanners, who carried their leather to Canada, where they received gold coin for it. Capt. Cowan had another early tannery, and a trip-hammer and blacksmith shop were run by a Mr. Kingsley, while the Goodrich grist mill was then standing on the site of the present Ellis mill. In 1800 Asa Rood had a saw mill, a cider mill and a clothier's shop, for which latter he refused five thousand dollars offered him by Roger Wing. Rood afterwards put a carding machine into his clothier shop, but did not realize a fortune. A cotton mill was next built and operated until 1847, when it was burned. Paint works and a flax mill succeeded the cotton mill, and the flax mill was changed in 1868 into a paper mill. Of late years the carding machine factory was changed into a cheese box factory. Middle Granville lies between Granville and North Granville, and has sufficient manufacturing facilities, if utilized, to give it importance and prosperity. The flourishing Union school there was opened in 1868, with Prof. Edward C. Whittemore as principal, and three assistant teachers.

The Congregational church was formed in 1860 under Rev. Griffith Jones, and the same year the congregation erected a good church edifice.

The Catholic church of Our Lady of Mount Carmel was established in 1867. A church edifice costing five thousand dollars had been built in advance, and Father W. B. Hannet became the first pastor. A pastoral residence worth seven thousand dollars was added to the church edifice, and both are fine structures.

North Granville, including the hamlet of Truthville, which is but a suburb of the village proper, lies in the northwestern part of the town. Benjamin Baker kept an inn at North Granville in 1790, and five years later a Mr. Jenks opened a store. The manufacturing interests are represented by two saw mills, a hub factory, two grist mills, a cotton bat factory, and a cough syrup manufactory.

The North Granville Baptist church was formed August 18, 1784, at the house of John Stewart, with twenty-two members. Rev. Richard Sill became the first pastor. The first house of worship was erected in 1802, at a cost of seven hundred dollars. The church suffered from divisions over Masonry in 1829-30. Nearly a thousand members were received by letter and baptism into the church during the first century of its existence. The deacons from 1784 to 1876 were: Joseph Calkins, Benjamin Baker, John Savage, John Leonard, Samuel Standish, Truman Mason, Zach. Waldo, Coomer Mason, Linas R. Mason, John B. Brown, William Nelson, Sardis Otis, Silas Beecher, and William A. Grimes.

The Presbyterian church at North Granville was organized February 22, 1810, as a Congregational society. Thirteen years later it became Presbyterian. The corporate name of the society was "The Fair Vale Religious society," and its first members were Sylvanus and

Charity Cone, David Martin, Joseph and Esther Chandler, Peter and Esther Parker, Joseph, Asenath, Benjamin and Hannah Town, David Graves, Obediah and Elizabeth Archer, Butler and Hannah Beckwith, Ichabod, Anna and Sally Morse, Triphena Huggins, Susanna Leavins, and Elizabeth Cady. The first regular minister of this church was Rev. R. Robinson, and the organizing minister was Rev. Nathaniel Hall.

The Methodist Episcopal church of North Granville was formed in 1860, and a house of worship costing five thousand dollars was completed the same year. The first class was formed under the leadership of Peter Grant, and consisted of twenty members.

Saint Patrick's Catholic church of North Granville was founded about 1852, although meetings had been held for several previous months at the house of Miles Cahoes. The present church edifice was built in 1866 at a cost of four thousand dollars..

Fairville academy was established in 1807 at North Granville, and under the celebrated Salem Town did the work of normal schools for many years. This academy was continued until 1870, when the building was purchased by the school district. The North Granville Ladies' seminary was established by the regents in 1854, and buildings were erected in the same year which were afterward burned. W. W. Dowd rebuilt and sold the seminary building in 1876 to Prof. Wallace C. Wilcox, who started the present North Granville Military school, where a president and five professors constitute the corps of instructors.

The North Granville bank commenced business in 1871.

South Granville is a pleasant little village in the southern part of the town and has a postoffice, school house, cheese factory, church, some shops and several dwellings.

A Methodist Protestant church was organized at South Granville April 18, 1830. They had a meeting house on the hill southwest of the village, but meetings having been discontinued about 1870, the house was taken down two years later.

The Welsh churches of the town of Granville came into existence by the settlement of Welsh immigrant miners, who came to the slate works between 1850 and 1870. Mr. Davies and John Pritchard formed a union society, but an addition of Presbyterian Welsh immigrants in 1860 led to the founding of two churches, the Welsh Presbyterian church, and the Welsh Congregationalist church.

The Friends' society of Granville was organized in 1800 by John C. Bishop and others, with twenty-six members. The first meeting house was built in 1806. In 1828 another society of Friends was formed a mile south of Granville, and a brick meeting house erected. In 1872 this last society dissolved, and the meeting house was sold for school purposes.

There were log school houses and fair schools in the town of Granville as early as 1784. The Friends at a very early day established a school, and their present school of an academic character was started about 1873, with Lulu Trump, of Baltimore, as principal. The present free school system in Granville has been brought up from its crude state in 1813, to an efficient condition at the present time.

The Mettowee Valley Agricultural society was formed at Granville April 4, 1874, and provided for the holding of annual fairs. The Union Musical association of Granville was organized in December, 1861. The North Granville National bank, that commenced business in 1871, was originally the Farmers' bank of Washington county, and was first organized at Fort Edward in 1855.

Of late years the sheep husbandry of the town has not increased, but the dairy interest has made marked progress. Cheese factories are at Granville, Middle Granville, and South Granville, and are a manufacturing center for a large surrounding territory in other towns and in Vermont.

Commercial facilities are within reach of

every section, as one railroad running the entire length of the town in the east with two stations, and a canal and railroad within easy reach from the western boundary afford near markets to the farmer, the tradesman, the merchant and the manufacturer.

The slate interests of the town of Granville are of importance. Slate was discovered in 1850, near Middle Granville, and the Empire Slate Company was soon formed, but went down before 1860. The Middle Granville Slate Company was formed in 1860, the Penrhyn Slate Company about the same year, and the Warren Slate Company at Granville about 1864. The quarries produce large quantities of the finest quality of roofing and school slates, and an article excellent for marbleized work.

CHAPTER XII.

VILLAGE OF HARTFORD, AND TOWNS OF HARTFORD AND HAMPTON.

VILLAGE OF HARTFORD.

Pleasantly situated in the central and eastern parts of the town of Hartford, chiefly on lot 48, and partly on lands once owned by De Witt Clinton, is the village of Hartford, formerly known as North Hartford. The village is on elevated grounnd, with some beautiful scenery surrounding it, and has a branch of East creek near it. Col. John Buck is said to have been one of the earliest settlers of the place.

Ethel Cummings kept the first tavern, Col. John Buck had the first store on the site of the Hiram Swain house, and William Covel operated the first saw and grist mill, which was east of the village, on a branch of East creek. Nearer the village clothing works and carding machines were next started by Joel and Samuel Downs, and close to them were built Hoffman's distillery and Higby's tannery.

Soon after 1800 business increased rapidly at the village, and many new houses were erected. In 1807 the postoffice was established, and Aaron Norton became the first postmaster. A few years later Amasa Ruggles opened an extensive hat factory, Parks & Carlisle started a shoe factory, and Nathan Hatch and others engaged in the cabinet manufacturing business. The first physician was Dr. Cutter, and the first lawyer was Slade D. Brown.

A bank of exchange was started in 1850, and in a few years became a bank of issue, under Charles Wesley and brother, who afterward moved it to Buffalo, New York.

Since 1850 the village has gradually increased in wealth and population, and is now well supplied with stores, shops, mills and churches. The population in 1880 was three hundred and ninety-two.

The Baptist church of Hartford was organized about 1787, in a barn near the present church building, as the Baptist church in Westfield. In 1789 Rev. Amasa Brown, of Swansea, Massachusetts, was chosen as the first settled pastor. In 1830 the church took extreme grounds against Masonry, and eighty of its members withdrew to organize the South Baptist church. The seceders called Rev. B. F. Baldwin as their pastor, built a meeting house and existed as a separate church until 1843, when they reunited on a satisfactory basis with the old church and sold their meeting house to the Methodists. The present Baptist church edifice stands on a lot deeded for church purposes by DeWitt Clinton.

The Methodist Episcopal church of Hartford was legally organized in 1844, and purchased the lower Baptist church through the efforts of Rev. Ensign Stover, then on the circuit to which the Hartford class belonged.

TOWN OF HARTFORD.

This town was erected March 12, 1793, from Westfield, now Fort Ann, and was named for Hartford, Connecticut. The town of Hartford is bounded on the north by Fort Ann; on the east by Granville and Hebron; on the south

by Argyle, and on the west by Kingsbury. It has an area of twenty-seven thousand five hundred acres, of which twenty-two thousand seven hundred and thirty-two acres were improved in 1875.

The soil on the hills is slaty, producing good wheat and grass, and in the valleys are found dark loams and heavy clays noted for their fertility and productiveness.

The general surface is uneven. In the southeast and northwest are the highest hills, some of which are seven hundred feet above Lake Champlain. In the south exists a cedar swamp, extending into Argyle and containing peat deposits.

The drainage is westwardly to Wood creek by East creek and its small tributary streams. Several calybeate springs have been found in the town.

The town of Hartford was formally organized at the first town meeting, held April 1, 1794, at the house of Daniel Mason, near South Hartford. At that meeting Daniel Mason was elected supervisor; Asahel Hodge, clerk, and Ezekiel Goodell, collector.

The town of Hartford is embraced in the Provincial patent granted May 2, 1764, to the following twenty-six officers of the New York infantry: Peter Dubois, William Cockroft, Bernard Glazier, Charles Le Roux, Michael Thody, George Brewerton, sr., George Brewerton, jr, Robert McGinnis, Peter Middleton, Isaac Corsa, Joshua Bloomer, Tobias Van-Zandt, George Dunbar, Barak Snethew, Jonathan Ogden, Richard Rea, Verdin Ellsworth, Barnaby Byrne, Cornelius Duane, Abraham De Forest, Joseph Bull, Tennis Corsa, Thomas Jones, David Johnson, Henry Dawson and Alexander White. Each officer received one thousand acres, and the patent was surveyed in 1764, into one hundred and four lots containing three hundred acres, more or less.

The earliest settlement in the town, it seems, was not made until after the Revolutionary war. It is probable that Col. John Buck was the first settler. He located on lot 31, and at the same time Manning Bull settled on lot 43. Other early settlers were: Stephen, Laban and Wanton Bump, on lot 89; Aaron and Eber Ingalsbe, in 1782, on lot 87; and Lt. Nathaniel Bull, on lot 6. David Austin was the agent of DeWitt Clinton, and came to the North village at an early day. Jabez Norton was an early settler, as were: John H. Kincaid, Ezekiel Goodell, Daniel Mason, Daniel Brown, Asahel Hodge, Jonathan Wood, Dr. Isaac W. Clary, Calvin Townsend and Thomas Thompson, whom tradition says settled near South Hartford in 1776.

The town of Hartford has three main villages, Hartford (already described), South Hartford, and East Hartford.

South Hartford village dates its first settlement to 1790, when a man named Foster made an improvement, and commenced the erection of a grist mill. Foster sold to Daniel Brown, who completed the mill, and in 1810 transferred it to William Covel, who added a saw mill. The place then was known for many years as Covel's mills. Below the village, distilleries, saw and grist mills, a carding machine and a woolen factory was erected at different times between 1800 and 1850, but most of them have been destroyed, or are in ruins.

While Daniel Brown was at South Hartford he built a tannery, which he sold about 1800 to Calvin Townsend, and which in 1846 became the property of Levi Hatch. A plaster mill was in existence for a time, and on its ruins a planing mill was erected. Various mechanic shops have been built and operated until the present. Maj. Caleb Brown in 1797 opened the first tavern. In 1800 Daniel Brown and John P. Webb opened taverns. The first stores were kept in 1795 by Caleb Brown and Daniel Mason, and the first physician was Dr. Isaac W. Clary. The postoffice was established in 1820, with Joseph Harris as postmaster.

The First Congregational church of Hart-

ford was legally organized September 18, 1810, although it seems to have been in existence since 1800, and a church building had been erected in 1805, which, enlarged and improved, was in use in 1880. This church is now associated with the Hudson River conference.

The First Universalist society of Hartford was formed at South Hartford, June 20, 1834, with forty-six members. In 1838 a plain brick meeting house was erected, and services were held until about 1870, when the society went down.

Hartford academy was established in December, 1865, in the lower part of the Congregational church at South Hartford. Lewis Hallock was the first principal, and the school became prosperous.

East Hartford is a small village, but was settled at an early day. Laban Bump put up a saw mill, Hezekiah Mann built a grist mill, and John Park commenced the tanning business about 1800. Early stores were kept by Fred Baker and John Carlisle.

The earliest school in the town of Hartford of which there is record, was at North Hartford in 1790, with Thomas Payne as teacher. The present public schools are such as to reflect credit on the town.

Agricultural pursuits have always been predominent in the town, and of late years the dairying interest has been pushed forward toward the front. The oldest cheese factory in Hartford is the old Hartford factory, erected in 1869. The South Hartford cheese factory was built in 1878.

Bee keeping as a paying industry of Hartford, was commenced by John H. Martin, of North Hartford.

TOWN OF HAMPTON.

The town of Hampton is bounded on the north by the State of Vermont; on the east by Vermont; on the south by Granville, and on the west by Whitehall. The area of Hampton is twelve thousand six hundred and sixty-four acres, of which eight thousand five hundred and eighty-three acres were improved in 1875.

The western part of Hampton is mountainous, while in the east are hills and small valleys, and along the Poultney river are alluvial flats. The soil is well adapted to potatoes and grass, and all of the cereal grains are raised.

The drainage in the central and northern parts of Hampton is by the Poultney river, and in the south principally by the tributaries of the Pawlet river.

The town of Hampton was organized by act of legislature, March 3, 1786, having been previously called Greenfield by the early settlers. The first town meeting was held at the school house near Col. Gideon Warner's, May 2, 1786, and Capt. Lemuel Hyde and John Howe were elected as supervisors; James Kellogg as clerk, and Asa Tyler as collector.

The north part of the town embraces about two thousand acres of "Skene's Little patent," and the remainder of the territory is largely included in patents granted to provincial officers after the French and Indian war.

The early settlers of Hampton were mainly from Massachusetts, and some came from Connecticut. They settled as early as 1781, if not earlier. Among the early Massachusetts settlers were: Col. Gideon Warner, Capt. Benjamin C. Owen, Jason Kellogg and Shubal Pierce, From Connecticut came in pioneer days, Rufus Hotchkiss, Abiather Millard and Col. Pliny Adams. Other early settlers were: Ashbel Webster, William Morris, Elisha Kilbourne, Enoch Wright, Samuel Waterhouse, Samuel Hooker, William Miller, Squire Samuel Beaman, Major Peter P. French, Mason Hulett, and Squire Jason Kellogg.

The town of Hampton, from its location and the nature of its surface, was not a very favorable locality for inhabitation or military movements on the part of the pre-historic peoples of this country. In the Revolution it largely escaped visitation by the English or Indians.

The town contains two villages, Hampton Corners and Low Hampton.

Hampton Corners is in the southeast, on the Poultney river, and one mile west of Poultney, Vermont. Solomon Norton built a saw and grist mill on the Vermont side of the river at an early day, and this led to the establishment of the village. Col. Pliny Adams kept the first store, and a distillery was built about the same time by Miner Webster.

Christ's Episcopal church of Hampton was organized in 1798. A church building was erected between 1798 and 1800, on land given by Col. Gideon Warner. Among the early supporters of the church were Major French, Squire Samuel Beaman, Jason Kellogg, and Col. Pliny Adams.

The Methodist Episcopal church of Hampton was formed in 1841, when the Methodists of Hampton withdrew from the Poultney society. The first pastor was Rev. Mr. Cooper, and the first church edifice was erected in 1842. A Methodist society in Hampton had been organized prior to 1773 by Philip Embury and Barbara Heck, and to it, at Hampton Hill, Bishop Ashbury preached when he visited New York.

Low Hampton is a small village on the Poultney river, and five miles above Hampton Corners. A store and a woolen factory were established there a number of years ago.

The Baptist church of Low Hampton was organized prior to 1799 by Elder Elnathan Phelps, and its first pastor, Rev. Elisha Miller, served from 1799 to 1821. A majority of the church, in 1845, followed William Miller, the celebrated Adventist, and were expelled from the Baptist denomination. This left the minority too weak to continue their organization, and the church disbanded.

The Second Advent church was organized September 11, 1850, with thirty members, and Elder Leonard Kimball as pastor. A church edifice was built in 1848, but in a few years the society went down.

William Miller was a minister in the Hampton Baptist church from 1832 to 1845, and in a biography of him, Lossing says: "The author of Millerism, familiarly known, like the founder of Mormonism, as *The Prophet*, was William Miller, a plain, uneducated, religious zealot, who was born in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, in 1771. Of his early life we have no important record. He seems not to have been distinguished from his fellow men by anything remarkable, except that he was an honest man and good citizen. When war between the United States and Great Britain was kindled in 1812, Mr. Miller was captain of a company of volunteers on the northern frontier, and did good service at Sackett's Harbor, Williamsburg and Plattsburg. When peace came he resumed his farm labors, and we hear nothing more of him until about 1826, when he began to promulgate his peculiar views concerning prophecy. It was not until 1833 that he commenced his public ministry on the subject of the approaching millennium. Then he went forth from place to place throughout the northern and middle States, boldly proclaiming the new interpretation of Scripture, and declaring that Christ would descend in clouds, the true saints would be caught up into the air, and the earth would be purified by fire, in 1843. No doubt the aged zealot was sincere. He labored with great fervor; and during the ten years of his ministry he averaged a sermon every two days. As the time for the predicted consummation of all prophecy approached, his disciples rapidly increased. Hundreds and thousands embraced his doctrine, withdrew from church fellowship, and banded together. Other preachers appeared in the field. The press was diligently employed; and an alarming paper, called *The Midnight Cry*, was published in New York, embellished, sometimes, with pictures of hideous beasts, and the image seen by the Babylonian Emperor in his dream; at others with representations of benignant angels. The appointed day passed by. The earth moved on in its accustomed course upon the great highway of

the ecliptic. Full thirty thousand people embraced the doctrine of Miller, and had unbounded faith in his interpretation of all prophecy. In the course of a few weeks the excitement subsided, and soon the rushing torrent of delusion dwindled into an almost imperceptible rill. Mr. Miller acknowledged his error, and seldom preached about the millennium. He died at Hampton, Washington county, New York, on the 29th of December, 1849, at the age of seventy-eight years."

The manufacturing industries of Hampton commenced with the establishment of iron industries at an early day in the northern part of the town. The Leonard, Carver, and Smith forges ran on iron ore brought from the west side of Lake Champlain. The Quackenbush & Steere powder mills were built about 1850. Low Hampton had a woolen mill, and all the slate factories of the town are situated near Hampton Corners. The Hampton Cheese Manufacturing Company was organized in May 1869.

The public schools are in good condition, and the earliest report to be obtained was made in 1849, when there were six districts in the town.

CHAPTER XIII.

VILLAGE AND TOWN OF FORT ANN.

VILLAGE OF FORT ANN.

The old and historic village of Fort Ann was incorporated March 7, 1820, and since then its boundaries have twice been enlarged. The first village election was held May 9, 1820, and the following officers elected: William A. Moore, president; Lemuel Hastings, William A. Moore, Henry Thorn, George Clark, and John Root, trustees; Amos T. Bush, treasurer, and Charles McCracken, collector. In 1867 the corporation became a separate road district, and on September 11, 1873, the charter was rescinded and the village incorporated under the general law passed on April 20th of that year. Fort Ann had its postoffice established in the year 1800, with George Clark as postmaster. The village has built up principally on its mercantile trade. Stores, shops, and a hotel were started at an early day. A tannery, bank, and other enterprises were started later, and in 1865 a cheese factory was erected.

The village has a station on the Rensselaer & Saratoga railroad, and the Champlain canal passes through its corporate limits. Well situated on the great water-way from the Hudson to the northern lakes, and being on the line of a main railway from New York to the Dominion of Canada, increased size and prosperity are only questions of time.

The history of the old Fort Anne from which the village is named, has been given in the general history, as well as the battle fought near it in 1777, and needs not repetiton here.

The Baptist church of Fort Ann village was organized June 12, 1822, with twenty-seven members. The first settled minister was Rev. Bradbury Clay. The congregation first worshipped in the school house, and afterward helped build a union church, which they purchased entire in 1836.

The Methodist Episcopal church of Fort Ann was formed some time prior to 1826, in which year they helped build a union church. After 1836, when the Baptists bought the building, they held services for a time in the old Presbyterian church and in the hotel ball room. Their present church edifice was dedicated March 8, 1838.

The Presbyterian church of Fort Ann was organized about 1823, but some years later the membership was so small that the church became extinct, and their building was taken down and removed to Kingsbury.

A Universalist church was in existence at Fort Ann in 1826.

A northern suburb of Fort Ann village is Kane's Falls, where Major Skene built mills

before 1773. Charles Kane purchased the mills and manufactured iron and cables. Woolen mills and the Bridgeport Wood Finishing Company's works are located there.

TOWN OF FORT ANN.

Fort Ann, the largest town in the county, is bounded on the north by Dresden and Whitehall; on the east by Dresden, Whitehall and Granville; on the south by Hartford and Kingsbury; and on the west by Warren county, from which it is partly separated by Lake George. The town has an area of fifty-six thousand three hundred and eighty-six acres.

The soil varies from a sand to a clay loam on the hills and in the valleys, but in the mountains is sterile. The surface in the south consists of rolling and level land, while the remainder of the town is divided by three mountain ranges, between which lie two fertile valleys. These mountain ranges coming from the east are Fort Ann, Putnam and Palmertown. The valleys are Tuttle or Welch, and Furnace. The highest peak is Buck mountain, which is two thousand five hundred feet above Lake Champlain.

Drainage is by Wood, Half-Way and Furnace creeks. Half-Way creek was formerly known as Scoon creek or Clear river. Numerous ponds are in the western valley, and Kane's Falls are in Half-Way creek, a mile above the village of Fort Ann.

Iron ore is found in the mountains, and the Mount Nebo mine was worked from 1825 to 1877.

The town of Fort Ann was formed March 23, 1786, under the name of Westfield, and included its present area and the territory of Hartford, Dresden and Putnam. In 1808 the name was changed from Westfield to Fort Ann in honor of the old Fort Anne named for Queen Anne of England. By some strange freak of fortune the spelling of Anne was changed to that of Ann. At the first regular town meeting of Fort Ann, on April 4, 1786, Stephen Spencer and Silas Childs were elected supervisors; Isaiah Bennett, clerk, and George Scranton, collector.

The town of Fort Ann embraces the Artillery patent, part of the Lake George tract in the west, part of the Saddle mountain tract in the northeast, and the Westfield, Fort Ann and Ore Bed tracts in the central part.

The territorial history of the town prior to its settlement, is a record of nearly all the expeditions of the Indian, inter-colonial and Revolutionary wars that crossed Washington county. Beside the great military road from Fort Edward to Whitehall that passed through the town, there was another military road from Fort Ann to Queensbury, and a trail from that post to South Bay. The story of Fort Ann as a military post and the desperate struggle on its near-by battle-field, is history of such importance that fort and battle-field will never be forgotten.

The record of early settlement is meagre. Prior to 1773 Major Skene erected mills at Kane Falls, and in that year the Harrisons and Braytons settled in the town. The Revolution then checked all further settlement until the winter of 1781, when Joseph Hennegan, Isaiah Bennett, Hope Washburn, Ozias Coleman, John Ward, Joseph Bacon, George Scranton, Caleb Noble, Josiah Welch, Samuel Ward and Samuel Hurlburt came on the Artillery patent as actual settlers. They were joined in 1784 by Silas Tracy, Elijah Backus, Andrew Stevenson, Joseph Kellogg and James Sloan. In 1785 Medad Harvey, Nathaniel Osgood and Zephaniah Kingsley came to the Artillery patent, and in the succeeding year were joined by Silas Childs, Alpheus Spencer, Samuel Wilson, Elijah Bills, Israel Brown and Samuel Chapin. Among other early settlers who became prominent in the town were: Ephraim Griswold, Jacob Van Wormer, Benjamin Copeland, Thaddeus Dewey, George Wray and Daniel Comstock.

The unincorporated villages of Fort Ann are West Fort Ann, South Bay, Comstock's

Landing, Griswold's Mills and Kane's Falls, which is a suburb of Fort Ann.

South Bay, in the northern part, has a church and store, and is headquarters for lumbermen. The church is the Second Baptist, organized January 10, 1810. The first pastor was Rev. C. H. Swain, and the church edifice was built in 1868.

West Fort Ann, once Van Wormer's, is in the southwestern part of the town, and has some manufacturing establishments. The place was started about 1800 by Jacob Van Wormer, who built the first saw mill there. Stephen Palmer built a grist mill about 1815, a forge was erected in 1827, and Kingsley's tannery was built in 1843. The Methodist Episcopal church of West Fort Ann was formed about 1820, and fifty years later was incorporated under the name of the "Evangelical Union church of West Fort Ann." Their present church structure was built in 1833 as a Union church, but the Baptists, Presbyterians and Universalists, who aided in its construction, have used it but little of late years. The Protestant Methodist church formed at Fort Ann about 1830, went down in 1858, and their church building was torn down in 1872.

Comstock's Landing is named for Daniel Comstock, who settled near the place about 1790. The postoffice was established in 1832 with Peter Comstock as postmaster. A hotel, store, Baptist church and numerous dwellings constitute the place. The First Baptist church of Fort Ann has been at Comstock's Landing since 1858, when the present church edifice was built there. The church was organized in 1789, and Rev. Sherman Babcock was the first pastor. The first church was three miles east of the present house, and the second building was at Polley's Landing.

Griswold's Mills are in the southwest, and were founded about 1791 by Ephraim Griswold, who put up a grist mill the next year. A pottery, woolen mill and furnace were afterward built and run. The postoffice was established in 1833, with Elisha M. Forbes as postmaster.

It is said that Podunk brook takes its name from the eastern Indians called the Podunk tribe. A remnant of this tribe was in the Furnace Valley for several years.

CHAPTER XIV.

TOWNS OF DRESDEN AND PUTNAM.

TOWN OF DRESDEN.

Dresden, the first of the two peninsula towns of Washington county, is bounded on the north by Putnam; on the east by Lake Champlain; on the south by Fort Ann; and on the west by Lake George. Dresden has an area of thirty-one thousand two hundred and thirty-six acres.

The soil of the arable lands along the lakes is a hard clay, mixed in places with gravelly or sandy loam. It is a productive soil and well adapted to grazing and stock raising. The general character of the surface is rough and mountainous, and the chief occupations of the inhabitants are lumbering, farming, and boating.

Dresden was originally a part of Westfield. In 1806 it was set off as a part of Putnam. On March 15, 1822, it was organized as South Bay, but on April 17 of the same year it was re-named Dresden. In 1823 Isaac Boomer was elected supervisor, and Doty Allen clerk. In 1875 all the town records up to that year were burned.

The town of Dresden is formed from parts of the six following patents: Turner's great patent, Turner's little patent, Thomas and Turner patent, Stewart patent, Lake George tract, and South Bay tract.

The pioneer settler of Dresden was Joseph Phippeny, of Connecticut, who located in 1784 at the mouth of South Bay, on a part of the Stewart tract. Among the early set-

tlers were: Ebenezer Chapman, —— Boggs, Daniel Ruff, Roger Barrett, James Snody, Palmer Blunt, Abraham Clemons, Daty Allen, Orin Brewster, Israel Woodcock, John Burgess, Harvey Hulett, Amariah Toft, Elijah Nobles, Amos Slater, Welcome Hulett, Charles Nobles, John H. Waters, Isaac Hurlburt, Dr. Nathaniel Rhoads, Levi and Solomon Belden, Nathan Curtis, Jonathan McIntyre, Elnathan Duthan, and Walter Benjamin.

Dresden Center is the only village in the town. It is a station on the New York and Canada railroad, and has a church, store, and numerous dwellings. The First Baptist church of Dresden was organized in 1823, at the house of Deacon Huntingdon, with twenty-one members from the Huntingdon, Guilford, Bosworth, Stockwell, Wetherbee, Blunt, and Barker families. The church building at Dresden Center was erected in 1850. The Dresden Center postoffice was established in 1872, with Thomas Bartholomew as postmaster.

Chubb's Dock is another station on the New York and Canada railroad, and at Bosom and Knowlton bays on Lake George popular summer resorts have been established.

The first inn in the town was kept by Solomon Belden, the earliest store was opened by John Chubb, and the pioneer sawmill was built by Amos Collins.

An interesting cave was discovered on Spruce mountain in 1877. The only pond in the town is Long's Pond. Deer still gambol in the mountains, but wolves and bears have passed away.

TOWN OF PUTNAM.

Putnam, named for the brave Israel Putnam of Revolutionary fame, who performed some of his most daring exploits on her soil, is the second of the peninsula townships of Washington county. Putnam is bounded on the north by Essex county; on the east by Lake Champlain; on the south by Dresden, and on the west by Lake George. Putnam has an area of nineteen thousand two hundred and seventy-nine acres of land.

The tillable soil is mostly a hard gravelly loam intermixed with clay, but productive. The surface is rough and mountainous. It is divided into three ranges by the valleys of Mill and Charter brooks.

The drainage is by several small streams into Lakes Champlain and George. In the southern part Mud pond lies three hundred feet above Lake George.

Putnam was erected from Westfield, (now Fort Ann) February 28, 1806, and at that time included the territory of the town of Dresden. The first town meeting was held at the house of James Burnet, on April 4, 1806, when John Gourly was elected supervisor; George Willey, clerk, and Peter Hutton, collector.

The western half of the town is embraced in the Turner patent, and the eastern half is included in the Hutton's Bush patent. The eastern half was first owned by one Hodgson, and then by a firm, one of whose members, William Hutton, came from Scotland to Washington county. John Williams contested Hutton's claim for a time. Hutton employed a lawyer named Dickenson to defend his title, and a surveyor named William Cockburn to survey and lay out the land into lots. After the survey was completed in 1801, Hutton gave the lawyer one third and the surveyor another third of the land for their pay.

The first settler was Joseph Haskins on lot 22, in 1782. William Hutton came on his land in 1784, and the next year George Easton came from Cambridge. Between 1789 and 1803 a large number of settlers came to Hutton Bush, of whom were: Robert Cummings, Alexander Corbet, Alex. McLaughlin, James Burnet, John Gourly, Robert Patterson, Pelatiah Bugbee, William Jones, George Willey, James McArthur, and Luther Grant. During the same period of time the following persons settled in the western or hill settlement: George Rickert, Aaron Backus, Chris. Burgess, Levi and Asahel Harrington, Abiathur and Jonas Odell, Samuel and Philo Rogers, Samuel McCarl, Dyer Perry, Josiah Clark, Lemon

Bunce, Frederick Dedrich, John and John Hale, jr., Eph. Case, Peleg Durfee, John Butterfield, and Ords B. Johnson.

Putnam is the only village in the town, and it has not attained to much size yet. Putnam academy was built in 1854, and the first principal was Joseph McKirahan.

Black Point, on Lake George, tradition says was owned by Prince Taylor or Black Prince, and that its first settlers were negroes.

Six Mile Point, on Lake Champlain, is sometimes called Negro Point, because the body of a negro was buried there.

There are two churches in the town of Putnam.

The Free Will Baptist church of Putnam was organized April 7, 1823, as a Baptist church, but in the same year became Free Will Baptist. The first pastor was Rev. John S. Carter, and the twenty-eight organizing members were from the Carter, Woodstock, Fish, Backus, Congdon, Shear, Bugbee, Morton and Dedrich families. The present church building was erected in 1841, and repaired in 1876.

The United Presbyterian church of Putnam was organized at the house of William Hutton in the year 1803, with seventeen members, from the Hutton, Gourly, Easton, Corbet, Cummings, Willey, Robertson, Shiel and McLaughlin families, which had mostly come from Scotland. The first minister was Rev. James Miller, and the third and present church edifice was built in 1857.

Within the boundaries were performed some of the most daring exploits of Putnam, who fought at Bunker Hill, of Stark who won Benmington, and of Rogers whose effort to support Royalty seemed to have cost him his personal bravery and his military genius.

"Gen. Israel Putnam was born at Salem, Massachusetts, on the 7th of January, 1718. He was descended from one of the first settlers of that ancient New England town. His education was neglected, and he grew to manhood with a vigorous but uncultivated mind. He delighted in athletic exercises, and generally bore the palm among his fellows. At the age of twenty-one years he commenced the the life of a farmer, in Pomfret, Connecticut, where he 'pursued the even tenor of his way' until 1754, when he was appointed to the command of a company of Connecticut troops, destined for the war with the French and Indians on the northern frontier. He performed essential service under General Johnson at Lake George and vicinity during that campaign; and the following year he had command of a corps of rangers, and bore the commission of a captain in the provincial army. He had many stirring adventures in the neighborhood of Lake Champlain. In August, 1758, he was near the present Whitehall, at the head of the lake, watching the movements of the enemy, and had a severe encounter with the French and Indians, in the forest. Putnam was finally made prisoner, and the savages tied him to a tree, and prepared to roast him alive. A shower of rain and the interposition of a French officer, saved his life, and he was taken to the headquarters of the enemy at Ticonderoga. From thence he was sent, a prisoner, to Montreal, in Canada, where, through the kindness of Colonel Peter Schuyler, of Albany (who was also a prisoner), he was humanely treated. The following spring he was exchanged, and returned home. He joined the army again, soon afterward, and was promoted to lieutenant-colonel. He was a bold and efficient leader during the remainder of the war, and then he returned to his plow and the repose and obscurity of domestic life in rural seclusion. Colonel Putnam was an active friend of the people when disputes with government commenced ten years before war was kindled; and when the intelligence of bloodshed at Lexington reached him, while plowing in the field, he had no political scruples to settle, but, unyoking his oxen, he started, with his gun and rusty sword, for Boston. He soon returned to Connecticut, raised a regiment, and hastened back to

Cambridge, then the headquarters of a motley host that had hurried thither from the hills and valleys of New England. When, six weeks afterward, Washington was appointed commander-in-chief of the Continental army, Putnam was chosen to be one of four major-generals created on that occasion. He performed bravely on Bunker Hill before his commission reached him, and from that time, throughout the whole struggle, until the close of 1779, General Putnam was a faithful and greatly esteemed leader. His services were too numerous to be detailed here — they are all recorded in our country's annals, and remembered by every student of our history. At West Point, on the Hudson, his military career was concluded. Late in 1779 he set out to visit his family in Connecticut, and on the way he suffered a partial paralysis of his system, which impaired both his mind and body. At his home in Brooklyn, Connecticut, he remained an invalid the remainder of his days. With Christian resignation, and the fortitude of a courageous man, he bore his afflictions for more than ten years, and then, at the close of the beautiful budding month of May (29th), 1790, the veteran hero died, at the age of seventy-two years. His memoir, prepared by Col. David Humphreys, from narratives uttered by the patriot's own lips, was first published, by order of the State Society of the Cincinnati of Connecticut, in 1788, and afterward published in Humphrey's collected writings, in 1790. A neat monument, bearing a suitable inscription, marks his grave in Brooklyn, Connecticut."

"Gen. John Stark was the son of a Scotchman, and was born in Londonderry (now the city of Manchester), New Hampshire, on the 28th of August, 1728. His early childhood was spent in the midst of the wild scenery of his birth-place, and in youth he was remarkable for expertness in trapping the beaver and otter, and in hunting the bear and deer. Just before the breaking out of the French and Indian war, he penetrated the forests far northward, and was captured by some St. Francis Indians. He suffered dreadfully for a long time, and then was ransomed at a great price. This circumstance gave him good cause for leading a company of Rangers against these very Indians and their sometimes equally savage French allies, four years afterward. He became a captain, under Major Rogers, in 1756, and in that school he was taught those lessons which he practiced so usefully twenty years later.

"When intelligence reached the valleys of the North, that blood had been shed at Lexington, Stark led the train-bands of his district to Cambridge, and was commissioned a colonel, with eight hundred men under his banner. With these he fought bravely in the battle of Bunker's Hill. He went to New York after the British evacuated Boston, in the spring of 1776. Then, at the head of a brigade in the northern department, under Gates, he performed essential service in the vicinity of Lake Champlain; and near the close of the year, he commanded the right wing of Sullivan's column in the battle at Trenton. He shared in the honors at Princeton; but, being overlooked by congress when promotions were made, he resigned his commission and retired from the army. But when the invader approached from the North, his own State called him to the field, in command of its brave sons; and on the Walloomscoik, a few miles from Bennington, he won that decisive battle which gave him world-wide renown. Then it was that he made the rough but effective speech often quoted, that indicated the alternative of death or victory. Congress was no longer tardy in acknowledging his services, for he had given that crippling blow to Burgoyne, which insured to Gates' army a comparatively easy victory. The national legislature gave him grateful thanks, and a brigadier's commission in the Continental army. He joined Gates at Saratoga, and shared in the honors of that great victory. In 1779 he was on duty on Rhode Island, and the following year he fought

the British and Hessians at Springfield, in New Jersey. In the autumn of 1780 he was one of the board of officers that tried and condemned the unfortunate Major Andre; and until the last scenes of the war, he was in active service. When he sheathed his sword, he left the arena of public life forever, though he lived almost forty years afterward. General Stark died on the 8th of May, 1822, at the age of almost ninety-four years. Near his birthplace, on the east side of the Merrimac, is a granite shaft, bearing the simple inscription, MAJOR-GENERAL STARK. His eulogium is daily uttered by our free institutions — his epitaph is in the memory of his deeds."

"The French and Indian war developed much military genius among the American colonists, which was afterward brought into requisition by the demands of the revolutionary contest. It did not always take its place on the side of republicanism, as in the case of Ruggles and many others. Major Robert Rogers, the bold commander of a corps of Rangers, and a companion-in-arms with Putnam and Stark, was another example of defection to the cause of freedom in America. He was a native of Dunbarton, in New Hampshire, and having entered the military service in 1755, became an eminent commander of a corps which performed signal services as scouts, and executors of small but important enterprises, when not engaged with the main army. After the peace in 1763, he returned to his native place, and received the half pay of a regular British officer of his rank, until the war for Independence broke out. In 1766, he was made governor of Michillimackinac, in the far North-west, where he had confronted the confederates of Pontiac, a few years before. He was accused of a design to plunder his own fort, and was sent in irons to Montreal. After his release he went to England, was presented to the king, and met with royal favor; but extravagant habits led him into debt, and he was cast into prison. He finally returned to America, and when the revolutionary contest began, the color of his politics was doubtful. His movements, toward the close of 1775, gave reason to suspect him of being a spy; and in June, 1776, Washington had him arrested, at South Amboy, and brought to New York, where he professed great friendship for his native country. He was released on parole, by Congress, and directed to return to New Hampshire, which he did. He soon afterward boldly espoused the royal cause, raised a corps, which he called the *Queen's Rangers*, and was with Howe, in Westchester, previous to the battle at White Plains. He soon afterward left his corps in command of Lieutenant-colonel Simcoe, and went to England. By an act of his native State, he was banished, and never returned to America. When, and where he died, is not on History's record. He was a brave soldier; but, according to his own confession, his half-pay from the crown made him an adherent of royalty."

The territory of Putnam is historic ground, and on her soil was the tread of the warrior, the scout and the soldier, from Champlain's attack on the Iroquois, in 1609, on her eastern lake border, until the October sun of 1777 shone down, just across her border, on the field of Saratoga, "Upon whose hoof-beaten bosom, red battle so deeply stamped his foot and made it famous forever."

HISTORICAL NOTES

.....UPON THE.....

Village of Glens Falls and the Town of Queensbury,

WARREN COUNTY, NEW YORK.

From a forest hamlet to the proportions of a nineteenth century city tells the story of the growth of Glens Falls, during its one hundred and thirty years of existence.

Glens Falls, once Wing's Falls, a place of nearly twelve thousand population, is situated on the Hudson river, in the town of Queensbury, Warren county, New York.

While the town of Queensbury was largely in the Kayaderosseras patent, and some claim was laid to its territory under the Dellius patent, yet it seems from the confused accounts of the early historians that the site of Glens Falls village was at the edge of the Glen patent, which is mentioned as early as 1769.

On May 29, 1762, Daniel Prindle and twenty-two others became the patentees of the town of Queensbury, six by eight miles in extent, and so named in honor of the lately wedded consort of King George III. When the town was surveyed in 1762, Abraham Wing drew lots 29, 36, and 37, on which the more thickly settled portion of Glens Falls is situated.

In 1763 or 1765, Abraham Wing and Ichabod Merritt commenced improvements at Glens Falls, where Wing erected at considerable expense a saw and a grist mill. Three years later Wing was given thirty acres of unappropriated land at the falls by the proprietors of the town of Queensbury for building these mills, whose existence was an incentive to settlement in the town, as well as a source of profit to their owner.

Wing opened a store and an inn, and became the prominent man of the place, which was then known throughout the province as Wing's Falls. Wing, it seems, between 1765 and 1773, had Ichabod Merritt, Samuel Brownson and Daniel Jones as partners in his mill enterprises. In 1776 irresponsible parties of Continental soldiers visited Queensbury and Wing's Falls, and carried away considerable property. A Capt. Marion Lamar's company seems to have been the worst depredators.

The next year came Burgoyne's invasion, and as General Schuyler retreated before the British he sent out detatchments of Continental troops to gather up all the grain, cattle and mill irons of the surrounding country to prevent them from falling into the hands of the enemy. One of these detachments visited Wing's Mills and despoiled Abraham Wing of horses, cattle and sheep, to the value of nearly five hundred dollars, while they dismantled his mills of irons worth about seven hundred dollars. His losses did not stop with his cattle and mill irons, but included the taking of over one hundred and fifty bushels of grain and three tons of hay.

When Burgoyne arrived at Fort Edward in

Washington county, flying parties of Indians and tories ravaged the country and visited Wing's Mills in common with all other places in the town of Queensbury.

The Baroness Riedesel passed through the village on August 14, 1777, to join her husband at Fort Edward.

During 1778 requisitions for supplies were made on Wing's Mills. or Wing's Corners, as it was sometimes named, and Abraham Wing, his sons-in-law, and his neighbors never received adequate recompense from the Continental authorities for their losses of this, or the preceding year.

Two years later, in 1780—called in local traditions the year of the burning—Carleton made his raid into what are now Washington and Warren counties, and his tories and Indians laid waste the whole country with fire and sword. All the buildings in Queensbury were burned, and Wing's Corners, with its houses and mills, were destroyed. Before the arrival of the miscreant bands the inhabitants had fled and for fifteen months the country was waste and desolate.

A visitor to the site of Glens Falls, or Wing's Corners, in 1780, thus describes the falls: "It is not a sheet of water, as at Cohos, and at Totohaw; the river, confined and interrupted in its course by different rocks, glides through the midst of them, and precipitating itself obliquely, forms several cascades. That of Cohos is more majestic. This, more terrible. The Mohawk river seemed to fall from its own dead weight; that of the Hudson frets and becomes enraged; it foams and forms whirlpools, and flies like a serpent making its escape, still continuing its menaces by horrible hissings."

By 1783 the village was partly rebuilt, and in 1784 Abraham Haviland erected a dwelling at the corner of South and Glen streets.

Five years later, in 1788, Abraham Wing had a store and inn on the corner of Ridge and Warren streets. At this inn the choicest liquors from Albany, Montreal and Nova Scotia were furnished, and the wealthier residents and prominent men of that day often held high revel there. At one of these convivial entertainments in 1788, Col. John Glen proposed to pay all the expenses of a wine supper if Abraham Wing would transfer to him all claim and title to the name of the falls. For some reason unknown Wing assented, the supper was held, and while the landlord gathered in quite a little sum of money on the entertainment, Glen acted with rapidity on the proposed change of name of the place. He had bills printed, announcing the change of name from Wing's Falls to Glens Falls, and posted on every road and bridle path between Albany and Queensbury.

From that time on the village has been known as Glens Falls. The church history of Glens Falls is one of interest, and goes back over a century. Abraham Wing and his other Quaker neighbors worshiped according to their faith, but as the village grew many braved the danger of crossing the Hudson on string pieces to attend a Congregational church in Saratoga county.

The Presbyterian church of Glens Falls was originally organized December 18, 1808, with the following members: Mary Folsom, Naomi Ranger, Amy Sandford, John, Elizabeth, and Gl. Folsom, Solomon P. and Ann Goodrich, and John Moss. A church building had been commenced in 1803, but was not completed till shortly before the organization of the church. The first pastor was Rev. William Boardman, who served from 1808 to 1811. The present and third church structure was completed in 1867, at a cost of nearly thirty thousand dollars.

The Baptist church of Glens Falls was organized March 11, 1834, and its first regular pastor was Elder Amos R. Wells, who served from 1839 to 1846, and secured the building of the church, which was completed in 1842, and afterward repaired in 1866.

The Methodist Episcopal church of Glens Falls was organized with twelve members in

1824, by Rev. John Lovejoy. The first church structure was built in 1829, and the present church edifice was commenced in 1865, and completed in 1873, at a cost of over twenty-five thousand dollars.

The Episcopal church of the Messiah was organized February 10, 1840, and the first church building was erected in 1844.

Catholic and Universalist churches were started half a century ago, but of their history we have no account.

In the late civil war Glens Falls was well represented in the Union armies. Volunteers from the village served in the 91st, 93d, 96th, 115th, 118th, 125th, 126th, 153d, 156th, 169th and 192d New York volunteer regiments, and an entire Glens Falls company was recruited for a District of Columbia regiment.

The town of Queensbury, including Glens Falls, raised over one hundred thousand dollars to encourage enlistments, and when the war closed there was an unexpended balance of several thousand dollars. Halsey R. Wing secured the appropriation of eight thousand dollars of this money toward the erection of the present, beautiful Soldier's Monument at Glens Falls. The contract for this monument was let to R. T. Baxter, a marble manufacturer of the village, and a public spirited citizen, who completed the great work at a loss of four thousand dollars to himself. This beautiful monument, that has been so often praised and so much admired, stands on a choice and selected spot at Glens Falls, and was dedicated on Decoration Day, 1872, when a large concourse of citizens and visitors were present. On the monument thus erected by the town of Queensbury, is inscribed the names of the following battles in which her soldiers fought: Bull Run, Antietam, Gettysburg, Hanover, Wilderness, South Mountain, Yorktown, Cold Harbor, Drewry's Bluff, Fair Oaks, Fort Fisher and Bermuda Hundred. A list of the names of the soldiers of the town who lost their lives from 1861 to 1865, is given on the different sides of the graceful marble shaft, and a tablet on one side is inscribed with the names of Capt. Edward Riggs and Daniel V. Brown, who perished at sea, January 8, 1865, off the Virginia coast, while in the discharge of their duties as military agents of the town of Queensbury.

Since the late civil war, Glens Falls has grown in wealth, population and importance.

The population in 1870 was four thousand five hundred, and ten years later was reported at four thousand nine hundred. In 1890 the population was nine thousand five hundred and nine.

Glens Falls has outstripped many of its contemporaries; its present is full of possibilities, its future is one of hope. The village has water power, and is situated within reach of the coal fields of eastern Pennsylvania, and the forest region of northern New York, and manufacturing might be made the keynote of its future progress, as it is connected by canal and rail with many leading markets.

Glens Falls, the hamlet of the past, the village of the present, and the city of the future.

There is much of interest in the early history of the village and in the lives of its pioneer settlers.

Dr. A. W. Holden, in his valuable "History of Queensbury," has preserved much information of the early families of Glens Falls, that without his zealous labors would have passed into oblivion.

Abraham Wing, the pioneer settler and founder of the village, was of Welch descent, and tradition states that the Wing family in Wales wrote their name Winge. John Wing came from London, in 1632, and settled at Lynn, Massachusetts. He afterward removed to Sandwich. His eldest son, Daniel, married Hannah Swift, and their eldest son, Daniel, wedded Deborah Dillingham, and became the father of Edward Wing, whose son, Edward, by his second wife, Sarah Tucker, was the father of Abraham Wing, whose birthplace was Dartmouth, Bristol county, Massachu-

setts. Abraham Wing wedded Anstis Wood, and at an early age removed to Oblong, in Dutchess county, where he remained until 1763. In that year he came to the site of Glens Falls, and, as founder and chief citizen of the village, passed the remaining years of his life, which drew to its close on May 3, 1765. He was born August 4, 1721. His life was one of activity, event, and usefulness.

The next most important personage in the early history of the village, after Abraham Wing, the founder, was Col. John Glen, whose name the place now bears. The immigrant ancester of Col. John Glen was Sander Leendertse Glen, a servant of the West India Company, at Fort Nassau. He came to New York, bought land, and traded to some extent with the Indians. He married Catalyn Doncassen, or Dongan, and his eldest son, Jacob, was the father of Johannes, whose son, Jacob, married Elizabeth Cuyler, and was the father of Col. John Glen, who was born July 2, 1735. Col. John Glen served as a quartermaster in the French and Revolutionary wars. He married Catharine Veeder, bought land of Daniel Park, near Wing's Falls, and in 1788 paid for a wine supper to have the privilege of giving his name to Wing's village. Colonel Glen died at Schenectady, September 23, 1828.

The postoffice was established in 1808, while the village does not seem to have been incorporated until 1840.

TOWN OF QUEENSBURY.

The town of Queensbury, patented May 29, 1762, to Daniel Prindle and twenty-two others, originally comprised in addition to its present territory the towns of Bolton, Caldwell, Chester, Hague, Johnsonburg, Luzerne and Thurman. It was one of the original townships erected March 7, 1788. The northern and eastern parts of the town are hilly, while the western part is a sandy plain extending to the foot of the Palmerton mountains.

The town occupies a plateau on the great watershed between the Hudson and the Saint Lawrence rivers, while its drainage in the northern and central parts is through Half-way brook into the waters of Lake Champlain, but the Harrissena part is to Lake George, and the remainder is to the Hudson river. The more important of the creeks, brooks and runs of the town are: Reed's Meadow creek; Cold brook, noted for a terrible massacre during the French and Indian war; Meadow run, sometimes called Four Mile run; Rocky brook, on which stood Fort William; Butler brook; Roaring brook; and the celebrated Half-way brook, on the old military road from Fort Edward to the head of Lake George. On Half-way brook was laid out in 1762 the site of a town village that never got beyond the paper state of its existence.

The principal places in the town beside Glens Falls are: Oneida, where Joshua Chase erected the first house about 1793; Goodspeedville, founded in 1845 by Stephen Goodspeed; and the Harrissena, Sandford Ridge and Brown settlements, so thickly dotted with dwellings, churches and school houses as almost to be counted as hamlets.

The Baptist church was first organized in the town of Queensbury in a log building on Round pond that served for a school house and church for several years. The Round Pond Baptist church was organized in 1795 by Elder Hezekiah Eastman, of Danby, Vermont, and had an existence of thirty years.

The first Baptist church of Queensbury, or Oneida, was organized November 13, 1832, with the following thirteen members: James and Betsey Fuller, Franklin and Samantha Guilford, Aaron and Amanda Kidder, Isaac and Amy Nelson, A. M. and Maria Odell, Ellis and Lucy Pettis, and William Niles. A church structure was built at Oneida, and regular services were held until 1853.

The second Queensbury or West Mountain Baptist church was formed in 1837, and the next year had a membership of forty-nine, with Deacon Moses Randall as minister. Services were held as late as 1870, in the old

church building erected between 1838 and 1841.

The fourth Baptist church in the town of Queensbury was the Baptist church at Glens Falls, which has been described in connection with that village.

The Methodist Episcopal church of Thurmantown, or Johnsburg, was organized about 1798, by Rev. David Noble.

The Friends, or Quakers, built a log meeting house in 1787, on the Bay road, just south of the Half-way brook, and services were held there for many years.

The population of the town of Queensbury and the village of Glens Falls, at the three last United States censuses, has been as follows:

	1870.	1880.	1890.
Queensbury,	8,387	9,805	11,849
Glens Falls,	4,500	4,900	9,509

We have account of the following saw mills in the town of Queensbury: Phineas Austin's saw mill was built on the outlet of Big pond in 1808, and in the same year Solomon Austin built his saw mill on the same outlet. Baldwin's mill, near the left bank of the Hudson, was built between 1854 and 1857; David Barber's mill, on Trout brook and near West mountain, was put up in 1837, and Fuller's mill built between 1786 and 1794, was on the outlet of the Big pond. Joseph Hull's saw mill, on Trout brook, was built in 1826; Moon's mill, on Long pond outlet, in 1808, and Odell's mill in the last named year on Big pond outlet. Nichol's saw mill, below Little bay, was built between 1824 and 1835; Odell's mill, on Ogden brook, in 1823, and Micajah Pettit's mill, that was near the river bridge, dated back to 1802. Job Wilbur had a saw mill in 1785 on Cold brook. The following list includes some of the most prominent and important localities in the town of Queensbury:

Big bay, an expansion of the Hudson river above the Big bend.

Little bay, an expansion of the Hudson river above the Big bay.

Big bend, a curve in the Hudson resembling the letter U, and inclosing a peninsula of three square miles.

Blind rock is a gneiss boulder, along the route of the old military road from Fort Edward to Fort William Henry, and was used as a sacrificial stone by the Indians, who tortured and burnt a large number of prisoners on its surface. One tradition says that the name came from a blind man being burned there.

Block Island swamp is the western part of the Big Cedar swamp, and contains Block island, on which a block house was built during the Revolutionary war.

Hunter's bridge was a famous runway for deer and other game, in pioneer days, and is on a small rivulet west of the Bay road.

The Caves are passages through the bed rock at Glens Falls, by the action of water. They are very small, and figure in Cooper's novel, the "Last of the Mohicans."

Big Dam is a structure fourteen feet in height that was originally built across the Hudson river, two miles above Glens Falls, by the State, for the purpose of creating a pond for the canal. It was rebuilt in 1872.

Dunham's bay, at the southern extremity of Lake George, was named for Elijah Dunham, an early merchant and lumberman.

Park's ferry was established just above the falls by the Parks family, and just prior to the Revolution.

Forbes and Johnson's charcoal forge was at the outlet of Forge pond, and was built about 1811.

Sand Beach ford was a ridge of bed rock making a rough fording at low water.

Morgan's ford, at the old Morgan place, between Glens Falls and Sandy Hill, was a crossing place for a portion of Burgoyne's army in 1777.

Fort George was planned and partly built by Col. James Montressor, in June, 1759. It was on an elevation six hundred yards south from the lake, and about the same distance east of the ruins of Fort William Henry. It

was often called Montressor's folly. Near it, in 1776, was erected the two hospitals in which over three thousand smallpox patients from Schuyler's army were treated. When Burgoyne's advance occupied Fort George, there were only two of its fourteen cannon that were mounted.

Harrissena is the northern part of Queensbury, and derives that name from the numerous Harris families settling there at an early day.

Harris's bay is the southeastern extremity of Lake George, and was named for old Bill Harris, whom tradition says killed eight Indians at one time, by stratagem, near this part of the lake.

Hendrick's rock, a large boulder determined by Judge Hay's measurement as the spot where King Hendrick fell on the morning of the bloody morning scout.

Jessup's Falls are ten miles above Glens Falls, and there the Hudson river has a sheer descent of seventy feet.

Northwest bay is on Lake George, and often goes by the names of North arm and Kankusker bay. Norman Shelden, Van Wormer, and Phelps bays are on the southeastern part of Lake George.

Wild-cat swamp was just west of Glens Falls, and in early days was a harbor for wild beasts of prey.

William's rock is a huge boulder, where tradition says Col. Ephraim Williams fell.



J. Mercer Gibson

GRAND MASTER 1888-89

BIOGRAPHIES.

HON. JAMES GIBSON, lawyer, editor and historian, is descended from John Gibson, of Providence, Rhode Island, and by his grandmother is ninth in descent from John Brown, the assistant of the Plymouth colony, and by his mother seventh in descent from John Townsend, of Warwick, Rhode Island, afterward of Oyster Bay, Long Island. His parents were James B. Gibson and Margaret Townsend; and he was born at Salem, New York, September 5, 1816. James B. Gibson was a lawyer of distinction, and was held in high esteem by his fellow-townsmen. His wife was a lady of rare attainments, highly cultured and deeply versed in literature. She died July 20, 1825, and her husband on May 10, 1827. James Gibson at the time of his father's death was only eleven years old. He was educated in the Washington academy, and while a student there entered the law office of his uncle, Samuel Stevens, a former partner of his father, who was at that time an eminent lawyer, and who afterward became one of the leading members at the Albany bar. After the departure of Mr. Stevens, young Gibson studied in the office of Cyrus Stevens, at Salem, and subsequently with Hon. John H. Boyd, of Whitehall. In 1836 Mr. Gibson was admitted to practice, and on the first of January of the following year he formed a partnership with Cyrus Stevens, which continued one year, until the latter removed to Albany. From that time on he practiced his profession alone in his native village, where he has ever since resided. In October, 1839, he was admitted as a counselor at law. He was successful from the outset in his profession. "His qualifications," to quote the language of another, "were such as to attract the attention of the public, and in a brief time he gathered to himself an extended practice." Very many important cases, civil and criminal, have been intrusted to him during the fifty years of his professional life. From 1853 Judge Gibson has been largely engaged in railroad suits, and in the latter part of the '70's he was the attorney for the Boston, Hoosic Tunnel & Western Railway company in several important causes, and especially in re-opening the Albany Northern railroad. After reaching his majority he entered with great spirit into politics, joining the Whig party, with which he remained until the organization of the Republican party in 1856. In 1838 he assumed the editorial chair of the *Washington County Post*, at Salem, and continued as editor through the presidential campaign of 1840, and till January 1, 1841, when he sold the paper. At the first judicial election after the adoption of the Constitution of 1846, he was nominated as a candidate for justice of the supreme court by the whigs, but was defeated. He owed his

defeat to his connection with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, as at that time the feeling against secret societies was of considerable force, and he encountered the tide before its ebb. In November, 1850, Mr. Gibson was elected county judge, serving four years, the duties of which office he discharged with marked ability. In November, 1866, he was elected State senator from the district composed of Rensselaer and Washington counties. His reputation preceded him, and led to his appointment as chairman of the committee on claims, and a member of the judiciary, two of the most important committees in the senate. In the senate body he took an active part in legislation, making several speeches, the most notable, perhaps, being the one sustaining the policy of the National government on the then pending issues. He was an active member of the Republican party from its birth to the presidential canvass of 1871, when he became a liberal republican, and labored earnestly during that campaign for the success of the principles of the liberal party. For many years Judge Gibson has been identified with the Democratic party. In early life he manifested great interest in military affairs, and in 1840 raised and was made captain of a company of light infantry, attached, by special order, to the 50th regiment of infantry in the State militia, subsequently became major, thence promoted to lieutenant-colonel, and on the disbandment of this regiment he was attached to the 30th regiment of the New York State National guard, of which he was promoted to colonel. During the war of the Rebellion the 30th regiment was twice filled up by draft, in readiness for service, but many of its members volunteered into the United States army and thus reduced its membership. In 1867 he became brigadier-general of the 12th brigade, which disbanded in 1874. This brigade was one of the best drilled and best disciplined in the State. He became an Odd Fellow in 1845, served as district deputy grand master during 1856 and '57; elected grand warden of the grand lodge of northern New York in 1857; deputy grand master in 1858, and grand master in the year following. In 1860 he was elected worshipful master of Salem Lodge, No. 391, Free and Accepted Masons; appointed senior grand deacon of the Grand lodge of New York in 1862, elected junior grand warden in 1863, and again in 1865; senior grand warden in 1865, holding the office for three years; grand master in 1868, and was re-elected in 1869. As grand master he, on June 8, 1870, assisted by the Grand lodge and twelve thousand of the craft, laid the corner-stone of the Masonic temple in the city of New York. It appears that he has been grand master of both these great fraternities. In this he stands alone in this State, as no other person who has been grand master of Free Masons has ever been at the head of Odd Fellows, and vice versa. During the war of the Rebellion his voice was often heard in public debate, urging the people of his county to do all in their power toward the preservation of the Union. The same spirit that filled the hearts of "the fathers" during the dark days of the Revolution animated him at this time. He was a member of the war committee at Salem, which by the way did its duty so well that the town had its quota raised in advance of every draft, except on the occasion of the first one. The old court house in Salem was erected about 1790, and after standing for sixty-seven years had outlasted its usefulness, and was only valuable as a relic. The circuit judges, lawyers and laymen complained of it, and it was proposed, in 1867, to make needed repairs, and an order therefor was granted. This started a discussion as to the advisability of the erection of a new edifice; Mr. Gibson being strongly in favor of this, he was in the spring of 1868 elected supervisor of Salem for the purpose of carrying out the desires of his constituents on that subject. But other towns wanted a court house, and a strong, though unsuccessful effort was made to get it away from Salem. In

December, 1868, Judge Gibson brought the matter before the board of supervisors, whereupon a committee was appointed with Mr. Gibson to obtain plans, etc. In January following it was resolved to build at Salem, and he was appointed as chairman of the building committee, and they were to use not to exceed thirty thousand dollars in its construction, which they did. On June 17, 1845, Judge Gibson was chosen as a member of the board of trustees of Washington academy, one of the oldest educational institutions in the State. He drew the charter of the village of Salem, which went into effect in 1851. He takes a deep interest in educational matters, and was elected a member of the board of education soon after its organization. Notwithstanding his long service he still frequently visits the academy, and assists at examinations, and in every possible way shows his love for the institution wherein he received his education. In 1860 he assisted in the organization of Saint Paul's Episcopal church, and was chosen one of the wardens of the congregation ; was licensed as a lay reader by Bishop Potter, of the New York diocese, in 1860. Judge Gibson has for several years devoted much of his time to the collection of facts pertaining to the history of Washington county, and at the organization of the Washington County Historical society, in 1876, was elected its president. He is a member of the American Geographical society; director of the National bank at Salem ; trustee of the Evergreen Cemetery association, and is interested in nearly all public matters concerning his native town. On October 17, 1841, he wedded Jane, the daughter of Ira Woodworth and Wealthy Ann Gilbert, his wife. They have had three children : Mary, wife of T. A. Wright, of New York city ; James, who was a practicing lawyer at Salem, is now dead. In "Life Sketches of Members of the Legislature," published in 1867, we find the following : "Senator Gibson is a gentleman of quiet dignity. His long, flowing hair and whiskers, tinged with gray, his mild eye, which seems to be overflowing with kindly feelings, his low, persuasive voice, which is seldom brought up to a high pitch, unite in throwing around him a personal atmosphere, which renders his presence both pleasant and powerful."

JAMES L. McARTHUR, editor and proprietor of the Granville *Sentinel*, has been for a number of years a prominent leader in the Republican party of Washington county. At present he is the head clerk of the Corporation department in the State treasury, under Hon. A. B. Colvin. He is a son of William and Elsie (Lillie) McArthur. William McArthur (father) was a native of the town of Putnam, this county, where he was born in the year 1824, and resided up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1874. He was a man of considerable prominence in his neighborhood, having held the office of supervisor for a period of twenty consecutive years, and also for many years acted as justice of the peace. By occupation he conducted a carriage manufactory, practiced law, and also managed his farm. A member of the Presbyterian church, and in his political tenets he was identified with the Republican party. James L. McArthur's grandfather, James McArthur, found his way from the Highlands of the same interesting land to settle down permanently on American soil. He belonged to that strong Scottish family known as the McArthur clan, of which ex-Senator MacArthur, of the Troy *Budget*, has the original coat of arms. His grandfather Lillie was a highly educated man, and a graduate of the University of Glasgow. He was a pioneer of whom any new country might have been proud. And it may be stated here that Scotchmen have the chief honor of having been the first settlers of the town of Putnam, New York. Numbers of them emigrating from their highland homes to this picturesque mountainous region, found something here to remind them of the early scenes of their lives beyond the ocean, and as they

looked upon the lovely waters of Lake George and Lake Champlain they must have often thought of the beautiful "lochs" of their native land. And so they became attached to their new pioneer homes in the northern wilds of old Washington county.

William McArthur married Elsie Lillie, who was one of fifteen children, and a member of an early settled family in the town of Putnam. She is a member of the Presbyterian church, and is now in the sixtieth year of her age. Her parents came from Glasgow, Scotland.

James L. McArthur was born in the town of Putnam, Washington county, New York, March 16, 1844. Here he grew to manhood, and received the rudiments of his education in the common schools. Possessing a natural taste for newspaper work, he established, at the age of twenty-one years, the Granville *Sentinel*, in 1875. For a period of forty years various attempts had been made to establish a paper in that village, but without success. The *Sentinel* at once took rank among the leading papers of the county, and is considered to be the ablest and most influential journal in northeastern New York, and having a circulation larger than any two other leading papers of the county. In 1880 he sold the paper to his brother-in-law, George Weller, and went to Plattsburg, New York, where he started the first daily morning newspaper that village ever had, and was called the *Morning Telegram*. He managed it very successfully for one year, when he sold it to a stock company, going from there to Schenectady, where he worked for three years on the *Daily Star* of that city. During the presidential campaign of 1884, Mr. McArthur did editorial work on the *Schenectady Union*, the leading republican paper of that place. In 1886 he went to Albany, where he became a member of the editorial staff of the *Argus*, holding the position for two years. Returning to Granville in 1888, he again assumed charge of the *Granville Sentinel*, which has ever since been ably edited, widely circulated, and is one of the best advertising mediums in this section of the State. After A. B. Colvin was elected State treasurer in the fall of 1893, he made Mr. McArthur head clerk of the Corporation department, a very deserving compliment to one who has labored long and earnestly for the success of the Republican party. Mr. McArthur took charge of this department on January 1, 1894. In February, 1878, Mr. McArthur wedded Anna W., a daughter of Nathan Lewis, deceased, of the village of Granville. To their marriage has been born one child, a daughter, Belle.

James L. McArthur is a charter member of the Mettowee Lodge, No. 559, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; of Whitehall Encampment, and Sandy Hill Council of the Royal Arcanum. Of many newspaper notices in reference to making the *Sentinel* a semi-weekly paper, we quote the following from the *Glens Falls Times:*

"With characteristic foresight and an indomitable zeal, Editor J. L. McArthur has plunged into his latest venture — the weekly special edition of the *Granville Sentinel*. That the giant of the Washington county press will make a success of his pet scheme no one will gainsay. The *Sentinel* possesses much prestige on account of its immense country circulation; the territory is so well adapted to promote the circulation of a semi-weekly country paper, and Brother McArthur has such splendid success in developing bright journalistic ideas, we feel that it becomes us to congratulate our Washington county readers on the fact that they are no longer dependent upon Glens Falls papers for speedy disbursement of home news. Welcome to the Semi-weekly *Sentinel*."

CHRISTOPHER UNDERWOOD,

the grandson of John Underwood, who was a native of England, and the founder of this branch of the Underwood family in the United States, who located in the vicinity of Cambridge and Boston, Massachusetts, and subsequently removed to the town of Millbury,

Windsor county, Vermont, where he purchased two farms and followed the occupation of farming until his death, which occurred some years previous to the war of 1812. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and fought at the battle of Bunker Hill, where he received a bayonet wound in the thigh, but he served through the entire war and lived to see the crowning glory of a permanent and final separation from the mother country. His wife was a Miss Morgan, by whom he had a family of children: Oliver, father to Christopher; Jonathan, James, Erastus, and Polly. Christopher Underwood was engaged in the lumbering business nearly all his life, retiring from business in 1883. On July 3, 1841, he wedded Mahala Griffin, by whom he had two children: George F. and Myron S. The father of Christopher Underwood, Oliver Underwood, was born in Millbury, Windsor county, Vermont, where he received the benefits of a common school education, and lived in that town the greater part of his life, removing in his latter years to the town of Bolton, Warren county, this State, thence to the town of Horicon, the same county, where he followed the pursuits of farming until his death. He was a member of the Whig party, and he and his wife were members of the Presbyterian church, and in the war of 1812 he was one of many who left Washington county for the battle of Plattsburg, but who arrived there after the battle had ended. His wife was Maria Nichols, and had a family of eleven children, nine sons and two daughters: Oliver, jr., David, John, Christopher, whose name heads this sketch; Samuel, Thomas H., Lemuel, Miles, Sydney, Rosanna, and Lucie, all of whom are now deceased, excepting Thomas and Rosanna.

Oliver Underwood, sr., lived to be eighty-four years of age. His son, Christopher, was born September 6, 1814, in the town of Millbury, Widsor county, Vermont, and has been engaged in the lumbering business all his life, residing with his father up to the time of his marriage, when he removed, in 1847, to the village of Fort Edward, where he accepted employment with the firm of Underwood & Bradley, with whom he continued until the breaking out of the late Civil war. On August 27, 1862, he enlisted in the 169th New York volunteer regiment, Co. E, and served two years and four months, doing duty mostly in Florida, and was at the siege of Charleston, and afterward, on account of ill health, was confined in the hospital and was discharged from the service at Washington, District of Columbia. He was in the Atlanta campaign, Harrison's Landing, and did duty along the coast. After the close of the war, he returned to NewYork and was for five years engaged in farming in Fulton county, at the end of which time he returned to Fort Edward, where he now resides.

ANDRUS DEARSTYNE, a well known and prosperous resident of Sandy Hill, who has spent a lifetime on the saw mills of eastern New York, and is an expert in lumber making machinery, is a son of John and Hannah (Van Vorst) Dearstyne, and a native of the town of Greenbush, Rensselaer county, New York, where he was born on the 25th of September, 1822. The family is of German extraction, but have been natives of New York since early times. John Dearstyne (father) was born and reared in Greene county, this State, but while yet a young man removed to Rensselaer county, where he spent the remainder of his life and died in 1827, aged fifty-six years. He was a farmer by occupation, a democrat in politics, and served as a soldier in the war of 1812. He married Hannah Van Vorst, of the county of Rensselaer, and to them was born a family of nine children. Mrs. Dearstyne was born in the town of Greenbush, Rensselaer county, this State, in 1789, and died in 1870, when well advanced in the eighty-first year of her age.

Andrus Dearstyne grew to manhood in his native town of Greenbush, and obtained his education in the common schools. When

twenty-one years of age he began work for a saw mill firm, taking charge of all work outside of the mill. From that day to the present he has been connected with the saw mill and lumber business, generally as foreman or superintendent of some part of the work. In 1852 he came to Sandy Hill, and began work in the saw mill owned by Orson Richards. In one capacity or another he remained in the employ of Mr. Richards for a period of twenty-six years, during part of which time he had entire charge of the mills at Sandy Hill. Since that time Mr. Dearstyne has worked for a number of lumbering firms on the saw mills in and around Sandy Hill.

On April 2, 1861, Mr. Dearstyne was united in marriage to Mary J. Downs, a daughter of David Downs, of West Haven, Vermont. To this union was born one child, a daughter named Florence E., now living at home with her parents in Sandy Hill. Politically Mr. Dearstyne is a democrat; a member of the Royal Arcanum, and is esteemed very highly as a gentleman and a citizen. He owns considerable real estate in Sandy Hill, and has always taken an interest in matters concerning the public welfare.

ROWLAND S. BULLOCK, a successful business man and a highly respected citizen of the village of Granville, is a son of Smith R. and Eunice (Duel) Bullock, and was born in the village of North Hartford, Washington county, New York, December 20, 1838. The family comes of sturdy English stock, and the American branch, which was transplanted in the new world, has been characterized by those substantial traits for which the name has been honored for centuries in England. Elkanah Bullock, the founder of the family in Washington county, who was a native of Connecticut, coming, in early life, to this county, where he followed agricultural pursuits until his death. He married and raised a family of eleven children. One of his sons was Smith R. Bullock, the father of the subject of this sketch. He was a native of the town of Hartford, this county, during the first decade of the present century. He was reared on the farm, and at the age of thirty-four years he removed to the town of Granville, where he followed the same occupation during the remaining active years of his life. His death occurred in 1875, when well advanced in the sixty-fifth year of his age. In his political opinion he was a whig and a republican, and married Eunice Duel, who was born in the town of South Granville, and was also one of eleven children born to her parents. Mrs. Eunice Bullock (mother) was born on the same day, month and year that records the birth of her husband, and whose death occurred in 1863, in the fifty-third year of her age.

Rowland S. Bullock grew to manhood on his father's farm, receiving his education in the ordinary district schools of the neighborhood, and afterward followed farming until 1882, when he retired from all active business pursuits, and removed to the village of Granville. In 1865 he was wedded to Frances Lee, of South Granville, and has one child, a daughter, Stella.

In political opinion Mr. Bullock is a stanch republican. He is a stockholder of the First National bank, and owns a farm of one hundred and fifty acres immediately across the State line, in Vermont, and located on this farm are two slate quarries that have been successfully operated by him for a number of years. Mr. Bullock has won success in business life by his energy, prudence and good judgment, and has an enviable standing in the community in which he lives.

HON. HIRAM SISSON, a successful produce dealer and trader and a well known business man of Eagle Bridge, is a son of Ira and Betsy M. (Hill) Sisson, and was born in the town of White Creek, at the place where he now resides, on December 11, 1829. Ira Sisson (father) was a native of the town of Hoosick,

Rensselaer county, and was born on April 21, 1799. He received a good common school education, and early came into the town of White Creek, this county, and commenced farming, his original farm containing only twenty-nine acres, but kept adding on to this tract, by his industry and good judgment, until he owned one hundred and five acres, constituting one of the best farms of its size in the town. He became successful, and at his death had considerable money at interest. Politically he was a whig and later a republican, and in about 1825 he married Betsy M., a daughter of Thomas Hill, a farmer of the town of Hoosick. To this union were born two sons and three daughters: Thomas H., who died in 1837, at the age of ten years; Hiram, whose name heads this sketch; Sarah M., the widow of the late Isaac Durfee, of the town of Cambridge; Julia A. and Mary J. Sisson. Ira Sisson's death occured March 12, 1872; his wife followed him March 14, 1877, and who was born in 1806. She was a member of the Baptist church.

Gideon Sisson (grandfather) was a native of the State of Rhode Island, removing when a boy, with his father, to the town of Hoosick, and there he afterward became one of the thrifty farmers of that section. He took to wife Anna Cornell, of Washington county, and by whom he had thirteen children: Willard; Abner; Leonard; William; Ira; Ann (who became the wife of Joseph Wallace, of the town of White Creek); Ruby (who became the wife of Jerome B. Mosher, of the same town); Eliza (who became the wife of Thomas Mapes of the town of Hoosick); Benjaman, and Prudence (who became the wife of Philip Henington, of Hoosick); Willard, and one other.

Gideon Sisson's father was born in Rhode Island, and became one of the pioneers of Hoosick, Rensselaer county, where he lived and died following the occupation of a farmer. This family of Sissons are of Puritan stock.

Hiram Sisson was reared upon the farm and after leaving the district schools of the neighborhood he became a pupil at the Greenwich academy, and after taking the required course of study in that institution he returned to the farm in the town of White Creek, where he was engaged in general farming up to the year 1879. In connection with farming, in the year 1862, he dealt in coal, lumber, grain, wool, pork, flax, and did a general merchandising business at Buskirk's Bridge. In 1879 he removed from his farm to the village of Eagle Bridge, where he still carries on the same business, dealing in all articles above named, excepting flax, and handles produce of all kind, doing a business of about $30,000 annually. In 1879 he turned his entire attention in this channel, turning the management of his farm over to his son, Walter M. Sisson. In politics Mr. Sisson is a leading republican of his section of the county. He served six terms as supervisor of the town of White Creek; in 1867–8–9 and 1877–8–9, and was chairman of the board in 1869. In 1879 he was elected to the State assembly, and re-elected in 1880, and as a member of that body took an active and influential part in its proceedings.

On September 2, 1851, he was united in marriage with Mary E., daughter of Pardon Mosley, a farmer of the town of Hoosick, Rensselaer county. To this marriage were born three children: Emily J., wife of Edgar B. Chase, a farmer of the town of Cambridge; Walter M., who wedded Mary, daughter of D. Wait, of the town of Easton; and Frances L. (dead), who was the wife of F. D. Mosher. Mrs. Mary E. Sisson died April 24, 1893, having been born January 26, 1830.

SYLVANUS H. KENYON, one of the many successful business men of Sandy Hill, is a gentleman who commenced life with little, but now controls large and diversified business interests. He is general manager of the Kenyon Lumber company, one of the largest lumber firms in northern New York, and is descended of a family who, for several generations back, on both sides, have been prom-

inently identified in the lumber and saw mill business. He is a son of Hiram Kenyon and Hannah A. Griffin, and was born in the town of Chester, Warren county, New York, November 14, 1834. Hiram Kenyon was a native of the same county, born in the town of Luzerne, where he grew to manhood and received the rudiments of a common school education. During his whole life he was engaged in the lumber business, and in 1842 located in the town of Monroe, just across the Hudson from Sandy Hill, in Saratoga county, where he owned and operated a saw mill. Here he successfully conducted a lumber business, manufacturing lumber and boating it across the river to the Glens Falls feeder of the Champlain canal, whence it was shipped to market. In 1846 he removed his plant to this village, where he was not long in building up a prosperous trade, and where he continued to reside until his death in 1884, at the age of seventy-five years. From 1852 to 1872, the year he retired from all active business, covering a period of twenty busy and successful years, he was the leading lumber dealer at Sandy Hill. He owned extensive tracts of timber land in the northern counties; a member of the Presbyterian church, a democrat in his political principles, and filled the office of supervisor of his town some two or three terms. He was a man well liked and highly respected in the community, and commanded general recognition as a successful business man, and for having performed all the duties of good citizenship. His early business advantages were very limited, remaining at home until he had arrived at the age of twenty years, when he paid his father one hundred dollars for the remaining one year, when he went to work at fourteen dollars per month. William Kenyon, the grandfather of the subject, was a native of the State of Rhode Island, having migrated from there and settled in Warren county, New York. He was a farmer by occupation, owned and conducted a small saw mill, and died in that county. The Kenyons trace their ancestry back to Scotland, but for many generations have resided in this country. Hannah A. (Griffin) Kenyon resides in the village of Sandy Hill, born in the town of Queensbury, Warren county, and was a daughter of Jonathan Griffin, who was a native of Rhode Island, removing to the town of Queensbury in an early day, where he farmed, owned a saw mill, and died. Mrs. Kenyon is a member of the Presbyterian church.

Sylvanus H. Kenyon has been a resident of Sandy Hill since 1846. Here he attended the common schools, and afterward Glens Falls academy and a seminary at Poultney, Vermont, where he remained until 1853. Leaving school he assisted his father in his lumber business, where he remained until 1853. In 1855 he was taken in as partner with his father, and the firm was then known by the title of Kenyon, Robinson & Company. This firm continued business up to 1872, when Mr. Robinson died, and the partnership was dissolved. In the same year this plant was purchased by Mr. Kenyon and William B. Baldwin, and the firm name became Kenyon & Baldwin, and so continued until January 1, 1894, when it was formed into a stock company, under the name of Kenyon Lumber Company, with a paid-up capital of $200,000, of which Mr. Kenyon is general manager. This business has steadily grown and extended, and is at present one of the largest and most favorably known lumber firms in this section of the State. In connection with keeping a large supply of all kinds of lumber, they conduct the excelsior steam, saw, planing and moulding mills, where they manufacture pine, spruce and hemlock lumber and lath; also make a specialty in doors, sash and blinds, window and door frames.

In addition to his lumber interests, Mr. Kenyon is vice president and manager of the Sandy Hill Power Company, which is a pulp mill, having a capacity of about four thousand dry tons of pulp yearly, and employs forty hands.

Sylvanus H. Kenyon, in 1860, was wedded

to Josephine McFarland, who was a daughter of Joseph McFarland, of Sandy Hill. Two children have been born to this union, one son and a daughter: William M. and Anna A. In his political sentiment Mr. Kenyon has always been a stanch democrat, and while his town has always been strongly republican, he has twice filled the office of supervisor, and for twenty-five years has served as treasurer of the Union school, in whose welfare he takes a deep interest. The father of Mrs. Kenyon, Joseph McFarland, was born in the town of Luzerne, Warren county. Mr. McFarland came to Sandy Hill in 1848, and was engaged in the lumber and planing mill business for many years. His death occurred at the age of fifty-nine years, in December, 1871. A democrat, prominent in politics, he was for many years, while residing at Sandy Hill, superintendent of the Champlain canal.

JAMES M. RIDER, a well known and highly respected citizen of the village of Coila, was born in the town of Salem, Washington county, New York, November 28, 1827, and is a son of Zerah and Sarah (Coggswill) Rider. The family of Riders is an early settled one in this county, as Zerah Rider, we find, was born in the same town in 1799. His education, for that early day, was above the average, writing an elegant hand, and a man possessing good general information. Reared on the farm he followed farming for a few years, when he gave it up and turned his attention to auctioneering, and later he was engaged in buying and selling stock and produce. In 1836 he removed to the town of Cambridge, where he resided the remainder of his life. He wedded Sarah, a daughter of Clark Coggswill, a native of Newport, Rhode Island. To them were born seven children, all of whom received a good education. He was a member of the Cambridge Baptist church, and died in 1868; his wife preceded him to the grave in 1854, at the age of fifty-six years, and was a member of the Episcopal church. The names of their children are: Zerah, a prominent farmer of the town of Cambridge; George W., of Providence, Rhode Island, who died in 1882; James M. and George W., were twins; Henry and Elizabeth also twins; Henry M., has been at the head of the machinery department of the appraiser's office at the port of New York for several years; Elizabeth, the widow of William Mason, of Cambridge; Phœbe A., died in 1863. Zerah Rider (grandfather) was one of the early school teachers of the county, and a native of Connecticut. He came into the county in about 1795, and located at Camden, in the town of Salem, where he carried on farming quite extensively, also run a dairy and taught school. Jared Spark, the American historian and biographer, and president of Harvard college at one time, was one of his pupils. He was a man of splendid ability, public spirited, and highly esteemed in the community in which he lived. He married in Connecticut, and was the father of the following children: Zerah, Hiram, Sarah, who married B. W. Walkley, a merchant of Cambridge; Phœbe, who became the wife of A. Webb, of the same town, and Mary, who became the wife of Calvin Skinner, a prosperous farmer of the town of Cambridge. Zerah Rider (father) died in 1810. The family was of English extraction, and among the pioneer settlers of Connecticut.

James M. Rider received his education at the common schools, most of which was received under the tutelage of Regina Arthur, who was a sister of the late President Arthur, whose father at that time was pastor of the Baptist church at Greenwich, New York. After leaving school Mr. Rider was apprenticed to Merrit Lumis, of Cambridge, to learn the trade of painting, and in 1848 he went to New York city, where he found employment with Bootman & Smith, who were then the most extensive steamboat painters of the city. He remained with them for three years, and this firm made him manager of their works, which po-

sition he held for about seventeen years. During the Civil war they painted a number of war ships, among the number being the "Monitor." On account of ill health in 1865, Mr. Rider was forced to relinquish his work here, and for the next five years was not regularly employed in any business. Having regained sufficient health, in 1870 he engaged in the same line of work on his own account, conducting quite an extensive and prosperous business up to 1884, when his health again failed him and he was forced to retire from active business. In the same year he located in the village of Coila, where he has ever since lived a retired life. He was an old line whig and is now a republican, and takes an active interest in his party's success. On February 13, 1853, he wedded Susan C., a daughter of Samuel W. Allen, a farmer of Connecticut, and had born to their marriage one son, who is now deceased.

Benjamin Rider, a brother of the subject of this sketch, not above mentioned, was born in 1844, and died at Jacksonville, Florida, in 1871. He was a graduate of Cooper's institute, of New York city, and afterward became professor of penmanship in some of the leading colleges.

JUDGE LYMAN HALL NORTHUP, one of the oldest and best known practitioners at the Washington county bar, is a native of the town Hebron, Washington county, New York, and was born December 18, 1821. He is a son of John H. and Anna (Wells) Northup, who were natives respectively of Rhode Island and Saint Lawrence county, New York.

John H. Northup settled in this county in 1773, and followed the occupation of farming, and died in the town of Hebron in 1834.

Judge Northup never attended any college and had the advantages of none but the common schools, working on the farm until he had reached the age of twenty-one years, and going to school a few months in the winter. At the age of about twenty-one he received an injury which incapacitated him for physical labor, which was principally the reason for his taking up the study of law. He became a student at law in the law office of his brother, H. B. Northup, and was admitted to practice in December, 1847, and in April, 1850, formed a partnership with Hon. Chas. Hughs, which lasted until the latter's death in August, 1887. From 1888 to 1892 Judge Northup was associated with the firm of Young & Kellogg, as senior counsel. Since 1892 he has been engaged in practice alone. Under the tutelage of Judge Northup there have probably more young men been prepared for admission to the bar to practice law than under any other lawyer in Northern New York.

In 1843 he wedded Eliza Hall, of this county. Her death occured in 1884, and in the following year Judge Northup married for his second wife Mrs. Lydia A. M. Lewis. Judge Northup has always been public spirited and identified with every movement for good as far as his means would allow. A man in whose integrity and sincerity the public have the utmost confidence, further eulogy would be irrelevant.

JOHN AKIN FERRISS, a prominent and successful business man of Glens Falls, was a son of Edward and Mary (Akin) Ferriss, and a grandson of Reed Ferriss, who came from Great Britain to Dutchess county about 1750.

John Akin Ferriss was born at the Oblong, in Dutchess county, October 17, 1772, and after learning the trade of hatter, removed about 1794 to Glens Falls, where he died September 8, 1840. He was a man of push and energy, and did much in building up the village during its early years, while he also contributed to its development in a later period. He served as the first postmaster of the village, was an influential politician, and commanded the respect of all who knew him.

HON. WILLIAM M. CAMERON, who was a member of the State assembly of New York in 1890, and a prominent lawyer of Glen Falls, is a son of William J. and Jane (Gallup) Cameron, and was born in the town of Thurman, Warren county, New York, July 27, 1859. William J. Cameron is also a native of the same town, where he was born in 1824, and at present resides, engaged in farming. He is a democrat in politics and very acceptably filled the office of supervisor of his town for three terms.

Duncan Cameron (grandfather) was born in the parish of Blair, County Perth, Scotland, who emigrated prior to the breaking out of the Revolutionary war to the United States, and settled in Warren county. He followed farming and contracting up to the time of his death, in 1832. A member of the Presbyterian church, he also affiliated with the Democratic party and served three terms as a member of the assembly, his district being composed of Washington and Warren counties. His services as a law maker were so acceptable to the people, that the Democratic party made him their candidate for the State senate, but on the morning of the election, in 1832, his death occurred. His father was John Cameron, who did not leave his native Scotland for America until a few years after his son had arrived. Duncan Cameron wedded a Miss Griffin, whose father, John Griffin, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war.

William J. Cameron married Jane Gallup, who was born in Warren county, and is still living.

Hon. William Marshall Cameron grew to manhood on a farm in his native town, where he remained until he was eighteen years of age and received his education in the Warrensburg and Glens Falls academies. Leaving school he became a student in the law office of Judge A. D. Wait, of Fort Edward, and finished his studies with Judge Urias G. and C. R. Paris, of Sandy Hill. He was admitted to the bar in 1884, and remained with Judge Paris and son in the practice till in March, 1885, when he located in the village of Glens Falls, where he has been actively engaged in the work of his profession ever since. On May 1, 1886, Mr. Cameron formed a law partnership with Thomas W. McArthur, the title of the firm being Cameron & McArthur, who have a large general practice and is one of the well known legal firms of the county. Mr. Cameron was married December 23, 1884, to Elizabeth A., a daughter of Charles H. and Delila A. Pasco, of the town of Thurman. Her death occurred on July 1, 1893. Mr. Cameron is connected with several of the leading secret societies: member of Senate Lodge, No. 456, Free and Accepted Masons; Glens Falls Chapter, No. 55; Washington Commandery, No. 33, of Saratoga Springs, and the Oriental Temple of Troy. Also Horicon Lodge, No. 349, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is a past grand of this order, and member of Chepontuc Tribe of Red Men, No. 139, of which he was the first man to take a degree in this order in the county; he is also a member of Laphen Hose company, No. 3, and the Social Club of Glens Falls.

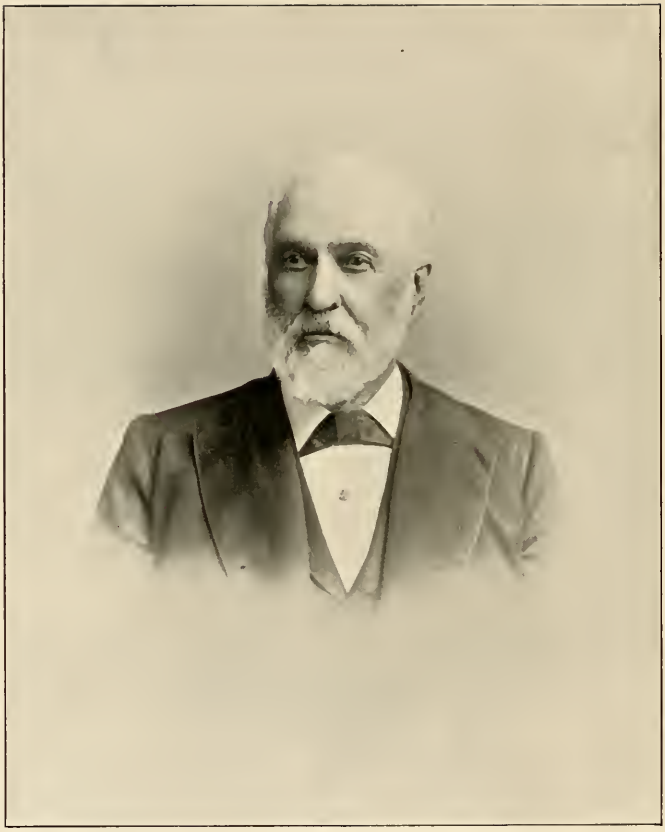
Mr. Cameron's political career began in 1887, when he was defeated by J. Freeman Wells, for school commissioner of the county by only seventy-five votes. In 1890 he was the nominee of the Democratic party and was elected supervisor of his town, which contains the village of Glens Falls, the metropolis of the county, over James W. Morgan, by five hundred and eighty-five majority, and in the fall of the same year was elected to the assembly from Warren county by a majority of three hundred and thirty-nine over A. Willard Hitchcock, of the same town. In the fall of the following year he was defeated for the same office by Howard Conkling (nephew of Roscoe Conkling), by 33 votes; the county giving Fassett, republican nominee for Governor in the same election, 1200 majority. Mr. Cameron while a member of the assembly served on the judiciary committee, also on the public lands and forrestry committees. He has

obtained considerable eminence and popularity in his profession and in the field of politics, and his friends, who are numbered by legions, confidently predict for him a brilliant future. Mr. Cameron took an active part in the senatorial contest between Hon. Smith M. Weed and Hon. David B. Hill, candidates for the United States Senate, and supported Mr. Hill in preference to Mr. Weed, although the latter was a resident of Mr. Cameron's senatorial district. Mr. Hill was elected by a majority of two votes in caucus, Mr. Cameron's vote being one of them, and the next day, January 20, 1891, was elected United States Senator from New York for the full term of six years.

THOMAS W. McARTHUR, a well read and popular young attorney, and member of the law firm of Cameron & McArthur, and a brother of J. L. McArthur, of Granville [see his sketch for ancestry], was born in the town of Putnam, Washington county, New York, on March 14, 1860. He received his early education in the common schools of his town, and afterward attended two terms at the State Normal school, at Albany, and subsequently was graduated from the Albany Law school in 1883. He then went into the office of Robert Dornburg, of Ticonderoga, where he read law, and later read with Charles R. Patterson, of Glens Falls. In January, 1885, he was admitted to the bar, and on May 1, 1886, formed a partnership with William M. Cameron, and since which time has been actively and successfully engaged in the practice of his profession. On September 26, 1893, Mr. McArthur was married to Jean B., a daughter of William Pesinger, of Brooklyn, New York. He is a member of the Royal Arcanum, and the Tribe of Red Men. In politics Mr. McArthur is a stanch and influential republican, and while residing in the town of Putnam filled the office of justice of the peace. In the fall of 1893 he was elected delegate to the Constitutional convention of 1894, from the twenty-first senatorial district. He has already won an honorable place at the bar, and appears to be on the threshold of a successful and brilliant career.

NICHOLAS L. JENKINS, one of the leading business men of the village of Cambridge, and dealer in harness and saddles, horse blankets, and all kinds of horse furnishing goods, is a son of John and Sallie Ann (Howard) Jenkins, and was born in the town of Hebron, Washington county, New York, November 1, 1844. John Jenkins (father) was a native of the same town, where he was born September 19, 1814. He learned the trade of carpenter, and afterward followed contracting and building for a number of years, having built the Methodist church of Cambridge, and many other buildings, which have added to his reputation in this line. In late years he has followed the trade of wagon making. [For further facts see sketch of son, Dr. Charles A. Jenkins, of Cambridge.]

Nicholas L. Jenkins received his education principally at the Washington Cambridge academy, and after leaving here he was apprenticed to James Barr, to learn the trade of harness and saddler. After completing his trade he did journey work up to 1873, when he started in business for himself at his present stand, No. 88 West Main street, where he carries on an extensive business, his stock amounting, on an average, to about two thousand three hundred dollars, and does an annual business of about five thousand dollars. Mr. Jenkins is a republican in his political opinion, and has held most of the principal offices of the village and town. At present he is one of the trustees of the Cambridge Union Free school, and for two years served as supervisor of the town of Cambridge. On November 24, 1875, he was united in marriage with Elizabeth Hill, of the village of Cambridge. To their marriage has been born one child, a son, Guy G.



C. K. Rice.

ORRIN KELLOGG RICE, of Greenwich, a prominent citizen of the county, and extensively known throughout the United States, was born at Cambridge, Washington county, New York, December 27, 1815. He is a son of Daniel Rice, a native of the state of Connecticut, and a grandson of Thomas Rice, born in the same State, from whence he removed to the State of New York, over a century ago, and located on a farm of one hundred acres, in the town of Cambridge. He followed farming all his life. After a few years' farming in Cambridge, he traded his farm there, of one hundred acres, for a tract of two hundred acres in the town of Salem, where he ever afterward continued to reside. He was a soldier in the war of the Revolution, and assisted in building the fort at Lake George. He was a man of remarkable strength and prowess, and even retained a considerable amount of strength and activity when in his eightieth year. He died at the age of eighty-eight years. Daniel Rice, son of Thomas, and the father of the subject of this sketch, was a farmer all his life, started to the war of 1812, and after arriving at Plattsburg, peace was declared, when he returned to the farm. Orrin Kellogg Rice, a son of Daniel Rice and Zina Kidder, both natives of Connecticut, was reared on the Cambridge farm until at the age of fifteen, when, with his parents, he removed to the farm in the town of Salem. In 1838 he entered the academy at Poultney, Vermont, where he pursued the regular studies of that institution, with the object of entering the legal profession. Here he remained until 1840. In that year he went to Kentucky, and began the study of law in the office of Socrates Holbrook, of Clarksburg, the seat of justice of Lewis county, that State, with whom he remained two years. At the end of that time, in 1842, Mr. Rice was admitted to practice in all the inferior and superior courts of the State of Kentucky. For a short time after his admission he practiced law there, when he returned home. Coming to Greenwich, in 1843, going into the law office of Judge Ingalls, remaining with him, as a student, the required time necessary for his admission, the term of four years, when, accordingly, in 1847, he was admitted to practice before all the courts of the State of New York. He then practiced in the office of his preceptor, and being more or less dissatisfied with indoor life, and the tedious details incident to the practice of law, he, in 1848, began to handle patent rights. His first experience in this line was selling territory for a wheat fan, for cleaning grain, and at the same time to some extent did some law business. But his greatest success has been as a patent right man, and to-day probably stands without an equal, everything considered, in this country. He has managed the sales of some dozen of the most important patents of the United States, one sale amounting to $250,000, on a sewing machine. His operations in this line have been carried into almost every state of the Union, and he is popularly known by people throughout the country as the great American traveler, having in one year traveled over 36,000 miles, and in eight successive years covered a distance of over nine times the circumference of the globe. For over fifty years Mr. Rice has kept a daily journal, chronicling the important events of his business career and other matters of importance that came under his observation. The patents he has so successfully handled have all been invented by other people, and he has been the instrument in building up many large fortunes, and made a success of every one he has ever worked. His labors have been useful in other directions. For many years he carried excursions of people west, to find homes in the boundless West, being first employed by the land department of the Union Pacific railroad, and making homes for the excursionists, mainly in the State of Nebraska. He afterward was employed in the same work for the Chicago and Northwestern. Retiring from this business

several years ago, he now lives the life of a farmer, owning a farm of ninety acres adjoining the village of Greenwich, some of it lying within the corporation, and it is one of the most valuable farms in the county. He here breeds the finest blooded horses and cattle in his section. The cattle are the brown Swiss breed, and he never yet sold one for less than one hundred dollars. His horses are of the Hambletonian breed, one of the best breeds of horses in the world.

O. K. Rice, on October 3rd, 1842, wedded Mary Augusta Wheeler, of Ontario, New York, who died in 1891. To this union eight children were born: Charles I., who is a clerk in the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railroad office, at Chicago; he married Sarah Orson, of Indianapolis, and has three children. George C., a college graduated veterinary surgeon, residing on the farm at Greenwich. He married Amelia Bayle, of Greenwich, and has six children; Catherine Augusta, wife of William R. Peters, a shoe manufacturer, of Rochester—they have two children; Ella Mariah, wife of William T. Moore, of Mechanicville—they have two children; Lillie (deceased), wife of S. S. Spencer—she was the mother of four children; Edmund J. and Edna J. (twins). Edmund J., professional acrobat, married Henrietta Scott, of Cambridge, and has one child. Edna J. is the wife of M. H. Robertson.

In 1893 O. K. Rice married, for his second wife, Mrs. Mary Kennedy, of Easton, this county. He is a prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal church, of Greenwich, having held many of the offices of the same; of the village he has served as president, trustee, and other offices. Of the town of Easton he was commissioner of highways, and was one of the most efficient the town ever had. He has always been public spirited and in earnest in all movements calculated for the betterment and improvement of his community, and stands pre-eminent as a self-made and a successful business man.

REV. JAMES McDERMOTT, the present popular pastor of Saint Mary's church of Glens Falls, and dean of the diocese under Bishop Francis McNierney, is a native of the town of Enniskillen, County Fermaugh, Ireland, where he was born December 23, 1836. He is a son of Patrick McDermott and Ann McDevitt, both born in the same county, where they resided until their final summons came. Patrick McDermott was a man of considerable influence and wealth, and a consistent member of the Catholic church, whose death occurred in the year 1838. His wife outlived him fifty-one years, dying in 1889, in the eighty-eighth year of her age.

Father McDermott grew to manhood in his native county, receiving there a classical education, and in 1854 sailed for the United States and located in Baltimore. Here he entered Saint Mary's Theological seminary, where he completed his classical education. On August 22, 1862, he was ordained priest at Albany, New York, by Bishop McClosky. Three days after his ordination he was appointed rector of Saint Mary's church at Glens Falls, where he has since labored. Since then, beside administering to the spiritual welfare of his congregation, Father McDermott has built a handsome church edifice, a large school building, and commodious convent.

It is here very appropriate to add a brief history of this church, in with the life sketch of Father McDermott, who has given the best years of his life to give it the influence the church wields over the community to-day.

"In the year 1848 the Rev. M. Olivette, who at that time resided at Whitehall, purchased a small stone building, which had been used as a Methodist church, for the sum of $801. It was appropriately dedicated and opened for worship the same year. Prior to that date there were few Catholics living at Glens Falls, their spiritual wants being ministered by pastors at Sandy Hill — Revs. Guerdet, Coyle, Doyle, and Kelly — each of



Rev. James McDermott.

whom in succession was placed in charge of that village of extensive surrounding district. The first resident pastor at this place was Rev. John Murphy, who officiated from 1848 to 1865, being succeeded by Rev. McDermott."

The present splendid brick edifice was built in 1867 and dedicated in the year following. In 1882 he built the large brick parsonage, adjacent to the church, and in the same year built the Saint Mary's academy, also Saint Mary's convent. This school has an average attendance of about eight hundred. The convent is presided over and taught by fifteen Sisters of Saint Joseph's and Saint Mary's churches, of a membership of about 630 families.

Father McDermott, in addition to his pastorage of Saint Mary's church and his remarkable record in the interest of his church and faith, is dean of his diocese. When he first arrived at Glens Falls, Father McDermott held services at Fort Edward, Sandy Hill, and other points in Washington county, beside at places in Warren county. He preached in private houses at many places, and has accomplished great good wherever he has gone. Among the people of the village of his adopted home nobody is personally more popular and beloved among members of all denominations than Father McDermott, and his remarkable accomplishments toward making his church a power in the community, attests his strong personality and influence.

GEORGE B. CULVER, cashier of the North Granville National bank, well and favorably known among the business men of the county and vicinity, is a son of James and Kezia (Lee) Culver, and was born January 16, 1835, at Sandy Hill, Washington county, New York. His father, James Culver, was born in the town of Hebron, September 11, 1796, but lived nearly all his life in Sandy Hill, where he died April 15, 1872. His wife, Kezia Lee, was born May 12, 1803, at Sandy Hill, where she died May 23, 1886. Her great-great-grandfather was Thomas Lee, who came from England in 1641, and settled in Lyme, Connecticut. Her father, Stephen Lee, came to Sandy Hill about the close of the last century, and there married Mary Little in 1802. The Culvers were among the early settlers of the town of Hebron, and were of English descent. James Culver's great-great-grandfather came from England in the latter part of the seventeenth century, and settled in Southampton, Long Island. From thence George B. Culver's grandfather, David Culver, moved to Hebron, Connecticut, whence his father, whose name was also David, moved in 1795, to Hebron, this county. Both Davids fought in the war of the Revolution.

George B. Culver spent his boyhood at home in Sandy Hill, and was educated in a private school taught in that village by Rev. Dr. Samuel B. Bostwick, who was a prominent educator of his day, and a man of scholarly attainments. In 1850 Mr. Culver went to New York, where he lived over four years in the family of Abram Wakeman, a rising young lawyer and politician, then a member of the legislature, and whose first wife, Mary Harwood, was a cousin of Mr. Culver. Leaving New York, he attended Professor Fowler's school at Poughkeepsie, and afterward the law department of the University of Albany, from which he was graduated in 1856, and was admitted to practice. He read law with Wakeman & Latting, of New York, and Hughes & Northup, of Sandy Hill.

When the rebellion broke out, Mr. Culver enlisted, on August 24, 1861, as first lieutenant in Co. F, 43d New York volunteer regiment; serving with his regiment for about one year, when he contracted the typhoid fever in the Chickahominy swamps, in the campaign on the peninsula, and was sick in the navy yard, Washington, under the care of the late C. D. Maxwell, surgeon, U. S. N., until the

following autumn. The 43d, at Harrison's Landing, Virginia, was found to be reduced by losses to about three hundred and fifty men, and upon Colonel Vinton's proposal to recruit by consolidating, taking in outside companies, fully officered, was adopted, and which resulted in the resignations of ten or more officers of the 43d, field and line, Lieutenant Culver among that number, he at the time being very ill. Returning home as soon as he was sufficiently convalescent, he accepted a position in the New York postoffice, under his friend, Abram Wakeman, who was then postmaster of that city; this position Mr. Culver held five years, excepting, by consent of the postmaster, an absence of about one year, when he joined the army again, in the pay department, and was stationed in Wisconsin and Illinois. Soon after the close of the war he returned to New York, and resumed his old place in the postoffice. From New York he went to Elizabeth, New Jersey, where he was engaged in the lumber business, in which pursuit he continued up to 1871. In May of the same year he came to North Granville and accepted the cashiership of the North Granville National bank, a place he has filled very satisfactorily ever since, and also that of one of the bank's directors.

George B. Culver was married in 1869 to Lucy Comstock Baker, daughter of Isaac V. Baker and Laura D. (Comstock) Baker, of Comstock's, this county. Mrs. Culver is the oldest grandchild of the late Peter Comstock, and belongs to the fourth generation of the Baker family and the Comstock family in this county. Mr. and Mrs. Culver are the parents of one child, Laura Baker Culver. Mr. Culver is a member of the Episcopal church; a republican in his political opinion, and belongs to the Masonic fraternity, the Society of the Sons of the Revolution, and the M. O. Loyal Legion of the United States. For over twenty years he has been one of the trustees of the North Granville seminary, under the Regents.

ROBERT HAMILTON, proprietor of the well-known and popular Hamilton House, of Greenwich, this county, and a veteran of the civil war, is a son of Joseph and Jane (Moore) Hamilton, and a native of Schaghticoke, Rensselaer county, this State, where he was born September 7, 1838. His father, Joseph Hamilton, was born and reared in County Tyrone, Ireland, which he left when twenty-two years of age to find a new home in America. Soon after arriving in this country he settled at Schaghticoke, New York, where he passed the remainder of his life, dying in 1856, at the age of fifty-eight years, having been born in 1798. He was a linen weaver by trade, and worked at that occupation in the factories at Schagticoke for a number of years. Politically he was a whig, and in religion a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. A short time previous to sailing for America he married Jane Moore, a daughter of Charles Moore, of County Tyrone, Ireland, and by that union had a family of eight children, five sons and three daughters: James, Mary, Eliza Jane, Hugh, who was killed in the last day's fight at Petersburg, Virginia, leaving a wife and children in Massachusetts; William H., Charles, Robert, and Ann Jane. They are all now deceased except Robert, the subject of this sketch. Mrs. Jane Hamilton died in 1849, in the fiftieth year of her age.

Robert Hamilton was reared in his native county of Rensselaer, and obtained an excellent English education in the public schools. In 1856 he came to the village of Greenwich, where he learned the trade of shoemaker, and followed that occupation until 1861. He then enlisted in the Federal army, as a member of Co. D, 22d New York Infantry, being one of the first to enlist from this town, and participated in the historic battles of Granville, Cedar Mountain, and the second Bull Run, where, on August 30, 1862, he was wounded by a ball, which tore its way through his right wrist, thus making him a cripple for life. On

account of this wound he was discharged from the service February 14, 1863, and at once returned to Greenwich. Being unable to work at his trade, he engaged in the saloon business, but after three years abandoned that and removed to Middle Falls, where he embarked in the hotel business. There he remained until 1869, when he returned to Greenwich, and became proprietor of the Greenwich House, which he successfully conducted until 1881. He then purchased what was known as the Bulson House, changed its name to the Hamilton House, and has ever since devoted his time and attention to conducting this hotel. It is the largest and best hotel in the village of Greenwich, and is located in the business center of the place. As a landlord Mr. Hamilton is popular, and his hostelry is now widely known and liberally patronized by the traveling public.

On October 4, 1865, Mr. Hamilton was united in marriage to Ellen M. Lee, only daughter of Edward Lee, of Rockville, Connecticut, and to them was born a family consisting of one son and three daughters: Frances, Nellie, Edward and Jennie, the latter now deceased.

In his political affiliations Mr. Hamilton is a stanch democrat. He is a member of Ashland Lodge, No. 584, Free and Accepted Masons, of Greenwich; Home Chapter, No. 158, Royal Arch Masons, of Schuylerville; and Washington Commandery, No. 33, Knights Templar, of Saratoga Springs. He is also a member and past grand of Union Village Lodge, No. 253, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; and of Albert Cook Post, No. 326, Grand Army of the Republic.

JUDGE THOMAS A. LILLIE, county judge of Washington county since 1887, to which office he was re-elected in 1893, has long been a prominent and successful lawyer of Whitehall. He is a son of Thomas and Jane (McLaughlin) Lillie, and was born February 20, 1852, in the town of Putnam, this county. He is of Scotch descent, on both paternal and maternal sides, and his ancestors belonged to two old families of Scotland. Judge Lillie remained on his father's farm until fifteen years of age, and obtained his elementary education in the public schools of his native town. In 1869 he entered the State Normal school, at Albany, from which institution he was graduated with honors in the spring of 1871. He then accepted a position as teacher in Cedar Grove academy, Caldwell, New Jersey, where he remained for two years. Meanwhile he had determined on law as a profession, and in the fall of 1873 he entered the law department of Union university, at Albany, New York, and began preparing for the bar. Here he studied industriously until 1875, when he was duly graduated, and on May 20th of that year was admitted to practice in the courts of this county. He at once located at Whitehall, for the practice of law, and was soon in the enjoyment of a profitable business. From that time to the present he has been regularly engaged in active practice, and in a few years has won distinction at the bar and an honorable position among the legal fraternity of Washington county. In 1883 Judge Lillie was elected supervisor of the town, and in the following year was re-elected by an increased majority, and upon the organization of the board of supervisors was unanimously selected as its presiding officer. In 1886 he was nominated, on the republican ticket, and elected to the responsible position of judge of Washington county, taking the office in 1887. So well did he perform the important duties of his position, that in 1893 he was renominated without opposition, and again elected to the office of county judge, the functions of which post he is now performing with an ability and impartiality that reflects credit on himself, and gives entire satisfaction to the people whom he serves. An indication of his popularity as a judge may be found in the fact that he has

been called upon to hold courts in six counties outside his own, including those of Albany and Rensselaer.

Judge Lillie has always taken a prominent part in the politics of this section, and for fifteen years has been among the most eloquent and convincing advocates of his party on the stump, and a most successful campaigner. He is a member of Whitehall Lodge, No. 5, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which he has filled all the chairs, and since 1880 has been a trustee of the First Baptist church of this village, and is now president of this board.

In 1879 Judge Lillie was married to Florence L. Broughton, a daughter of James R. Broughton, a merchant of Whitehall. To the Judge and Mrs. Lillie have been born four children, one son and three daughters: Louise, Alice, Annie and Thomas A., jr.

The paternal grandfather of Judge Lillie, Thomas Lillie, was a native of Scotland, where he resided until after his marriage, when he came to the United States, and settled in the town of Putnam, Washington county, New York. Here he continued to reside, engaged in agricultural pursuits, and as a veterinary, (being a graduate of the university of Edinburgh,) until his death in 1856, at an advanced age. Among his children was Thomas Lillie (father), who was born in the town of Putnam, in 1821, where he still resides, being now in the seventy-second year of his age, and still engaged in farming, to which he has devoted his entire life. He has been very successful in agricultural pursuits, and has always been known as among the most progressive farmers of his section. He is a member and deacon of the Presbyterian church of Putnam, and in political faith an ardent republican. At one time or another he has filled all the offices of his town, and served as supervisor for a number of years. In 1848 he married Jane McLaughlin, a daughter of Alexander McLaughlin, and a native of the town of Putnam. She was a member of the Presbyterian church, and in her daily life exemplified the religion she professed. Her father, Alexander McLaughlin, was born and reared in the Scottish highlands, where he married. About 1820 he emigrated to America, with his family, and settled in Putnam, this county, where he passed the remainder of his days.

JURDEN E. SEELEY, the well known lawyer of Granville, who has been in practice since 1881, is a son of John I. and Avis A. (Oatman) Seeley, and a native of Hartford, this county, where he was born July 30, 1858. The family is of English descent, but have been residents of America since the revolutionary period. The paternal great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch was a resident of Massachusetts, where he married an English lady, who came to this country during the Revolutionary war. Among their children was Jurden Seeley (grandfather), who was born in Connecticut in 1797, and when only four years of age was brought by his parents to Hartford, Washington county, New York, where he grew to manhood and passed the remainder of his life engaged in agricultural pursuits. He died here in 1836, at the early age of forty years. He married Philinda Oatman, and reared a family of twelve children. One of his sons, John I. Seeley (father), was born at Hartford, this county, in 1822, and resided here all his life. He was a prosperous farmer, and became prominent in the local affairs of this section. Politically he was a republican, and served as justice of the peace continuously for a period of twenty-eight years, beside occupying numerous other positions of trust and responsibility. He was an active member of the Methodist Episcopal church, which he served as steward for many years; his death occurred in April, 1893, when he was well advanced in the seventy-first year of his age. In 1844 he married Avis A. Oatman, a daughter of Elisha Oatman, and

native of Batavia, New York. To them were born three children. Mrs. Seeley resides with her son, Jurden E., at Granville. She has been a life-long member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and her life has been characterized by all the virtues of genuine Christian womanhood.

Jurden E. Seeley was reared on his father's farm, and obtained his education in the public schools of Hartford. After completing his studies he taught in the public schools for two winters, working on the farm during the summer season. He then, at the age of eighteen, entered the law office of Pond, French & Brackett, at Saratoga Springs, and began preparing for the bar. On May 4, 1881, he was admitted to practice, and in September of the same year located at Granville, where he has been engaged in active general practice ever since. Soon after locating here he formed a law partnership with Levi D. Temple, who had also been admitted to the bar that year, and they conducted a legal business together for one year, when Mr. Seeley purchased his partner's interest, and Mr. Temple entered the ministry of the Baptist church. Mr. Seeley continued his legal business alone until September, 1892, when he admitted John Gilroy, of Ritchfield Springs, New York, into partnership, under the present firm name of Seeley & Gilroy. Mr. Gilroy had studied law in Mr. Seeley's office, and has won good standing at the bar. These gentlemen have a fine general practice, and the firm is already well known. In addition to his property at Granville, Mr. Seeley also owns the old homestead of one hundred and fifty acres of valuable land in Hartford.

In June, 1885, Mr. Seeley was united in marriage to Cora A. Collins, a daughter of Thomas M. Collins, of Dorset, Vermont. Politically he is a stanch republican, taking an active part in local politics, and being now a member of the county committee and of the executive board. For seven years he filled the position of justice of the peace at Granville, and has held other positions of honor and emolument. He is at present clerk of the village of Granville, and is recognized as among the trusted local leaders of his party. He is a member of Sandy Hill Council, No. 587, Royal Arcanum, and sachem of Illini Tribe, No. 256, Improved Order of Red Men. For nearly ten years Mr. Seeley has been foreman of the Henry Hose Company, No. 1, of Granville, and to his sagacity and ability is due much of the efficiency of that organization.

WATSON N. SPRAGUE, president of the Battenkill Paper Mill Company, of Middle Falls, this county, is a veteran of the Civil war whose military record is unique and perhaps without a parallel. He is industrious and enterprising, and as a business man and manufacturer has met with great success. He is a son of Nathan and Sarah (Andrews) Sprague, and was born January 13, 1844, at Hinsdale, New Hampshire. The Spragues are of English descent, and trace their American ancestry back to three brothers who came over early in the seventeenth century. One of these brothers settled in Rhode Island, and from him was descended Governor Sprague. Another settled in New York and became the progenitor of the large family of Spragues in this State. The third settled in Massachusetts, and from this one is descended the subject of this sketch. Old Governor Sprague of Rhode Island, was a second cousin to William Sprague, paternal grandfather of Watson N. Sprague. William Sprague was born and reared at Templeton, Massachusetts. He was a blacksmith by trade and a member of the Baptist church. His son, Nathan Sprague (father), was also a native of Templeton, where he was born in 1803. After attaining manhood he learned the trade of shoemaker, and worked at that occupation for a number of years. In 1833 he removed to Hinsdale, New Hampshire, where he followed shoemaking and farming, owning a small farm

upon which he resided until 1865. In the latter year he sold out, removed to Winchester, that State, and purchased a farm of one hundred and thirty acres. The latter part of his life was devoted wholly to agricultural pursuits, in which he became very successful, and which he continued to follow until his death in 1866, when in the sixty-third year of his age. He was a member and deacon of the Hinsdale Baptist church, and in politics was a whig, abolitionist and republican. In 1831 he married Sarah Andrews, a daughter of Elisha Andrews, of Templeton, Massachusetts. Their union was blessed by the birth of four children, three sons and a daughter: Ellen, married Alfred Mansfield, of Keene, New Hampshire; Frank L., also a resident of Keene; Andrew T., of Middle Falls, New York; and Watson N. Mrs. Sprague died in 1869, at the age of sixty-eight years.

Watson N. Sprague was reared and educated at Hinsdale, New Hampshire. After leaving school he learned the trade of wool sorter, and worked at that for a short time. On September 15, 1861, when only seventeen years of age, he enlisted in Co. F, or the Vermont company of the first regiment Berdan sharpshooters, and served with that organization for three years. He participated in the heroic struggles of Yorktown, Hanover Courthouse, Mechanicsville, Gaines' Mills, Malvern Hill, second Bull Run, Antietam, Blackburn's Ford, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Kelly's Ford, Mine Run, the Wilderness, Spottsylvania Courthouse, and Petersburg. He was wounded twice, but not seriously. The company (F) was organized at West Randolph, Vermont, and left there September 15, 1861, with one hundred and seventeen men. Exactly three years later it was mustered out at the same place, and only nine of the original members remained. Of these nine Mr. Sprague was the only one who had never missed a day's duty on account of wounds or sickness during the entire three years the company was in active service. This record, taken all in all, is perhaps without a parallel in the history of the civil war.

After the war closed Mr. Sprague returned to New Hampshire and engaged in the sieve hoop business at Keene, that State. Three years later he removed to Marlow, New Hampshire, where he embarked in the lumbering business and the manufacture of shoe shanks, and followed that occupation some four years. About 1871 he returned to Keene, where he manufactured shoe shanks for two years and then transferred his operations to Boston, where he was successfully engaged in the same business for six years. In 1880 he came to Greenwich, where he began the manufacture of leather board and paper. The mills are located at Middle Falls, two miles northwest of Greenwich, and are known as the Battenkill Paper mills. The works have a capacity of six tons per day, and employ some thirty people the year round. This plant is owned by a joint stock company, of which Mr. Sprague is president. The capital invested is about eighty thousand dollars, and the annual production of goods amounts to nearly one hundred thousand dollars. Mr. Sprague is also a stockholder and director in the Ondawa Paper Mill Company at Middle Falls, which manufactures manilla paper exclusively, and it may be said that to his untiring efforts is largely due the development and improvement of Middle Falls.

On March 14, 1870, Watson N. Sprague was united by marriage to Melissa M. Reed, a daughter of Edwin Reed, of Marlow, New Hampshire. To Mr. and Mrs. Sprague was born one child, a daughter named Mabel S. Politically he is an ardent republican, taking an active part in local politics, and earnestly supporting the protection policy of his party. He has served as supervisor of the town for two years, and was president of the board of supervisors for one year. He is a member of Ashland Lodge, No. 584, Free and Accepted Masons, and one of the public spirited and useful citizens of the county.

FRANCIS M. VAN WORMER, who served in the army of the Potomac during the late Civil war, and is now one of the principal owners of the well known Sandy Hill Iron and Brass works, was born at Fort Ann, Washington county, New York, in 1846, and is a son of Henry F. and Jane M. (Fuller) Van Wormer. On his paternal side he is a descendant in the fourth generation from Jacob Van Wormer, a revolutionary soldier, who came from Schaghticoke, and was one of the early settlers of the town of Fort Ann. His son, Henry Van Wormer, who served in the American army at the battle of Plattsburg, was the father of Henry F. Van Wormer, who is still living at Fort Ann. Henry F. Van Wormer was born in 1812, and married Jane M. Fuller, a native of Washington county. The Van Wormers are of Dutch descent.

Francis M. Van Wormer was reared at Fort Ann until he was sixteen years of age, when he enlisted in Co. D, 123d New York volunteers, and served as a musician until the close of the war in 1865. He participated in the battles of Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Sherman's campaign to Atlanta, march to the sea, and through the Carolinas and Johnston's surrender. One year later, in 1866, he came to Sandy Hill and soon became one of the proprietors of the Sandy Hill Iron and Brass works. These works were founded about 1860, known then as Baker's Falls Iron Machine works, and after several changes they were purchased in 1874 by Mr. Van Wormer and Thomas E. Wells. They continued under their administration up to the commencement of the year 1882, when N. E. Packer and O. A. Tefft became members of the firm. In September, 1883, O. A. Tefft was succeeded by R. C. Tefft, and in a short time Messrs. Wells and Packer sold their interests to F. M. Van Wormer and R. C. Tefft, who have conducted the works very successfully ever since. The present buildings of the company were erected in 1882, at a short distance from the first buildings and just south of Howland Paper Company's paper mill, and since known as the Sandy Hill Iron and Brass works. They consist of a foundry thirty by seventy-two feet in dimensions; a machine shop forty by one hundred and fifteen feet, with a wing thirty by forty feet, and a construction room fifty-two by one hundred and sixty-five feet. The buildings are all brick, being substantially built and well arranged for the business in hand with all the skill that experience could suggest. They are well lighted and illuminated with electric light at night, and the works are operated by water power, aggregating forty-five horse-power; the works when running full force require sixty-five men, and are equipped with every device and appliance for expeditiously executing work. The present firm, while doing a general business as machinists, are engaged in the manufacture of specialties. Their main work is the making of paper machines, and two of their Harper-Fourdrinier machines are in operation close to the works, where they have given the best of satisfaction. One of their specialties is the manufacture of turbine water wheels, which are used in nearly every State in the Union. The firm of Van Wormer & Tefft manufacture paper and pulp machinery of all kinds, including fourdrinier and cylinder paper machines, paper engines, rag and jute cutters, and dusters and wet machines; also manufacture the Hercules friction clutch, together with a variety of general machinery, and have a large demand for their work on account of its durability and splendid workmanship.

In 1869 Mr. Van Wormer was married to Sarah M. Cornell, of Washington county.

Francis M. Van Wormer is a member and past commander of William M. Cullen Post, No. 587, Grand Army of the Republic. He is also a member of the Royal Arcanum, and deputy grand regent of that order for the district composed of the counties of Warren and Washington; also been identified with the village fire department for the past thirteen years, for several years president and foreman

of the J. W. Wait Hose company, which is one of the best organizations in this part of the State. His excellent reputation as a manufacturer is due to his skill and energy and to the fact that he always adopts every new improvement in the working or style of the machines which he manufactures.

WILLIAM CRONKHITE, a prominent merchant of Glens Falls, and a representative of an old and honored family of Washington county, is a son of George Cronkhite and Permelia Persons, and was born in the town of Fort Ann, Washington county, New York, December 8, 1815. The grandfather of the subject of this sketch, James Cronkhite, served in the war of 1812, and removed to the town of Queensbury, where he died at the age of fifty years. He married, and among his children by this marriage was George Cronkhite (father), who was born in the town of Greenwich in 1790, and who became prominent in business affairs and well known in Washington, Warren, and Saratoga counties. For a few years he owned and ran a grist mill in Sandy Hill, which he afterward removed to this village, where he resided and carried on milling for many years. He was a whig and republican in politics, and a strict member of the Presbyterian church. His death occurred in the village of Glens Falls in 1878, in his eighty-eighth year. He was united in marriage to Permelia Persons, who was a native of West Fort Ann, and whose sad death occurred in 1855, by being run over by a train at Schenectady. She was a consistent member of the Presbyterian church.

William Cronkhite principally grew to manhood in Sandy Hill, where he attended school until at the age of thirteen, when he became an employee in a general merchandising store in that village, where he remained until 1837. In that year he came to Glens Falls and engaged in the same line, in which he continued until 1839, when he removed his stock of goods to Salem, but in a short time sold out and went to farming just across the line from Salem, in Vermont. In 1844 Mr. Cronkhite returned to Sandy Hill, where he again branched out in the merchandising business, in which he remained successfully engaged until 1853. During his residence at Sandy Hill he served two years as town clerk, and for four years was postmaster under President Fillmore. In the fall of 1853 he came to Glens Falls, where he has since resided and is known as one of the leading merchants of the village. In the big fire that occurred at Glens Falls in 1864, Mr. Cronkhite was burned out, and in 1865 he built and had his present stand equipped and ready for occupancy. He then took his son, Henry Orville, in as a partner, under the title of William Cronkhite & Son, which has existed ever since, and is known as one of the most successful dry goods firms in northern New York. On November 6, 1837, William Cronkhite was married to Esther Ann Milliman, a daughter of Thomas Milliman, of Salem. To this union were born two children: Henry Orville, and Harriet, now deceased.

William Cronkhite is a Presbyterian in religious faith and a republican in politics; served one term as village trustee, but he has always been too much engrossed in his business affairs to ever accept office. His son and business partner, Henry Orville Cronkhite, was born in the village of Salem, Washington county, New York, May 4, 1839, and educated in the Glens Falls academy. At the first call for troops by the president, in 1861, he enlisted in July of that year as a private in Co. E, 22d New York volunteer regiment, and served two years. He was wounded by a piece of shell striking him in the head at the battle of Bull Run. At the expiration of his term of service he was honorably discharged at Albany and returned home. He has been a life-long republican, and has served as town clerk of Queensbury for thirteen years. At present he is a member of the board of health;

for eight years he was register of vital statistics and permit officer, and is now serving his fourth term as notary public. In 1864 Mr. Cronkhite was married to Mary A., daughter of Capt. John Bailey, who was killed in the battle of the Wilderness; he resided in the town of Honey Creek, Warren county. To Mr. and Mrs. Cronkhite have been born four children, two living: Minnie and Helena, the latter now the wife of Elmer E. Pepper, of Glens Falls. Mr. Cronkhite is a member of Edgar M. Wing Post, 147, Grand Army of the Republic, and ranks among the useful citizens and successful merchants of his village.

JOHN F. HARRIS, a descendant of an old New England family, and retired iron manufacturer of New York, is one of the leading business men of Fort Edward. He was born at Stowe, Vermont, in 1832, and is a son of Moses and Relief (Flanders) Harris. The Harris family of New York is of English origin, and traces its American ancestry back to one of four Harris brothers, who came to America, and settled respectively in New England, the Middle States, the South, and the West. From the New England brother was descended Ira Harris, of Sharon, Connecticut, who was known as one of the early railroad kings of the United States. His son, Hon. Ira Harris, so prominent in the legislature of New York since the war, was a descendant of Samuel Harris (grandfather), who was a native of New Hampshire, and a resident of Stowe, Vermont, where he died at eighty-nine years of age. Samuel Harris was a carpenter and joiner by trade, and a farmer by occupation. He married and reared a family of eight children: Moses, James, Sarah, Harlowe, Horace, John, Matilda and Joseph. Moses Harris (father) was born in New Hampshire in 1800, and died in 1878. He was an iron manufacturer, and in early life operated the first two furnaces owned by Charles C. Alger, who in that day was the iron king of the United States. After fifteen years spent with Mr. Alger, he went to Ontario, New York, where he purchased a large tract of land, and operated an iron and charcoal furnace for some time, of which he was half owner. He then removed to Smytheport, Pennsylvania, and opened up iron-ore mines, which he disposed of a few years later to return to New York, where he died in Columbia county, Hudson city, May 12, 1871, when in the seventy-first year of his age. He was originally a democrat, and after the late civil war became a republican in politics. He was twice married. By his first wife, whose maiden name was Relief Flanders, he had five children: Samuel, who was a well-known iron manufacturer of New York and Alabama; Loran W., who was a blast furnace operator in Missouri and New York; John F.; Horace, who was in California during the early gold excitement, and served as surgeon of the Harris light cavalry regiment, of New York, in the late civil war; and Mary E., wife of William Daniels, a retired iron manufacturer of Missouri.

John F. Harris received his early education in the private schools of Stockbridge, Massachusetts, and later took a full college course in one of the leading educational institutions of that State. Leaving school he was engaged for some time in practical engineering, and then entered the employ of the Hudson Iron Company as manager of its furnaces, which position he held until 1856. In that year he came to Fort Edward, and assumed management of the Griswold blast furnace of that place, which he superintended until it was sold to Erastus Corning, of Albany. After the sale he went to Breaker's Island, where he was superintendent for several years of the three large blast furnaces then owned by the Troy Iron & Steel Company. Retiring from the furnace business at the close of his work at Breaker's Island, Mr. Harris turned his attention to dealing in real estate, and at the present time owns "Harris Place," a

large and well arranged block of buildings containing a fine public hall and the offices of several of the leading manufacturing companies of the county. He is a stockholder and one of the main organizers in the Fort Edward furniture factory; he owns the Appenheimer clothing establishment, a large mill property, two stores, the old canal basin, a hotel and forty building lots. He is a democrat in politics, and has served as president of the village and a member of the school board for several terms; is also a member and the chairman of Fort Edward Baptist church board.

On November 20, 1852, Mr. Harris married Olive E. Carey, and to their union was born three children: George D., whose sketch appears elsewhere in this volume; Della M., wife of George E. Rogers, a furniture dealer of Fort Edward; and Sarah E., who died in infancy. Mrs. Harris received her education at Walworth academy, and is a member, with her husband, of Fort Edward Baptist church. She is a daughter of Isaac and Sarah Ann Wyatt, natives of New York.

REV. JOHN F. DONAHOE, the pastor of the Catholic church at Salem, was born in Utica, New York, in 1854. The rudiments of his education were received in the public schools and at West Winfield academy. After some experience in teaching he took up the study of medicine, but not finding it congenial to his tastes he abandoned it after one year, and entered Manhattan college, New York city, where, at the end of four years, he graduated with honor, and received the degree of Bachelor of Arts. On leaving college he went to Montreal, Canada, where he entered the Grand Seminary of Saint Sulpice of that city, and remained there three years as a theological student. He then went to Saint Mary's seminary, Baltimore, Maryland, to continue his studies for the priesthood, and at the end of two years was ordained by Cardinal Gibbons, at the famous Jesuit college at Woodstock, Maryland. After his ordination he did light missionary work in Baltimore for a short time, when he came to Albany, New York, and was assigned by Bishop McNierney to be assistant priest at the cathedral, where he labored assiduously for nearly a year. He was then transferred by the bishop to Rock City Falls, Saratoga county, to build up the abandoned parish at that place. This was a scattered and laborious mission field, comprising large portions of Saratoga, Fulton and Hamilton counties. His predecessor had been obliged to abandon the arduous undertaking some months previously, but Father Donahoe, although not in robust health, threw himself heart and soul into the work, and in a short time had brought order out of chaos. He remained in this charge less than four years, but during that time he repaired the old church at Rock City Falls, and left the congregation in a flourishing condition. In addition he founded two new congregations, built two new churches, one in Galway, Saratoga county, and the other in Broadalbion, Fulton county. These churches were neat and well furnished, the congregations being in a growing and prosperous condition, with scarcely five hundred dollars debt on the entire property. Father Donahoe had arrangements nearly completed to build a new church at Wells, Hamilton county, also, when he was transferred to Salem in May, 1888, where he has since resided. Here he found a scattered, dispirited and dissatisfied congregation. They had an old dilapidated frame church, hardly worthy the name, in a town like Salem, cold and cheerless, standing on a beautiful but neglected lot, the lot being the only thing the church possessed. Rev. Father O'Sullivan had recently died in his own rented house, almost in as cheerless condition as was his church. Directly on the coming of Father Donahoe, it was evident that a master's hand was energetically at work reorganizing and consolidating the latent elements

and resources of the congregation. His attitude was at once recognized in the community as that of the self-respecting, high-minded gentleman, who bore himself in a kindly and gracious manner toward all, and rapidly made friends among all classes. In less than three years a marvelous change had taken place in the affairs of the congregation; a new and commodious brick church, with fine appointments, welcomed the thankful worshippers, and an elegant parochial residence had been erected; in all a property worth not less than twenty-five thousand dollars, with not over three thousand dollars of debt. The parishioners are united, happy and prosperous, and Father Donahoe claims that he has the best congregation for its size and the easiest to manage in northern New York. He has done much toward elevating the intellectual and social standard of his young people, and is ever on the alert to advance their happiness and welfare. Father Donahoe has been somewhat of an extensive traveler; beside short trips to some of the western and southern States, he has made an extended trip to the West Indies, visiting among other places the old city of Santo Domingo, founded by Columbus in 1494, near the spot where he first touched the soil of the new world. In 1891 he made an extended tour through Europe and the East, being absent about seven months, visiting nearly all the great continental cities: Paris, Nice, Genoa, Rome, Naples, Florence, Milan, Venice, Berne, Munich, Vienna, Carlsbad, Cologne and Brussels, besides spending six weeks in Jerusalem, and among the holy places in Palestine. On his return he visited England and Ireland. Father Donahoe is a keen and appreciative observer of men and things, and looks below the surface. He is eminently a practical man, both in religious and business affairs; a zealous priest in his own church, broad-minded and kind in his attitude toward his fellow Christians not of his fold. He is emphatically American in all his ideas, and aims at and believes in equal rights for all. He is a close student, and keeps himself abreast of the times in current affairs and literature, and is on the right side of temperance and every moral question which affects the well being of the community. A genial and loyal friend, he sincerely detests hypocricy and dishonesty. A clear and logical thinker, an earnest and convincing speaker, he carries his hearers more by the force of the truth presented than by mere dependence upon oratory.

HENRY L. MOWRY, a well-known paper manufacturer of Greenwich, and a prominent citizen of Washington county, is a son of William H. and Angelina (Gifford) Mowry; and is a man whose achievements in the business world entitles him to rank among the leading citizens of his village.

William H. Mowry (father) was born in the town of Greenwich, this county, in the year 1811, and died October 28, 1850, at the early age of thirty-nine years. He was a man of frail constitution, being an invalid the most of his life; one of the original agitators of the anti-slavery question, he early became an active partisan in the cause of emancipation, and his home became a resort for many fugitive slaves. Being a man of abstemious habits he was an active and zealous promoter in the temperance cause. He was one of the founders of the Congregational church of his village, and served as one of its trustees. He wedded Angelina, a daughter of Gideon Gifford, of Easton. His marriage was blessed by the birth of five children, three sons and two daughters: Jane M., widow of D. D. Haskell, of Greenwich; Henry L. Leroy (dead); William G., of the same village; and Mrs. Sarah G., wife of J. O. LaVake, of this place. His wife, and the mother of this subject, died on May 19, 1853, aged thirty-nine years.

William Mowry (grandfather) was born at Slaterville, Rhode Island, but in early manhood migrated to and settled in the village of

Greenwich; and according to statistics he erected the first cotton mill in the State of New York, and the second one built in the United States, and which business he successfully followed the greater part of his life. After he had his mill started in successful operation he went to England, with the object in view of visiting the leading cotton mills of that country in order to better equip himself in making a permanent success of this new American industry; and of which he should have the credit of being one of its pioneers and earliest promoters. Upon his arrival he was refused entrance to any of the mills, but resorted to a subterfuge in the disguise of a day laborer, and was admitted, gaining valuable information in the manufactory of cotton goods, and thus accomplished his aim. Some time afterward his mission was discovered by the English manufacturers, who it is supposed forwarded to him a box of deadly explosives, but he, with true Yankee shrewdness, did not open it in a manner that would cause any serious damage. For many years after his return to America he was successfully engaged in the manufacture of cloth, sheeting, etc. He was an old line whig, and took an active part in the political measures of his day. A prominent Mason in his time, he became the founder of the lodge of his village. He wedded Lydia Whipple, who was a member of one of the pioneer families of Greenwich. Four children were born to them: Leroy, Anna C., wife of Henry Holmes; William H. (father), and Mary E., who is the wife of John T. Masters.

The Mowrys are of Anglo-Saxon descent, their progenitor having early emigrated from England to the United States, and settled in Rhode Island long before the war of the Revolution.

Henry L. Mowry was born in the village of Greenwich, on December 13, 1837, and in which he has always resided. He attended the Phillips academy at Andover, Massachusetts, and afterward the Williston seminary, located at East Hampton, in the same State. In 1872, in conjunction with W. R. Hobbie, erected the Phœnix paper mill, in which they have since been engaged. The capacity of these mills is three and one-half to four tons of straw wrapping paper daily, and which requires sixteen hands steadily employed. Mr. Mowry is a member of the Masonic lodge of Greenwich, and of the Commandery Knights Templar of Saratoga Springs. He is a member and warden of the Episcopal church.

Henry L. Mowry, on November 19, 1879, was married to Jane F., daughter of Rev. W. W. Dowd, now of La Junta, Colorado.

B. R. HOLCOMB, M. D., one of the leading physicians of Washington county, who served as surgeon of the 157th New York infantry during the civil war, and now has a large practice in the village of Whitehall, where he has been successfully engaged in his profession for more than a quarter of a century, is a son of Diadorus S. and Maria (Cole) Holcomb, and was born November 1, 1840, at Westport, Essex county, New York. The Holcombs trace their transatlantic origin back to England, but have been settled in America since early in the seventeenth century. Diadorus Holcomb, paternal grandfather of Dr. Holcomb, was a native of New Hampshire, where he was reared and educated. He studied medicine, and soon after beginning practice removed to Essex county, New York, settling at Westport. There he won prominence in his profession, and for many years enjoyed a large and lucrative practice. He died at Westport in 1855, at the age of eighty-three years. One of his sons was Diadorus S. Holcomb (father), who was born at Westport, New York, in the initial year of the present century. There he grew to manhood and received a superior English education. After his marriage he engaged in the hotel business, and in 1861 removed to Plattsburg, this State, where he

became proprietor of a leading hotel, and successfully conducted that business until compelled to relinquish the active duties of life by the increasing infirmities of age. He died at Plattsburg, New York, in 1873, in the seventy-third year of his age. Politically he was an ardent democrat, and in religion a member of the Baptist church. In 1837 he married Maria Cole, a native of New Hampshire and a daughter of Stephen Cole. They reared a family of four children. Mrs. Holcomb was a member of the Episcopal church, and died in 1883, in the seventieth year of her age.

Dr. Benjamin R. Holcomb was principally reared in the village of Champlain, Clinton county, this State, and received an academic education in the Champlain academy. After completing his English studies he began reading medicine with Dr. Dodge, of Rouse's Point, and finished reading with Dr. Alden March, of the city of Albany. He then entered the Albany Medical college, from which he was graduated with the degree of M. D., in the fall of 1864. In the same autumn he was appointed assistant surgeon of the 157th New York infantry, then doing duty in the valley of Virginia, and served as such until the close of the war in 1865. In the fall of that year Dr. Holcomb located at Whitehall, where he has ever since conducted a large and successful general practice, which is now one of the most extensive and lucrative in the county.

Dr. Holcomb is a member of the Tri-county Medical society and of the Washington County Medical society. He is a constant reader, and endeavors at all times to keep abreast of all true progress made in the profession to which he has devoted his life. The marked success he has attained is the best commentary on the fidelity, ability and skill which he has brought into his practice of medicine, and it speaks more eloquently of his professional fitness than any words on this page could do. Politically Dr. Holcomb is an ardent democrat, but has never taken an active part in politics, preferring to devote his time and attention to the exacting duties of his profession. He is a member of Phœnix Lodge, No. 96, Free and Accepted Masons.

In 1868 Dr. Holcomb was united in marriage to Helen Davis, a daughter of Hon. E. E. Davis, of Whitehall, who once represented this district in the State assembly. To the Doctor and Mrs. Holcomb were born two children, one son and a daughter: Marian and George B.

HON. WILLIAM H. TEFFT, a member of the Washington county bar, the editor of *The Whitehall Chronicle*, and a law student of President Chester A. Arthur, is a son of Gardner and Sarah (Potter) Tefft, and was born in the town of Greenwich, Washington county, New York, October 6, 1833. The Tefft family is of English lineage, and the New York branch was founded by Nathan Tefft, sr., who came from Kingston, Rhode Island, to the town of Greenwich in the year 1766. His son, Nathan Tefft, born in the same town, was the father of Capt. Benjamin Tefft, who served in the second war with England. Captain Tefft was born in 1776, followed farming and contracting, and died in 1846, at seventy years of age. His son, Gardner Tefft, who was a well known citizen of Greenwich, was the father of the subject of this sketch. Gardner Tefft was born in 1805, and passed away in 1888. He was a farmer, a member of the First Baptist church of Greenwich, and a whig and republican in politics. Mr. Tefft wedded Sarah Potter, a native of Greenwich, and a daughter of John Potter, whose father came from Rhode Island. Mrs. Tefft, who was born in 1814, was a consistent member of the Baptist church, and died in 1867, when in the fifty-third year of her age.

William H. Tefft at an early age entered the Troy Conference academy, of Poultney, Vermont, and after finishing his studies there and at the Greenwich academy of this State, entered Brown university, of Providence, Rhode

Island, pursuing a special course at that old and famous institution of learning in the sophomore, junior, and senior years of the class of 1854. Leaving Brown university, he read law with the legal firm of Culver. Parker & Arthur, the latter of whom afterward became the twenty-first president of the United States. Mr. Tefft was admitted to the bar in 1856, and soon afterward formed a partnership with George W. Parker, one of his legal preceptors. This firm practiced in New York city until 1861, when Mr. Tefft withdrew from the partnership, and after practicing by himself in the metropolis for four years, he came, in 1865, to Whitehall, where he has built up a large law practice. In 1866 Mr. Tefft purchased *The Whitehall Chronicle*, which he edited until the office was burned in 1870. Three years later, on January 1, 1873, he bought *The Whitehall News*, a small paper that had been started after the burning of the *Chronicle*. He enlarged the *News*, and soon changed its name to that of *The Whitehall Chronicle*. His paper is a four-page, thirty-six column weekly sheet. The *Chronicle* is republican in politics, and has a wide circulation. Its columns contain all the general news of any importance, and give the latest happenings of the county, together with everything of local interest. The *Chronicle* was established in 1840, and has been made a power in the county under the administration of Mr. Tefft.

In 1860 William H. Tefft married Sarah V. Cooke, a daughter of the late W. W. Cooke, of Whitehall. They have one child, a son, named Lawrence H. Tefft.

In politics Mr. Tefft is a republican. He served three years and a half as school commissioner of Washington county, and was deputy collector of customs at the port of Whitehall during Grant and Hayes' administrations. In 1873 he was elected to fill a vacancy in the New York assembly from Washington county, and was again, in 1888, elected for the full term of the legislature of 1889. He is a member of Phœnix Lodge, No. 96, Free and Accepted Masons, of Whitehall. Mr. Tefft and all the members of his family are members of Trinity Episcopal church. He has been identified with the progress of Whitehall for over a quarter of a century, and during all of his life has been energetic and persevering in every enterprise or calling in which he has been engaged.

SOLOMON W. RUSSELL, a member of the Washington County Bar and a wounded veteran officer of the army of the Potomac, and a son of Solomon W. and Zada (Totman) Russell, was born at Luzerne, Warren county, New York, July 5, 1836. His paternal grandfather, Captain Abel Russell, was a native of Massachusetts, and died at Petersburgh, Rensselaer county, New York, on the 13th day of February, 1812, in the seventieth year of his age. He married Sarah Wright, who died at Salem, New York, October 16, 1826, in the sixty-ninth year of her age, and whose ancestor, Solomon Wright, was the first judge of Bennington county, Vermont. Abel Russell, the grandfather, was the decendant of Richard Russell, born in Herefordshire, England, in 1612, came to this country in 1640, was a representative in 1646, speaker of the House 1648–9, 1654, 1656 and 1658, assistant in 1659–76, and treasurer of Massachusetts from 1644 until his death, which occurred at Charlestown, Massachusetts. Solomon W. Russell, father of the subject of this sketch, was a son of Captain Abel Russell, who was born in Petersburgh, New York, and died at Salem, New York, October 28, 1866, in the sixty-seventh year of his age. He was a farmer for many years in the town of Greenwich, Washington county, New York. He was a member of the first incorporated Presbyterian church at Salem, and wedded Zada Totman, who was a native of Warren county, New York, May 2, 1832, and who died in the town of Greenwich, September 10, 1840.



Col. S. W. Russell.

Solomon W. Russell was reared principally on his father's farm in the town of Greenwich, and after attending the district school in Northumberland, county of Saratoga, New York city ward School No. 2, the academy at Fort Miller, Rev. A. G. Cockran, principal, and at Schuylerville, the seminary at Cooperstown, Charlottesville, and the institute at Fort Edward, where he finished his preparation for college. He entered Union college, but in the middle of his college course and in the summer of 1861, at Salem, he raised the first company of volunteers raised in that town for the war of 1861–5, Co. A, 2d New York volunteer cavalry, which was mustered into the service of the United States in September, 1861. He was elected captain of the company, which, with the regiment, was mustered out at Washington, District of Columbia, March 30, 1862. He was afterwards commissioned adjutant of the 18th New York volunteer infantry, and at the expiration of the term of service of that regiment, he was commissioned first lieutenant of Co. B, 49th New York volunteer infantry. In that regiment he was promoted successively to captain and major. He was brevetted major United States volunteers for services at the battle of Cedar Creek, Virginia, and was also brevetted lieutenant-colonel of United States volunteers for gallant and meritorious services before Petersburg, and at the battle of Sailor's Creek, Virginia. Colonel Russell was honorably mustered out of the service of the United States at Buffalo, New York, in June, 1865. His entire military service was with the army of the Potomac. He belonged to the Sixth army corps. November 7th, 1863, at the battle of Rappahannock Station, Virginia, while taking part in a charge of the earth works of the enemy, he was shot through the body as he was jumping his horse into the enemy's works, and fell to the ground insensible. He was taken from the field and to Armory Square hospital, Washington, District of Columbia, afterwards to Seminary hospital, Georgetown, and in May, 1864, again reported for duty at the front, reaching the army at Spottsylvania, Virginia, and served continuously until the war closed. He has never fully recovered from the wound received at Rappahannock Station. He read law with Hon. C. L. Allen at Salem, and was admitted to the bar in December, 1862. Returning from the war, though a great sufferer on account of his injuries received in the service, he commenced the practice of the law at Salem, in the office of Judge Allen, and he has ever since been engaged in the active and successful practice of his profession at Salem. August 16, 1866, Colonel Russell was united in marriage with Anna A. Dixon, of Warrenton, Virginia, a daughter of Lucius and Rosena Ashton Dixon. To Colonel and Mrs. Russell have been born eight children, two sons and six daughters: Solomon W., jr., Dixon P., Anna A., Rosena E., Alice F., Zada T., Mary S. and Sarah H. Anna A. Russell married Benjamin C. Haggart, teller of the Peoples' National Bank, of Salem. Solomon W. Russell, jr., is a practicing lawyer of Salem, and married Anna C. Wheeler, of New York city. Politically Colonel Russell up to the first election of President Cleveland was a democrat, since he has become a republican. He was a delegate to the National convention of 1876, at Saint Louis, Missouri, which nominated Hon. Samuel J. Tilden, and was always a warm supporter of him. He has never held a civil salaried office. He has been president of the village of Salem and also of the school board continuously for more than twenty-five years. He is one of the trustees of Washington academy, in whose progress and prosperity he has ever since his residence in Salem taken a deep interest. He is an Episcopalian, and has been a member of the Masonic fraternity ever since he became twenty-one years of age. He is past master of Salem Lodge, No. 391, Free and Accepted Masons, and Past High Priest of Federal Chapter, No. 10, Royal Arch Masons, and past commander of A. L. McDougal Post, No.

570, Grand Army of the Republic. Colonel Russell has a good law practice, and is pleasant and genial, easily approached and commands the respect of all who know him.

JAMES M. ORDWAY, a well-known and respected citizen of the village of Sandy Hill, and a descendant of Revolutionary ancestry, is a son of James and Sarah (Buzzle) Ordway, and was born in Orange county, Vermont, December 18, 1830. The Ordways are of Scotch descent, and Moses Ordway (grandfather) served in the Revolutionary war. His son, James Ordway, was born in New Hampshire, and removed in 1869 to this county, where he died three years later. James Ordway was a stonemason by trade, but followed farming, and married Sarah Buzzle, whose father was a native of Massachusetts, and served as a Continental soldier in the Revolutionary struggle.

James M. Ordway was reared on his father's Vermont farm, receiving but three month's schooling in each year, and assisting in farm work until he was twenty-one years of age. He chopped cord word for the first pair of boots that he ever wore, and upon attaining his majority came to Warren county, this State, where he worked for some time at lumbering, and then became a jobber in getting pine, hemlock and spruce lumber from the logging camps and mills into market. In this latter business he was so successful that in a few years he acquired sufficient means to purchase a farm in the town of Moreau, Saratoga county, on which he lived until 1889. In that year Mr. Ordway came to Sandy Hill, where he owns a handsome residence, also a store building in that village, another at Fort Edward, and some valuable property at Glens Falls, besides two excellent farms in the town of Moreau, Saratoga county.

In 1862 Mr. Ordway married Mary Andrews, a daughter of David Andrews, who drove for many years one of the coaches on the famous old stage line between Sandy Hill, Whitehall and Troy. Mr. and Mrs. Ordway have one child, a daughter, named Sarah.

James M. Ordway is a democrat in political opinion. He is energetic, reliable and industrious, and has acquired a comfortable competency through his own efforts.

JOSEPH HAVILAND, a prominent farmer and blooded stock raiser, of the town of Queensbury, is a native of the town in which he now resides, and was born in Sanford Ridge, three miles north of Glens Falls, October 25, 1826. After leaving the common schools of his neighborhood his education was supplemented by a term or two at the Glens Falls Academy. When he had come of age he engaged in farming, which he has most successfully pursued a greater portion of the time ever since. On February 5, 1849, Mr. Haviland was married to Eliza Staples, of Pawlet, Vermont, and immediately afterward left the old homestead, and went to occupy a farm, known as the Harvey farm, about one mile from where he was born. Eliza Staples was a daughter of Jonathan and Sylvia Staples (the latter a daughter of Stephen Rogers), who owned a large dairy in the State of Vermont. Mr. Haviland remained on this farm until 1859, when he purchased the farm where he now resides, known as the Reuben Newman farm. He is engaged in general farming, making a specialty, to some extent, of breeding and raising superior blooded stock, and gives much of his attention to Holstein cattle. For three years Mr. Haviland served as president of the Warren County Agricultural society, in whose welfare he is deeply interested, and has been one of its chief factors.

To Mr. and Mrs. Haviland have been born four children: Willis J., born January 1, 1852; Merritt E., born April 11, 1855; Elma S. and Emma L., twins, born April 21, 1858. Merritt E. is a graduate of Cornell

university, in the class of 1877, studied law with Brown & Sheldon, then entered Columbia law school in September, 1878, and in May the following year was admitted to the bar, and is now practicing law in the city of New York; and Willis J. is a farmer on Sanford Ridge.

The progenitors of the Havilands in America came from France, and spelled the name DeHavery. The earliest record we have of this family is that of three brothers who emigrated from France to England, and it was agreed among them that the first of the three who discovered land from the vessel should exclaim "Haviland," which from that time became the family name. The ancestors in direct line from Joseph Haviland, the subject of this sketch, were Joseph (father), Roger Haviland (grandfather), the latter a son of Benjamin Haviland, who was born in 1698, and died in 1757. He was the first to settle in northern New York, and had four sons: David, Solomon, Joseph and Roger. They were all Quakers of the Orthodox faith, and have been among the most numerous and foremost of that faith in the town of Queensbury. Benjamin Haviland (third) wedded Charlotte Parks, and had thirteen children: Benjamin, Roger, Thomas, Daniel, Solomon, Isaac, John, Sophia, Charlotte, Althea, Sarah, Abigail and Mary. Benjamin third was a son of Benjamin second, who was born in 1654 and died in 1724, and was the father of two other sons: John and Isaac. Benjamin Haviland first, the founder of the American branch of the family, came from England in 1647. He was the father of five children: Benjamin, Adam, Abigail, Bathia and John. They settled in Flushing, Long Island. The father of Benjamin first was John Haviland, mayor of Bristol, England, who married Mary Knightly. The latter was a son of Christopher De Haviland, who married a daughter of King Edward the IV., of England: and he, James De Haviland, was a son of Thomas De Haviland, who became illustrious at the recovery of Mount Orgal, Jersey.

Joseph Haviland was a son of Joseph and Lydia Sisson Haviland, the former having been born at Feeder Dam, September 12, 1793, and married May 3, 1814. His wife was a daughter of Nathaniel Sisson, who resided at New Bedford, and was of English extraction. Joseph Haviland (father) purchased a farm in 1826 on Sanford Ridge, where he lived until his death, November 26, 1875. He was one of the most intelligent and successful farmers of his day. He was the father of three children: Daniel S., Joseph and Lydia Ann. He led a long life of usefulness, filled with kind deeds and many liberal acts. The wife of Joseph Haviland died in June, 1893. His two daughters, Elma S. and Emma L., are both married: the former to J. Corwin Jacks, of Batavia, New York, and the latter to Francis March, of Surbitton, England, now deceased.

SAMUEL PRUYN, one of the proprietors of the Glens Falls Company, dealers in lime, lumber, grain and stone, and a man whose successful career in business has been characterized by abundant energy and sound judgment, and who has for many years occupied an influential position in the industrial affairs of Glens Falls, is a native of the town of Cambridge, Washington county, New York, where he was born June 19, 1820. He is a son of Henry V. N. and Hannah Morton Pruyn. Henry V. N. Pruyn was born in Rensselaer county, New York, but lived the greater portion of his life in Washington county as a farmer in the town of Cambridge, where he died in 1864, aged seventy-seven years. Francis Pruyn (grandfather), was a native of Albany, New York, removing from there in an early day to Rensselaer county, where he was engaged in farming until his death. The Pruyns are of Holland Dutch descent, and were among the earliest settlers

in the now city of Albany. The mother of Samuel Pruyn was a native of New Haven, Connecticut, who died at the age of eighty-two years in 1864. Samuel Pruyn was brought to manhood upon the farm in Washington county, where he remained until he had arrived at the age of thirty years, when he removed to the village of Stillwater, Saratoga county, where for three years he was engaged in the manufacture and sale of lumber, going thence to Brooklyn, where he became a clerk in a lumber yard for one year, at the expiration of which time he went to Newaygo, Michigan, on the Muskegon river, and was there engaged in the same capacity for one year. This brought him down to the year 1856, when he returned to his native State and located in the village of Glens Falls, where he has since resided, and successfully engaged in the lumber business. In 1865 Mr. Pruyn formed a partnership with J. W. Finch, and bought out the property of the Glens Falls Company, which company was organized as far back as 1835, engaged in the sale of lime, lumber, grain and stone, and proprietors of the celebrated Glens Falls Black Marble Company. Since the formation of this partnership in 1865 it has been most prosperous, and is at the present time doing the largest lumber business on the Hudson river. This firm manufacture about forty million feet of lumber per year, and own about one hundred and fifty thousand acres of timber land, mostly located in the Adirondacks and the Cedar river country. They manufacture spruce, hemlock and pine lumber exclusively, which they sell and ship themselves. Their capacity for the manufacturing of lime is one thousand barrels per day. Their black marble quarries are located in the immediate vicinity of their mills on the Hudson river. In addition to these extensive interests of this firm they own a large grain elevator, located on the canal, directly opposite their saw mill, and they are also the proprietors of some thirty odd canal boats, which are used in transporting their lumber, lime, stone, grain, etc., to New York city. Around their works they use about one hundred wagons, and some hundred head of horses, and give employment to about one thousand men the year round. This company has a branch office in New York city, and own a great deal of real estate in and around Glens Falls. There is another firm of Finch & Pruyn which superintends the timber land and sells the manufactured lumber, made by the Glens Falls Company, but it is a wheel within a wheel, so to speak.

Since 1860 Mr. Pruyn has been one of the leading directors in the First National bank of Glens Falls, and owns stock in the Glens Falls Insurance company.

In 1860 Samuel Pruyn was married to Eliza, daughter of James Baldwin, of Washington county, and has three daughters living by this marriage: Charlotte, Mary and Nellie. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, a democrat in his political opinion, and for many years has been a member of the board of education of his village.

REV. THOMAS A. FIELD, O. S. A.,

a classical scholar and cultured gentleman, and the popular pastor of Saint Joseph's Catholic church, is a son of Thomas and Margaret (Daley) Field, and was born in County Cork, in the south of Ireland, February 5, 1829. The Field family is of English descent, and removed about a century ago from England to Ireland, where Thomas Field was born in 1794, and died in 1859, at sixty-five years of age. Thomas Field was a large farmer in County Cork. He was a Catholic, married Margaret Daley, and reared a family of five sons and three daughters, of whom but three are now living: John, of Beverley, Massachusetts; Mary, wife of Daniel Moriarty, of the same place; and Rev. Thomas A., whose name appears at the head of this sketch.

Rev. Thomas A. Field received his elementary education in the excellent National

schools of Ireland, and then came to this country, where he first entered Notre Dame university of Indiana, and afterward went to Villanova college, near Philadelphia, from which he was graduated in 1869. While pursuing his classical studies he took a full theological course, and on April 3, 1871, was ordained to the priesthood by Archbishop Wood. His first charge was at Lawrence, Massachusetts, where he served two and one-half years. At the end of that time he came to Cambridge and had charge of the church there up to 1875, when he was sent to take charge of a mission at Ogdensburg, New York. At that place he remained but eight months, and then was transferred to Mechanicville, this State, where he labored zealously and with good success for two years and a half. His pastoral labors closed there in 1878, when the church at Greenwich asked for a resident pastor and named Father Field as their unanimous choice. The petition was granted and he immediately entered upon the numerous and arduous duties of his present and important charge. By zeal and energy he has accomplished good results in building up his church membership, and bettering the spiritual condition of his people. He has twice enlarged the church edifice until it has now a seating capacity of five hundred. He has also beautifully frescoed the church and built a neat and handsome parsonage. While accomplishing all these desirable results he has zealously counseled his people to be independent and self-sustaining, and today the church stands clear of debt, and has the proud and unusual record of having asked assistance of no other church.

Father Field's labors are highly appreciated by his people, and has their love and respect. He opposes all church fairs or festivals on the ground that they tend to demoralize the young people, and exert an injurious influence on the older persons who take part in them. An active worker in the cause of temperance, he is earnest in every movement for the improvement and happiness of his fellow men.

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WILLARD H. COTTON, dentist, a representative of two of the early settled families of Washington county, and a prominent citizen of Salem, was born in the town of Hartford, this county, December 18, 1836. He is a son of Thomas and Clarissa (Pearce) Cotton. Thomas Cotton was a native of the town of Hartford, where he continued to reside during his entire life. He was a farmer and wheelwright in business, a whig in politics, and a member of the Baptist church. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and died in 1844, at the age of fifty-one years. He married Clarissa Pearce, a daughter of Daniel Pearce, who came from New England at an early day and settled in the town of Hartford. The Pearce family is of English origin. Silas Cotton (paternal grandfather) came from Connecticut with a colony from that section several years prior to the Revolution, and settled in the town of Hartford. He followed farming, and his antecedents run back to England. The progenitor and founder of the American branch of the Cotton family was an Episcopal minister, who came from England. Mrs. Clarissa Cotton was born in the town of Hartford in 1798, dying in 1848, aged fifty years. She was a member of the Baptist church.

Willard H. Cotton, D. D. S., was left an orphan in early life, and remained in his native town until he was thirteen years of age, when he went to Rensselaer county. He received a common school education, and upon leaving school he applied his time in learning the trade of making fanning mills and grain cradles. After working at this for some time he abandoned that trade in order to learn that of carpenter and joiner, which he soon relinquished to begin the study of dentistry with his brother, Zina Cotton, of Salem, New York. In 1867 his brother removed to Cambridge, and in the same year he opened out in the practice of his profession, at which he has very successfully continued ever since. He has succeeded in building up a substantial and lucrative prac-

tice, and enjoys the esteem and confidence of the entire public. Dr. Cotton during the rebellion responded to the first call for troops, and on June 1, 1861, he enlisted as second leader of a regimental band in the 2d Vermont volunteers, serving six months, when the band was discharged. On January 4, 1864, he re-enlisted in Co. A, 1st New York mounted rifles, but was soon detailed to regimental band duty. In this capacity he served until his regiment was discharged, December 5, 1865, and was mustered out of the service at Albany, New York.

Dr. Cotton is a director of the People's National bank of Salem, and a member of the Episcopal church of the same village. He is also a member of Lodge No. 391, Free and Accepted Masons; Federal Chapter, No. 10; and of the A. L. McDougal Post, Grand Army of the Republic.

EDGAR M. PETTEYS, a resident of Middle Falls, and one of the substantial and prosperous farmers of the county, is a son of John D. and Mary (Rogers) Petteys, and was born at Cambridge, Washington county, New York, October 2, 1843. He was reared on the farm, attended the public schools and Greenwich academy, and has followed general farming ever since. His home farm of one hundred and twenty acres is in the northwestern part of the town of Easton, and on the old Troy and Whitehall road. He also owns a good farm of ninety acres about one-quarter of a mile south of his home place, and has expended considerable money in draining and improving his farms, which now rank among the most fertile and productive land in the neighborhood. Mr. Petteys is a republican in politics, and has been a member and trustee of the West Greenwich Baptist church for many years.

In December, 1866, Edgar M. Petteys married Elsie Slade, who was a daughter of Israel Slade, of the town of Easton, and who died in January, 1873, and left two children: John, and a daughter who died in infancy. Three years after the death of his first wife, he, in September, 1876, wedded Frances Davidson, daughter of James Davidson, a farmer of Middle Falls. By his second marriage Mr. Petteys has one child, a son, Jay D.

Ephraim Petteys, the paternal grandfather of Edgar M., was a native of Washington county, and owned a farm of four hundred acres of good farming and grazing land in the town of Cambridge. He served in the war of 1812, and died in 1864, at about eighty years of age. He was twice married. By his first wife, whose maiden name was Deborah James, he had five children, four sons and one daughter: Harvey, John D. (father), James, Horace, and a daughter who died in infancy. He married for his second wife, Elizabeth Ferris, who bore him seven children, six sons and one daughter: Albert, Lewis, Jacob, Frederick, William, Arthur, and a daughter who died in infancy. John D. Petteys, the second son by the first marriage, was born in 1812, and died January 23, 1877. He was a farmer by occupation, and in 1852 purchased the farm on which his son, the subject of this sketch, now resides. He was a well respected man, a member and deacon of the Botskill Baptist church, and ranked among the most successful farmers of his section. He was a republican in politics, served as assessor of his town for several years, and in 1841 married Mary Rogers, a daughter of James Rogers, of Middle Falls, who was a farmer and a Baptist, and died in 1866, at eighty years of age.

JOHN B. FOSTER, a resident of Greenwich, and who has been engaged in connection with the mercantile business for over ten years, is a son of Asel and Phebe (Jackson) Foster, and was born at Easton, Washington county, New York, July 6, 1865. He was reared on the farm, received his educa-

tion in the public schools and Greenwich academy, and served as a clerk for six years, one year of that time being spent in the employ of James McLean, and the remainder of the period with the mercantile firm of A. Griffin & Son. Leaving the employ of the firm named, he formed, in 1887, a partnership with S. B. Wheelock, and they were engaged for six years, under the firm name of Wheelock & Foster, in the grocery and provision business at Greenwich. Retiring from this firm in 1893, he accepted his present position as a traveling salesman for the wholesale grocery and provision firm of Squires, Sherry & Galusha, of Troy, this State. Mr. Foster is a member of Ashlar Masonic and Unionville Odd Fellow lodges, of the village of Greenwich.

On June 10, 1883, John B. Foster was united in marriage with Kittie Fitzgerald, a daughter of John Fitzgerald, of Shushan, this county. Mr. and Mrs. Foster have four children: Edith, Madge, Helen, and Marion.

The Foster family of this county are descendants of Amos Foster, sr., who came from Rhode Island, and became the owner of a very large and valuable tract of land in one of the towns in Washington county. His son, Amos Foster (grandfather), was a native of the town of Greenwich, where he owned a large farm, and was a prominent whig and Baptist, being a member of the old Botskill Baptist church. He married a Miss Tefft, and reared a family of twelve children. One of his sons, Asel Foster, was the father of the subject of this sketch, and passed his life as a farmer in his native town. He was born in 1823, and died at the village of Greenwich, August 3, 1893, having reached man's allotted age of three score and ten years. He was a republican and Methodist, and married a Miss Robinson, who died in a few years and left one child, a daughter, named Elizabeth, now the wife of George Lee, of Philadelphia. For his second wife Mr. Foster wedded Phebe Jackson, a daughter of John Jackson, of Warrensburg, New York, and a relative of General Jackson. Mrs. Phebe (Jackson) Foster died February 14, 1882, aged fifty-four years. To Asel and Phebe (Jackson) Foster were born five children: Emma, wife of Frederick Tefft; Harriet A., wife of Fred. C. Willett; Edith J., George A., and John B., whose name heads this sketch.

REV. EVERETT REUBEN SAWYER, D. D., pastor of the Sandy Hill Baptist church, is a son of Rev. Reuben Sawyer, a well known Baptist minister of New England, and was born at the village of New London, New Hampshire, October 20, 1838. He was reared partly in the "Granite State," and was prepared for college at Lowville academy, Lewis county, New York. At the completion of his academical course he entered Union college at Schenectady, and was graduated from that celebrated educational institution in the class of 1860, at the age of twenty-one years. Immediately after leaving college he studied for the ministry, and was ordained at Cooperstown. His first charge was at that village, in that lake section of New York State made famous for all time to come by Coopers' volume of Indian romances. After five years profitably spent at Cooperstown, Dr. Sawyer was pastor for two years at Albion, New York. In 1870 he received and accepted a call from the Sandy Hill Baptist church, where he has labored ever since.

In 1871 Dr. Sawyer was united in marriage with Sarah E. Lord, of Lewis county. They have two children, both sons: W. L. and J. E.

During Dr. Sawyer's pastorate of nearly a quarter of a century, the Sandy Hill Baptist church has had a good degree of prosperity. The present number of members is two hundred and seventy-five. Its offerings for benevolence have been very generous. Dr. Sawyer was largely instrumental in securing the erection of the present Baptist church edifice, which is one of the finest church structures in the county, and cost over fifty-six thousand

dollars. The church is free of debt, and in addition to their sanctuary they have a handsome brick parsonage. Beside discharging his pastoral duties in connection with the church, Dr. Sawyer takes a deep interest in the Sabbath school of his church, which is in a flourishing condition. He is chairman of the missionary committee of the Washington Union Baptist association, in whose interests he has frequently served. Dr. Sawyer has broken the bread of life acceptably to his church for nearly twenty-five years, and has labored faithfully during all that time in the cause of Christianity. He is a courteous and sociable gentleman, and has the respect and good will of all who know him, regardless of church creed or denomination.

ASAHEL CLARK, a descendant of one the most prominent and honored families of Washington county, and a cousin of Dr. E. G. Clark, of Sandy Hill, was born in the same village on May 20, 1830. He is a son of Orville and Delia M. Clark. The former was a lawyer by profession, prominent in the business affairs of his section, and a native of Mount Holly, where he was born in the year 1800. In about 1828 he came to Sandy Hill, and here he made his home until his death, which occurred in 1862, at the age of sixty-two years. A democrat in his political tendencies, he was elected State senator from his district, and served in the session of 1846. He was afterward president of the Des Moines Navigation Company, located at Des Moines, Iowa, and it was here that he died while on a business trip. While schooled in the law, his natural inclination led him into business channels, and for the greater part of his life he was engaged extensively in contracting. He received important contracts, which he would promptly and successfully execute, for railroad and other large corporations. He was a brother of Russell Clark, a prominent physician, and uncle of Dr. E. G. Clark, and for the ancestry of the family the reader is referred to the sketch of the latter, found on another page of this book. Hon. Orville Clark was a man of diversified resources, a leader in many of the progressive movements of his county, of unimpeachable integrity, and no citizen was more highly respected by his neighbors and by all who knew him. In physique he was tall and commanding, and his memory will long be cherished by many with whom he came into business and social contact. His wife, who was an estimable woman, was born in the town of Kingsbury, and was a daughter of Henry C. Martindale, of Washington county, New York, an old line whig and member of Congress. Her death occurred at the age of seventy-five years, in February, 1881.

Asahel Clark's boyhood years were spent in Sandy Hill and the surrounding neighborhood, receiving the rudiments of his education in the village school, and later entered Union college, at Schenectady, New York, and was graduated with his class in 1849. He then went to Rochester and became a law student under the preceptorship of his uncle, Gen. John H. Martindale, who was a general in the late civil war, but relinquished the law before his admission to the bar, and became engaged with his father in railroad contracting. For a number of years he was engaged in this business in the State of Iowa, continuing in the same up to 1884, when he branched out in farming in Story county, that State, which he followed up to 1890. In that year he came back to Sandy Hill, and has since been retired from all active business. He is an Episcopalian in religious belief, and is a member of the Chi Psi Soc fraternity of Union college. Like his father before him, he is a stanch and earnest democrat. He has never married.

WILLIAM H. MILLER, M. D., was one of Sandy Hill's most successful physicians and useful citizens; a son of Abram and Rebecca (Akin) Miller; and

was born at Pittstown, near Troy, New York, in February, 1821. He was reared on his father's farm, and at sixteen years of age entered Amenia seminary. At the close of his academical course he became a medical student with Dr. Lyon, of Schaghticoke, and after reading for some time, entered Albany Medical college, from which he was graduated in the class of 1843. After graduating he practiced successively at Hoosic, Poultney, in Vermont, and Granville. In 1854 he came to Sandy Hill, and was a general practicioner here until his death, although he desired to retire from practice during the latter years of his life, but was constrained not to do so by many of his patients. His knowledge was such that he was called to lecture on anatomy at Fort Edward seminary, and at Troy Conference academy, at Poultney, Vermont. After becoming a resident of Sandy Hill, Dr. Miller was not only a popular physician but was a successful manufacturer, an extensive farmer, and an efficient public official, serving for some time as supervisor of the town of Kingsbury. He was a charter member of the First National bank, of which he served as vice-president during the year preceding his death. He owned four hundred acres of land in the town of Moreau, Saratoga county.

In 1846 Dr. Miller married Frances A. Wentworth, a native of Connecticut, and a member of the old and honorable Wentworth family of New England, founded in 1639 by four brothers by that name, who came from England.

Dr. Miller died in 1873, and his remains rest in Sandy Hill Union cemetery. He was a self-made man, in the true sense of that term, and whatever he laid his hand to do he did with great concentration of energy and determination to succeed. Sandy Hill is largely indebted to him for its present growth and prosperity. It was through his efforts that Baker's Falls was built up and made a prosperous annex to the village. To him Sandy Hill is also indebted for its court house, its railroad, and its first bank, as much so as to any other man; beside his encouraging and urging into life a score of private enterprises that added to the wealth and business of the place. Dr. Miller's mind was so comprehensive that he could instantly turn from the consideration of gigantic business enterprises to complicated and intricate medical cases; and it was to this he was most devoted, and to which the best years of his life were given.

HON. ORSON W. SHELDON, prominent and active in financial affairs in New York and Kansas for over a quarter of a century, and who enjoys the popular distinction of being one of the few democrats that have ever carried the republican stronghold of Washington county, is a son of Uriah and Calista (Spicer) Sheldon, and was born in the town of Queensbury, Warren county, this State, September 2, 1828. At four years of age he was brought by his parents to Fort Ann, where he grew to manhood and has resided ever since. He received his education in the common school, and early in life engaged in canal boating, which he followed to 1862, when he embarked in his present lumber business. In addition to lumbering Mr. Sheldon has for the last twenty-five years given considerable attention to financial matters. He served for several years as president of the bank of John Hall & Co., and is now president of the Smith County National bank, of Smith Centre, Kansas. He is a member of Mount Hope Lodge, No. 260, Free and Accepted Masons.

On March 19, 1850, Mr. Sheldon was united in marriage with Esther B. Broughton, daughter of Amos Broughton, of Fort Ann. They have two children, a son and a daughter: Albert U. and Helen M.

The political career of Orson W. Sheldon commenced in 1872, when he was elected by the democrats as supervisor of the town of Fort Ann, an office to which he was re-elected

in the years 1873, 1877, 1878, 1879, and 1887. His course as a town officer having been so satisfactory to all parties. led to his nomination by the Democratic party of his district for the assembly. Strong within his own party, and popular with the general masses, he carried Washington county, which has always been one of the great republican strongholds of the State, by a handsome vote, overcoming the average three thousand majority given to the other nominees on the republican ticket. Mr. Sheldon served very creditably in the general assembly of New York in the session of 1887–88, and then withdrew in a large measure from politics to give needed attention to his business affairs, although he is still active in the interests of the Democratic party, and in any political emergency is always found at the front, working for the success and supremacy of the party of Jackson and Cleveland.

Nathan Sheldon, the founder of the Sheldon family in this county, was a native of Dutchess county, and in early life removed to the town of Fort Ann, where he died at an advanced age. He served in the second war with England for independence. His son, Uriah Sheldon (father), was born December 23, 1799, in the town of Fort Ann, where he died June 23, 1836, when in the thirty-seventh year of his age. He was a Jacksonian democrat and a powder manufacturer, and married Calista Spicer, who was born July 3, 1801, and passed away August 15, 1854. The Sheldon family is of English lineage, and possesses many of the commendable traits of that powerful race.

REV. ERASTUS WENTWORTH, D. D., a prominent minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, was a son of Erastus and Esther (States) Wentworth, and was born at Stonington, Connecticut, August 5, 1813. He was of Dutch and Pilgrim ancestry, a graduate of Wesleyan university, and in 1841 became a Methodist clergyman. He was president of McKendree college in 1846, acted as professor of natural sciences in Dickenson college in 1850, and served as a missionary in China from 1858 to 1862. From 1862 until his death in 1886, he was engaged largely in ministerial duties, his last charge being at Fort Edward. He received his degree of D. D. from Allegheny college in 1858.

Dr. Wentworth in 1839 married Mary Alexander, who was a daughter of Seth Alexander, of De Kalb, New York, and died in 1852. Two years later he wedded Anna M. Lewis, a daughter of Joseph Lewis, a lawyer of West Chester, Pennsylvania. He afterward married Phebe E. Potter, of Dutchess county, New York.

Dr. Wentworth died at Sandy Hill, May 25, 1886, when in the seventy-third year of his age. He was a man of varied attainments, a fine preacher, a well known newspaper correspondent and editor, and a man whose amount of information was encyclopædic.

DAVID O. BRIGGS, who has achieved considerable success in the business world, is a native of Steuben county, New York. He was early in life brought to Fort Ann by his parents, where he grew up, and attended the common schools of that village. On leaving school he went to Rutland county, Vermont, where he worked on a farm for four years, at the end of which time he returned to the village of Fort Ann, where he engaged in canal boating, at which he also continued for four years. In March, 1848, while blasting in rock on the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company railroad, near this village, he met with the sad accident of losing both arms by the premature explosion in the rock. In 1849 he engaged in the grocery business, but in 1857, however, he returned to canal boating on his own account, which he followed very successfully up to 1864. In that year he engaged in the grocery business, which he has since followed, and for the last seven or eight

years, in addition to his mercantile duties, he has been in the employ of the State, running the repair boat on the Champlain canal. In 1856 Mr. Briggs was married to Fannie. Chestnut, daughter of Thomas Chestnut, the latter being a native of Ireland. To Mr. and Mrs. Briggs have been born seven children, two sons and five daughters: Sarah J., present wife of Abner Scott, of Fort Ann; Carrie E., now the widow of Cornelius Gorman; Frank W., Harriett L., Julia E., married to Claude Bailey; Mary A. and David O. They have also five sons deceased. Mr. Briggs is a democrat in his political affiliations, and for many years has served as town collector.

David O. Briggs is a son of Daniel and Sarah (Hall) Briggs. His father was a native of the town of Hartford, having been born in 1794, and died in Fort Ann, at the age of forty-six, in 1840. He was a democrat in politics, and followed the occupation of farming. His father, Jeremy, was born in Rutland county, Vermont, and became one of the early settlers of the town of Hartford, where he died, aged sixty-nine years. The Briggs family are of Scotch and English origin. Sarah Hall Briggs was also a native of Rutland county, Vermont, who died at the age of fifty-eight, in 1855.

HARRY S. BLACKFAN, M. D., who is a physician by inheritance as well as the right of adoption, as both his father and grandfather and several other members of the family have been disciples of Esculapius. He is a son of Edward Blackfan and Susan W. Trego, and was born in Orion, Henry county, Illinois, June 13, 1857. His father was a native of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, who was a graduate of the medical department of the university of Pennsylvania, and he with his brother Benjamin, who was also a practicing physician, when young men went west, locating in Henry county, Illinois, where they became early settlers of that section. Dr. Edward Blackfan died at Orion in 1866, at the age of forty-seven years. His father was Joseph Blackfan, a physician by profession, who was a native of Bucks county, Pennsylvania, and practiced medicine in Philadelphia for many years; his death occurred at the age of eighty years. His father was a relative of William Penn, coming from Lancashire, England, and was a Quaker in religion. The mother of the subject of this sketch, Susan W. Trego, is a native of Pennsylvania, and now residing at Orion.

Harry S. Blackfan grew to manhood in his native village, receiving his primary education in the high school of that village. In 1879 he came to Washington county and commenced the study of medicine in the office of Dr. D. H. Chase, of Cambridge, and was graduated from the Eclectic Medical college of Cincinnati in 1885, and in the same year located at Shushan, where he has succeeded in building up a substantial practice. He is a member of the New York State Eclectic Medical society. At the beautiful little summer resort, Lake Lauderdale, two miles from the village of Shushan, Dr. Blackfan owns a summer hotel, where he spends his summer months. He was married in 1880 to Estella L., who is a daughter of D. A. Chase, of Cambridge. To Dr. and Mrs. Blackfan have been born three children: Hallie M., Kenneth D., and Harry C. Dr. Blackfan is a member of the United Presbyterian church of his village, and Cambridge Valley Lodge, No. 481, Free and Accepted Masons, and is a republican.

MYRON D. INGALSBE, the well known and successful merchant of Fort Ann, was born in the town of Hartford, Washington county, New York, July 1, 1846, and is a son of David Ingalsbe and Emily E. Maynard. The Ingalsbe family were among the first to settle in the town of Hartford, which was founded by Aaron and Eber Ingalsbe,

two young unmarried men who came from Massachusetts in 1782, and settled on lot 87. Here they built a shanty near where A. Gilchrist's now stands; went back to Massachusetts in the fall, but returned the next spring. Eber removed to the north, but Aaron married Polly Hicks, of Granville, by whom he had ten children, his sons being: James, Silas, Belas, Aaron, Reuben, Levi, Elias and Lewis. James was born in July, 1789, and had four sons: Milo, Royal, Homer and James L., who became prominent citizens of that town. David Ingalsbe was a native of the town of Hartford, but removed to the town of Granville, where he died in August, 1880, aged sixty years. He was a member of the Baptist church, a republican in political sentiment, and a farmer by occupation; he resided in the town of Granville about fifteen years previous to his death. He was a son of Zachariah Ingalsbe, who was also born in the town of Hartford, where he died at the age of seventy-five years; a cooper by trade, and was a soldier in the war of 1812. Emily E. Maynard, also a native of Hartford, dying at the age of sixty-seven years, in 1886, and was a member of the Baptist church.

Myron D. Ingalsbe remained on the farm in his native town until he arrived at the age of thirteen, when he removed with his parents to the town of Granville. He received a common school education and continued to farm until he had arrived at the age of twenty-one years, when he engaged as a clerk in general stores at Truthville and Granville, where he remained three years. Then he formed a partnership with Isaac Finch, under the firm name of Finch & Ingalsbe, who did a general merchandising business at Fort Ann for one year, when Mr. Ingalsbe sold his interests and the following fall took a position as bookkeeper in O. G. How's sash and door factory, of the same village. Here he remained until the next year, in the fall of which he engaged as partner with H. C. Clements in the same line of business, the title of the firm being H. C. Clements, Ingalsbe & Co. This firm did business for three years, when Mr. Ingalsbe again sold his interest, and, in 1879, opened out at his present stand, which is a grocery and meat market, where he carries on a successful and prosperous trade. In addition he handles ice during the summer season and owns ten acres of land inside the corporation of Fort Ann, which he farms. In 1871 Mr. Ingalsbe was married to Mary S., daughter of Harvey Oatman, of the town of Hartford. To Mr. and Mrs. Ingalsbe have been born four children, Harvey D., Densy A., Julia E. and Emily D. He is a republican in politics and a popular business man, who commands the esteem and respect of all who come in contact with him.

ERNEST A. GREENOUGH, captain of the 9th separate company of the National Guard, State of New York, was born in the village of Whitehall, Washington county, New York, June 11, 1864. Here he grew up, attending the public schools, and later on entered the North Granville Military academy, and after leaving this institution was in the employ of contractors on public works in the capacity of book-keeper, superintendent, etc., up to 1888. In that year he engaged in the piano business, in which he has been extensively engaged ever since. On January 10, 1881, Captain Greenough enlisted as a private in the 9th separate company, and since then has gone through all the grades of promotion of this company, and on May 12, 1893, was elected captain, and is now serving in that office. This company was organized April 27, 1876, and is one of the efficient and well disciplined companies of the State. In June, 1891, he was married to Frances S. Allen, a daughter of Hannibal Allen, of Whitehall. Captain Greenough is a member of the Episcopal church, and a democrat in political opinion, and takes an active part in politics.

Capt. Ernest A. Greenough is a son of J. Henry and Mary L. (Allen) Greenough, the

former having been born in this village on February 4, 1830, and has resided in his native village ever since, engaged in the carriage making business. He is a member of the Episcopal church, and Phœnix Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, a democrat in his political sentiment, and is now holding the office of village assessor. His father was James Greenough, who was a native of Lebanon, New Hampshire, coming to this village in 1829, where he spent the remainder of his life, dying in 1884, aged eighty-four years. He was a Jacksonian democrat, served as trustee and poor master of the village, and was for many years engaged in the carriage manufacturing business. He was a descendant of an old New England family. The mother of the subject of this sketch was born in Wells, Vermont, April 1, 1832, and died December 16, 1892. She was a devoted member of the Episcopal church of Whitehall.

CHARLES HUGHES was born February 27, 1822. In 1837 he began the study of law in the office of H. B. Northup, at Sandy Hill, New York. He was admitted to the bar in January, 1845. In 1852 he was elected to Congress. In 1857 he was elected clerk of the court of appeals. In 1862 he took an active part in raising and organizing the famous Washington county regiment, 123d New York volunteers. Ill health prevented his taking command of the regiment and going to the field. In 1863 he was appointed provost marshal, and was in command at the time of the July (1863) riots in Troy. The mob, wisely for themselves, left his office alone. They knew he was prepared for them.

In 1877 he was elected senator of the State of New York. He filled all public offices with ability and with great credit. On April 26, 1850, the law firm of Hughes & Northup was formed. Charles Hughes and Lyman H. Northup composed the firm. That firm existed until the death of Mr. Hughes, August 10, 1887, a period of more than thirty-seven years.

Mr. Hughes was the advocate and trial member of the firm. He was an able advocate and a great orator. He had a wonderful knowledge of human nature, and rarely erred in his judgment of a juror. He was engaged in nearly every important case, civil and criminal, in the county for nearly a quarter of a century. His summing up in the Billings murder trial, in the Willett murder trial, and in the Clements bank case were marvels of eloquence. No poor man ever applied to him for professional aid and was refused for his poverty. His was a genial nature. The world would be better were there more men like Charles Hughes.

HON. JOHN H. DERBY, ex-state senator and manufacturer of Sandy Hill, is the only child born to George F. Derby and Jane F. Howland (see sketch of Amasa Howland). The former was a son of John Derby, who was born in the town of Hebron, this county, in 1787, and belonged to the Massachusetts family of Derbys, whose progenitors came to the new world in about the year 1700; he died early in life. George F. Derby was a native of Glens Falls, and was born in 1817; he was a railway contractor, and died in 1873. He wedded Jane Howland, a sister of Amasa Howland, of Sandy Hill, and whose death occurred in 1871.

John H. Derby was born at Sandy Hill, Washington county, New York, June 20, 1845, and there grew to manhood. At the age of sixteen Mr. Derby, accompanied by his father, went to western New York, Ohio and Pennsylvania, where his father was called as a railway contractor. His splendid business talent had already begun to develop itself, and he proved a ready and valuable assistant to his father; also as clerk employed by the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad Company, with which his father was for a

time connected. In 1873, after an absence of twelve years, Mr. Derby returned to Sandy Hill, then at the age of twenty-eight, and has ever since resided here. The firm of Howland & Co. was formed to succeed Howland & Miller, and consisted of Amasa Howland, L. M. Howland and John H. Derby, and continued to 1892, when it was succeeded by the Howland Paper Co. But this by no means measures the limit of his usefulness or the extent of the trust reposed in him. There is hardly an interest in the thriving village of Sandy Hill with which John H. Derby is not connected. Perhaps first in importance as affecting the higher welfare of the place may be mentioned the schools of his native place. Sandy Hill, with its population of three thousand or more progressive and enterprising people, takes great pride in its public schools. It has an excellent system, including a high school, from which graduates may pass directly to college. Its scholars are housed in four well-equipped buildings, and a force of about twenty capable teachers is under the control of the board of education. This system has not been the growth of a day. It represents the result of intelligent, well-directed effort, inspired by the laudable ambition to provide the best and most practical education for the children, with a view to developing useful, honorable man- and womanhood. In this work Mr. Derby has borne a leading part, for he has been for fifteen years a member of the school board, and is now its vice-president. For three years in succession he was elected supervisor of the town of Kingsbury. The first year the democrats nominated a candidate against him, but the following year he had the field to himself, and the last time was again returned with practically no opposition. The last year his colleagues in the Washington county board of supervisors attested their appreciation of his worth when he was made chairman. When the Sandy Hill Power Company was organized Mr. Derby was chosen its president, an office he still retains; he is also a director and secretary of the Howland Paper Co., director of Spring Brook Water Co., and the Electric Light Co. Of course financial interests also enlist Mr. Derby's support, and are benefited by his counsel, and the First National bank of Sandy Hill numbers him among its most active and efficient directors. He has been for years a communicant of the Presbyterian church, and a short time ago was ordained as an elder, the highest honor to which a layman can attain in that denomination. He is a charter member and treasurer of the Royal Arcanum council of Sandy Hill, organized twelve years ago, and stands high in this successful benevolent order, having been for seven years a member of the grand council for the State, and for five years one of the finance committee of that body. Politically Mr. Derby has been an earnest republican, and besides filling the offices above enumerated he has twice been a delegate to the republican State conventions.

He was married at Meadville, Pennsylvania, September 6, 1870, to Margaret F. Steuart. To that union three children have been born: Archibald F., Anna Louise and John H., jr.

John H. Derby was elected State senator from the sixteenth senatorial district, composed of the counties of Rensselaer and Washington.

HIRAM SHIPMAN, an expert mine inspector and a man who has extensively traveled over two continents, was born in the village of Fort Ann, Washington county, New York, March 8, 1834. He is descended from English and Dutch ancestry, and is a son of Hiram Shipman and Mary Anne T. Bush, the former a native of Vermont, having been born in the vicinity of Montpelier, and was of English origin. He was a tanner by trade, and built and operated the first tannery in Fort Ann. This tannery stood across the canal where the house of Myron Ingalsbe stands,

but was removed soon after the canal was completed to the location where the present one is now situated. He afterward became a member of the firm of Pike & Shipman, engaged in tanning and shoe making, where he continued until his death. He died in 1847. His wife was Mary Anne T. Bush, who was a native of Fort Ann. She was of Holland-Dutch descent. The name Bush was Anglacised from Ter Bosch, the original way of spelling the name. She was a daughter of Lemuel T. Bush, who came to Fort Ann, and was engaged in farming. Hiram Shipman, by his marriage to Mary Anne T. Bush, had two children: Margaret, who married the Rev. Wallace Sawyer, and now resides at Milford, Ohio, and Hiram.

Hiram Shipman, jr., was left an orphan at the age of fourteen, when his father died, his mother having preceded his father to the grave when he was only three years of age. In the winter of 1850 Mr. Shipman went to Whitehall, where he attended school, and in the following summer went into the forwarding office as an employee of Nathan Jillson. In the spring of 1852 he went to California by the way of the Isthmus of Panama, paying a fare of two hundred and fifty dollars, taking second cabin passage on this side of the Isthmus, and steerage on the other until he reached San Francisco. After arriving at San Francisco he worked in a mine near that city for three years, when he returned east, but soon recrossed the continent to California and accepted work in the same mine. For a short time Mr. Shipman served as one of Lincoln's body guards. In 1861 he went to Honduras and engaged in mining and coffee growing, but was soon compelled to leave that section on account of a severe attack of the Panama fever. In 1862, leaving St. Louis, he went by the way of the Missouri river to Fort Benton, thence to Walla Walla, a distance of eight hunered miles, traveling on mule back, and from there to Boise City, where he was engaged in mining until the close of the war. In 1865 he visited New York, returning to California by the way of the Isthmus, where he again engaged in mining, the last mine he owned and operated being the Clip mine, of Arizona.

In 1884, having sold his interests in mining, he returned to his native village of Fort Ann, where he was married to Mrs. Sarah Dewey Pike, by whom he has had one daughter: Mary Bush Shipman. On August 13, 1886, Mr. Shipman sailed for Rio Janeiro in the interest of a New York syndicate for the purpose of inspecting their mines, located in the interior of South America. He traveled from San Paulo, about twelve hundred miles to the head waters of the Tocantine river, in the golden diamond region. This journey he made mostly on mule back, which required three months to complete the trip.

Mr. Shipman, beside receiving the rudiments of a good common school education, attended the school of mines in the city of San Francisco. In the business world Mr. Shipman has been successful, possessed of a handsome competency, and now living a quiet and retired life, but for several years past has been in poor health. His wife was a daughter of Thaddeus N. Dewey, of Fort Ann. She was the widow of Silas P. Pike, a lawyer of Fort Ann, by whom she had one son, John M. Mr. Shipman's father's and mother's deaths occurred on the following dates respectively, February 27, 1847, aged fifty-two years; October 4, 1836. The latter was born in 1804.

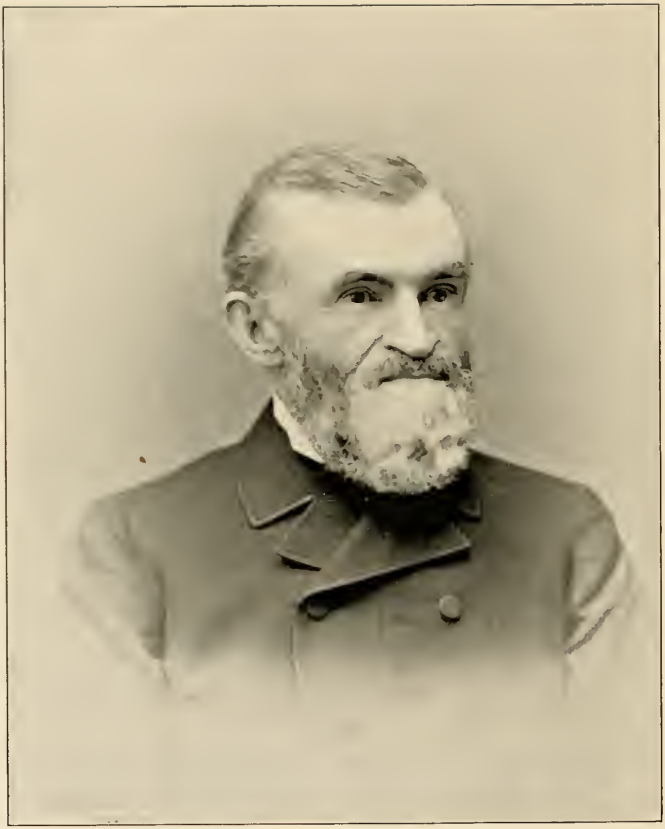
GAMALAEL JENKINS, a prominent inventor and a man of diversified business and legal attainments, was born on the farm where he now resides, in the town of Queensbury, Warren county, New York, December 5, 1824. He is the son of Palmer B. Jenkins and Louisa Brayton. The former was born in Dutchess county, New York, in 1792, and removed to the town of Queensbury in 1795 with his father, Simon Jenkins, who was born

in Rhode Island, and of Welsh descent. He was born on November 11, 1760, died June 9, 1831, and removed to this town in the same year as his son, Palmer B., in 1795, from Dutchess county. He became one of the thrifty and successful farmers of Warren county, and married Sarah Carey, who was of the Wyoming Valley, Pennsylvania, and had two nieces, Phœbe and Alice Carey, who became quite famous as poetesses in the State of Pennsylvania. Palmer B. Jenkins was, during his active business career, engaged in farming and lumbering, which he successfully followed until his death, March 26, 1877. A successful business man and popular and well liked by his neighbors. He was a member of the Universalist church, a democrat in his political opinion, and acceptably filled a number of the town offices, among the number being that of justice of the peace, and was a soldier in the battle of Plattsburg during the war of 1812.

The progenitors and founders of this branch of the Jenkins family in this country, were three brothers, who came over from Wales in the early part of the eighteenth century and settled on Nantucket island. One of these brothers afterward migrated to this State and settled in Dutchess county, and from him the subject of this sketch is descended. Gamalael Jenkins is the eighth in direct line from the immigrant who settled in Dutchess county. His mother was a native of the town of Queensbury, and was a daughter of John Brayton, who was one of the pioneer settlers of that town, and was a farmer by occupation, a deacon in the Baptist church, and was of Irish extraction. Mrs. Jenkins (mother) was a member of the Universalist church, and died in 1886, at the advanced age of ninety-one years.

Gamalael Jenkins grew to manhood on the farm on which he now resides, receiving his education in ordinary schools of the neighborhood, supplemented by a term at a select school, and one term at the State Normal school at Albany. Leaving school he was for two years engaged in merchandising in the village of Queensbury, at the end of which time he relinquished this and began farming and lumbering, owning a saw mill, and has been more or less engaged in the manufacture of lumber ever since. From 1857 to 1861 Mr. Jenkins was engaged in the making of hubs, spokes and felloes, and is at present, in addition to his saw mill, conducting a grist mill; he also owns and resides upon the old homestead, which contains one hundred acres of pleasantly situated and well improved land. On March 28, 1893, Mr. Jenkins patented his automatic car coupler, which does away with the old fashioned link motion coupler, and is destined to become in general use by all the great railroad systems of the civilized world; he has patents from Canada also. In regard to this important patent, we quote from the Glens Falls *Star*:

"Gamalael Jenkins, Queensbury, has invented and is the patentee of a new automatic car coupler which is destined to supersede the old link and pin coupling which has heretofore been the only connection that could be made between freight cars. The model is a very ingenious device, and is applicable to either freight or passenger cars. Its construction is such that any number of cars can be connected or coupled by one move of the engine without the aid of any trainmen except the engineer. Connection is made by a knuckle joint, which is always positive in its action, and which will wholly do away with the old coupling and all danger to human life and limb, as no person is required to oversee its work or place themselves in danger between connecting cars. The cars can be instantly disconnected while standing or in motion at the will of the trainmen, but at no other time. The coupling is very simple, strong and complete, and will be hailed with delight by the general community, who have been so often horrified by the mangling process of the old link and pin system. It is to be hoped that it may be



L. W. Cronkhite.

adopted by the railroad officials. The sooner the better."

Gamalael Jenkins was united in marriage in 1853 to Augusta W., a daughter of Ansel Winship, of the town of Queensbury. Mr. Jenkins is also vice-president of the New York State Farmers' Union League, a growing and influential organization, that has already resulted in much good to the farming community of the State.

LEONARD W. CRONKHITE, one of the prominent men of affairs in this county, residing in the village of Sandy Hill, was born in the same village, Washington county, New York, May 3, 1826. His parents were Woolsey and Ann Freeman Cronkhite, who settled in the town of Kingsbury, coming from Dutchess county, New York, about the beginning of the present century. Woolsey Cronkhite was a merchant and manufacturer, a man of sterling worth and prominence in the community in which he resided. Leonard W. Cronkhite attended the schools of that neighborhood and in due time enjoyed the advantages somewhat rare in those early days, of an English and classical education, at Barnes' Classical school, and later in the Granville academy. Upon leaving school he became a salesman in a dry goods store. At the end of his five years' engagement in this capacity he went into business on his own account, as a merchant, at Sandy Hill; in this he continued successfully for twelve years. In 1852 he married Bessie A. Green, daughter of Henry and Anna Green, of Queensbury, New York, who is still his life partner.

In 1860 he engaged in the sheep husbandry in Illinois, afterward in the ship timber business on Lake Huron, Michigan, in both of which he was successful. Subsequently he turned his attention to the banking business, both at Sandy Hill and in Michigan. He is president of the National bank of Sandy Hill and a director of the First National bank of Fort Edward. The National bank of Sandy Hill was organized in 1864 and reorganized in 1883. During the thirty years since its organization it has always paid a semi-annual dividend and has earned for its stockholders an average of over twenty per cent. per annum.

Mr. Cronkhite is a deacon of the Baptist church and a member of its Board of Trustees. He has been several times elected as presiding officer of the Washington Union Baptist association; has been a trustee and the secretary and treasurer of the Board since its organization. Mr. Cronkhite has for many years taken great interest in education; is president of the Board of Education of his native village. During many years he has been a member of the Board of Trustees of Colgate university, and until disabled by sickness, chairman of its finance committee. He has also been a director of the New York State Baptist Education society. This society financially aids more than one hundred young men annually in their preparation for the Christian ministry. For seventeen years he has been a member of the Board of Directors of the Washington County Agricultural society, and has served two terms as president of that society.

Mr. Cronkhite has been invited to be a candidate for important official positions in civil life, but has uniformly declined, preferring what to him is a more congenial and independent sphere of usefulness than the atmosphere and turmoil of politics.

Leonard W. Cronkhite has been the architect of his own fortune; his father dying when he was four years of age, leaving to his family the priceless heritage of a spotless name and an exalted Christian character.

SOLOMON H. PARKS, a union officer in the late civil war and the senior member of the well known business firm of Parks & Mosher, of Sandy Hill, is a son of M. B. and Gertrude A. (Cooper) Parks, and was born in the town of Monroe, Saratoga county,

New York, October 29, 1841. He was reared on the farm; received his education in public and private schools and Glens Falls academy. Leaving the academy he was variously engaged until 1863, when he enlisted in Co. A, 2d New York veteran cavalry. Some time after enlisting he was promoted from a private to sergeant, and served until October 8, 1865, being honorably discharged from the Federal service at Talladega, Alabama. Returning from the army he accepted the position of shipping clerk and time keeper at the saw mill of Finch, Pryne & Co., on the Hudson river in Saratoga county, where he remained six years with that firm and one year longer with their successors. In 1873 he went to South Glens Falls, where he formed a partnership with T. Z. Adams, and they were engaged there in the general mercantile business for three years. He then disposed of his mercantile interests and spent one year with the firm of Finch, Pryne & Co. At the end of that time, in 1877, he came to Sandy Hill, and formed a partnership with his father-in-law, James P. Buck, under the firm name of Buck & Parks. They engaged in the hardware business, and the next year opened a coal yard. This firm continued up to 1888, when Mr. Buck withdrew and was succeeded by William E. Mosher, and the firm name was changed to the title of Parks & Mosher, now S. H. Parks. The present firm do a profitable hardware business and have large coal yards.

On January 4, 1870, Mr. Parks married Laura J. Buck, and their union has been blessed with one child, Eliza G. Solomon H. Parks is a warden of Sandy Hill Episcopal church, and has always been independent in politics. He is a member of Sandy Hill Masonic Lodge, No. 372; Sandy Hill Masonic Chapter, No. 189, and William M. Collin Grand Army Post, No. 587, of which he was commander for six years, and has served as adjutant since 1891. He was master of his Masonic lodge for seven years in succession, and served as high priest of his chapter for two years. Mr. Parks has been successful in his business operations and well deserves his present reputation for energy, activity and correct business methods.

The Parks are of English extraction, and the earliest member of the family in this country, of which we have mention, was Daniel Parks, who served as an American officer in the Revolutionary war, and afterward removed to Saratoga county. Daniel Parks married and reared a family. One of his sons was Solomon Parks, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch. Solomon Parks served as a teamster in the Revolutionary war, and after peace was declared, removed to Monroe township, Saratoga county, where he spent the remainder of his life in farming. He married and reared a family of children, one of his sons being M. B. Parks, who was born in Saratoga county. M. B. Parks was a farmer by occupation and died in his native town in 1888, at seventy-three years of age. He was a Presbyterian and a democrat, and held the office of assessor of his town for many years.

MAJOR JAMES WRIGHT, the founder of the Sandy Hill *Herald*, and one of the early business men of Washington county, was a son of John Tidd Wright and Hannah Proctor Wright, and was born at Westfield, Massachusetts, in 1802. He was reared in his native State until he was fourteen years of age. He then went to live with ex-Governor Slade, of Vermont, with whom he learned the trade of a printer. After completing his apprenticeship he came to Ballston Spa, Saratoga county, but in a short time settled at Sandy Hill, where, in 1821, he founded the *Herald*. He edited the *Herald* for twenty years, and then sold it to Elisha Baker. During that period he served as postmaster for fourteen years, and established a drug store, which he conducted until 1845,

when he removed to New York city, where he resided until his death, which occurred at Sandy Hill, September 17, 1858.

Major Wright was a prominent member of the Presbyterian church, and an active and useful citizen during his many years of business life at Sandy Hill. He was married twice. His first wife, Emerine Caldwell, of Kingsbury Street, died in 1828. For his second wife he wedded Charity T. Baker. To them were born three boys — James Caldwell, William E., and Silas — and four girls, Margaret, Frances M., Elizabeth Baker, and Abbe A., three of whom, Silas, Elizabeth B. Denton and Abbe, still survive.

Silas Wright, a cousin of Major Wright, was a distinguished statesman, who honored the offices of comptroller, United States senator, and governor of New York State. He was a law student with Martindale & Muzzy, at Sandy Hill, from 1815 to 1819.

Mrs. Charity T. (Baker) Wright was born at Sandy Hill in 1804, and is remarkably well preserved, both mentally and physically, for one of her advanced years. Her grandfather, Hon. Albert Baker, was a native of Westchester county, where he married Rachel Sutton. He removed to New York city and followed carting sugar until 1768, when he came to the site of Sandy Hill and built a house near the falls of the Hudson, which now bears his name, Baker's Falls. He was the second settler at Sandy Hill, where he took up six hundred acres of land, and built at the falls the earliest grist and saw mill of the town of Kingsbury. He served in the Revolutionary war, and was one of the representatives of Washington county to the convention of delegates, which assembled at Kingston in 1777 and framed the first State constitution. He died in 1805, and his widow passed away in 1815. They had four sons: Lieutenant Albert, who served in the Revolutionary war, and was a farmer and miller; Charles, who never married, followed farming and milling; Caleb, the first child born in the town, was a prominent politician and justice of the peace; and John, the father of Mrs. Charity T. Wright. Hon. John Baker was a miller and a contractor, and served as coroner and associate judge of his county, and as a member of the State legislature in 1811, and from 1821 to 1823. While engaged in contracting he erected the finest locks and bridges on the canal ever built up to that time. He died in 1824, at forty-four years of age.

E. D. Baker was a son of E. D. and Mary (Buckbee) Baker, and was born in New York city, November 9, 1812. His father was a native of Massachusetts and his mother of New York. E. D. Baker received a common school education, and at seventeen years of age entered the *Herald* printing office, where he learned the printer's trade. In 1841 he bought that paper and owned and edited it for a quarter of a century. He was a democrat, and in 1834 wedded Ellen Matthews, a daughter of David Matthews, of Salem, and a soldier of the war of 1812. David Matthews was a son of William Matthews, who came from Ireland, and served as an American soldier in the war of the revolution. Mrs. Charity Wright died in 1894.

HENRY CRANDALL, one of the most enterprising and public spirited citizens of the village of Glens Falls, was born in the town of Caldwell, Warren county, New York, February 13, 1821. He received only the advantages of a common school education, and when at the age of twenty-four years went to work by the month in the lumber woods, where he remained as a common laborer for a period of ten years. At the expiration of this time, in 1855, he formed a partnership in the lumber business at Glens Falls with James C. Finch and John J. Harris, which partnership carried on a very successful trade until 1880, when he withdrew from the lumber business, and has since been engaged in real estate and building.

Mr. Crandall is a director in the Glens Falls

National bank, and is a trustee of the board of education; he is a republican in his political opinion, and owns considerable real estate in Glens Falls. He built, and is the present proprietor of the Crandall block, one of the most artistic and tastefully built blocks in the village. The Glens Falls public library has free use of this building, and not only in this, but in many other particulars, has Mr. Crandall evinced his philanthropy and progressiveness.

He was married, in 1858, to Betsie Waters, of Warren county. As a citizen and friend, Mr. Crandall occupies an enviable position in his community: his rise from poverty to affluence is a splendid example for the struggling and ambitious youths of to-day; having followed through all his successful business career the one avenue, only, that leads to permanent and honorable success, which is concentrating of mind and devotion to duty, entwined with truth and unblemished character.

REV. JAMES J. O'BRIEN, a popular and scholarly gentleman, and the present pastor of St. Mary's Catholic church of Sandy Hill, was born January 16, 1856, in Oswego, New York, where his parents still reside. He is a son of Thomas and Ellen O'Brien, who came from Ireland. Father O'Brien was educated in the public schools of his native city of Oswego, and was graduated from its high school in 1871, at the age of fifteen years delivering the Latin salutatory. He afterward entered and completed his collegiate course of studies in the Niagara university, conducted by the Lazarist Fathers, located at Niagara Falls, New York, and entered St. Joseph's seminary, at Troy, New York, in September, 1874. There he remained until 1879, when he was ordained priest by the Right Reverend Francis McNierny, D. D., Bishop of Albany, and assigned to the curacy of St. Mary's church, Syracuse, New York, where he was assistant to the late Reverend Dr. O'Hara, in which capacity he remained for three years. In 1882 Bishop McNierny selected him for the new mission of Fonda and Tribes Hill, where he labored most devotedly for five years, and in 1887 was promoted to his present important charge at Sandy Hill. During his able pastorate at this place the debt on the church and parochial residence has been liquidated, and in addition to that he has purchased and paid for a magnificent new pipe organ at the cost of three thousand four hundred dollars, and placed it in the church.

The Catholics of Fort Ann, although few in number, reverence Father O'Brien, for the erection in that village of one of the handsomest and most substantial country churches in the Albany diocese. Within two years this handsome church edifice, at a cost of five thousand dollars, has been completed, and only a few hundred dollars of indebtedness remain.

Father O'Brien is popular with all classes, energetic and progressive in his work, and devoted to his church. The success that he has already achieved at this early period of his life, and the esteem in which he is held by his congregation and by the public generally give assurance of the larger work yet remaining to be done by him for the greater glory of God. Since his coming to Sandy Hill he has labored and been active in the advancement of religion and civilization. He was the chief promoter and organizer of the Young Men's Catholic Union, the Young Ladies' B. V. M. society, Holy Name society for men, a Catholic Mutual Benefit association, Branch No. 120, and several smaller societies for children.

HENRY GRAY, M. D., a prominent physician of Greenwich, who is descended from a long line of successful practitioners, and who served during the civil war as captain and major in the Federal army, was born

at Cambridge, Washington county, New York, September 6, 1842, and is the eldest son of Dr. Henry C. and Jeannette (Bullion) Gray. Dr. Joseph Gray, great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was an Englishman by birth and education, who came to America and settled in New Hampshire, early in the eighteenth century. His son Henry Gray, M. D. (grandfather), was a native of New Hampshire, studied medicine, and while yet a young man located at White Creek, New York, where he followed his profession nearly all his life. He acquired a large practice and became prominent. Politically he was a Jacksonian democrat, and married Ruby Carpenter, a native of New Hampshire, by whom he had a family of eight children. One of his sons was Henry C. Gray, M. D. (father), who was born in New Hampshire, in January, 1811, but was reared and educated in New York. His medical studies were conducted at Andover, Massachusetts, and in the city of Philadelphia, where he received his degree. For nearly half a century he lived and practiced his profession in the village of Cambridge, where he became very successful and was regarded as one of the leading physicians of the county, and he became widely known and was greatly esteemed. He was commissioned surgeon of the 114th New York infantry by Gov. William G. Marcy. Politically he was a democrat, and a member of the Baptist church. He married Jeannette Bullion, a daughter of Rev. Alexander Bullion, of Corla, this county, and by that union had a family of eight children, three sons and five daughters: Mary B., married Rev. John Anderson, of Cambridge; Eliza N., wife of Dr. B. F. Ketchum, of Brattleboro, Vermont; Dr. Henry, the subject of this sketch; Robert L., who was killed at the battle of the Wilderness, May 5, 1864; Dr. Charles A., a practicing physician of Hinsdale, New Hampshire; Florence G., wife of J. J. Estey, the well-known organ manufacturer of Brattleboro, Vermont; Fannie G., married Thomas Cull, D. D., of the village of Greenwich; and Anna R., widow of the late M. L. Cobb, of Sing Sing, New York. Mrs. Jeannette Gray died in 1849, aged thirty-nine years.

Dr. Henry Gray grew to manhood in this county, receiving his education in the Cambridge academy, Princeton and Jonesville, and was graduated from the New York College of Physician and Surgeons in 1867. In the autumn of the same year he located in Greenwich for the practice of his profession, and has remained here ever since. Inheriting from a long line of ancestors many of the leading characteristics of the true physician, and having carefully prepared himself for the duties of his profession, it was not long until he found himself in the enjoyment of an extensive practice, which has steadily increased until it may now be said to be among the largest in this section. Dr. Gray is a member of the New York State Medical society, and of the Washington County Medical society, in the latter of which he has held all the offices from secretary to president.

In politics Dr. Gray adheres to the traditions of his family, and is an ardent democrat, believing implicitly in a government of the people by the people, and opposed to all legislation intended to benefit certain classes at the expense of others. In 1862 he enlisted in the Federal service, was made captain of Co. G, 123d New York infantry, and was afterward promoted, for gallant conduct, to the rank of major. He participated in the battles of Chancellorsville, May, 1–4, 1863; Gettysburg, July 1–3, 1863; beside a number of others, and was with Sherman in his famous march to the sea. During his service Major Gray was thrice wounded, in the leg, on the arm, and on the head, but none of these injuries proved serious. He was discharged with his command in the summer of 1865, and returned to Washington county, where he took up the study of medicine, and prepared himself for practice as previously mentioned.

On May 7, 1867, Dr. Gray was united in marriage with Annie B. Buell, a daughter of Eliakim Buell, of the city of Troy, New York. To Dr. and Mrs. Gray was born an only child, a son named Harry C., who became an electrician, and is now superintendent of the Consolidated Electric Light & Power Company of the village of Greenwich.

JAMES H. THOMPSON, superintendent and general manager of the Greenwich & Johnsonville railroad, and one of the most successful and highly esteemed citizens of the village of Greenwich, where he has resided since 1872, is a son of Colonel Andrew and Eliza (Stevens) Thompson, and was born February 13, 1844, in the town of Easton, Washington county, New York. The Thompsons are of Scotch extraction, and the family was first planted in Connecticut prior to the Revolutionary war. From that State members of it came into New York about 1780, and settled in Washington county, which was then comparatively a new and unimproved country. Andrew Thompson, paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born and reared in the town of Jackson, this county. After securing such education as was afforded by the country schools of that day, he engaged in farming, the occupation of his ancestors, and devoted all his life to agricultural pursuits. He owned and cultivated a farm of three hundred acres in the town of Jackson, and became quite prosperous. He was an old line whig in politics and a member of the Presbyterian church. His death occurred in 1844, at which time he was about eighty years of age. One of his sons was Colonel Andrew Thompson (father), who was born on the old homestead in the town of Jackson, in 1808, where he grew up and received an excellent English education in the district school. He then engaged in farming in the town of Easton, where he owned a fine farm of two hundred and seventy acres of valuable land. At different times he was also engaged in a number of other business enterprises, and was very successful in everything he undertook to do, being endowed with great energy and sound judgment. Politically he was a whig and republican, and always took an active interest in local politics. He was several times elected supervisor of his town, and held a number of minor offices. In 1857 he was nominated and elected to a seat in the State assembly, and re-elected in 1858. His influence was felt in that honorable body, where he exerted himself to carry through measures required by his constituents and demanded by the public welfare. There was also a strong military side to his nature, and he early identified himself with the 30th New York State militia, of which he was made colonel when only twenty-one years of age. At the age of twenty-three he was a candidate for the rank of brigadier general, and came within one vote of securing the election. He was a member and deacon of the Reformed church, in which he was always active, and in 1840 married Eliza Stevens, a native of Washington county and a daughter of Simeon Stevens, a prosperous farmer of the town of Jackson. To them was born a family of six children, five sons and a daughter: Simeon A., a farmer of the town of Cambridge; James H., the subject of this sketch; Margaret, who died in youth; LeRoy, a merchant of Greenwich, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this volume; William A., now a civil engineer in the employ of the government at Rock Island, Illinois; and Frank, a farmer living on the old homestead in the town of Easton, of which town he is at present serving as supervisor. Colonel Thompson died August 10, 1891, aged eighty-three, and his wife still survives, being now in the seventy-eighth year of her age. She is a member of the Reformed church, and resides in the village of Greenwich.

James H. Thompson was reared on his father's farm in the town of Easton, and received his education in the district schools,

the Greenwich academy and the Eastman Business college, of Poughkeepsie, New York. At the age of twenty-eight he entered the employ of the Greenwich & Johnsonville Railroad Company, as station agent in the village of Greenwich, which position he acceptably filled until 1879. In that year the road was reorganized by the stockholders, and Mr. Thompson, being one of them, was elected superintendent and general manager, which office he has held ever since, discharging its duties in a manner at once creditable to himself and advantageous to the interests of the road and its general business.

In politics James H. Thompson is a stanch republican, taking an active interest in the success of his party at the polls, and has served as president of the village. In 1892 he served as alternate in the National convention that nominated Benjamin Harrison for president the second time. All his life Mr. Thompson has been deeply interested in the great cause of popular education, and for twenty years has been a member of the board of education. In religion he is a member of the Reformed church, of Greenwich, and actively supports its various interests.

On February 10, 1870, Mr. Thompson was united by marriage to Cornelia Coulter, the youngest daughter of James Coulter, of the town of Jackson. To Mr. and Mrs. Thompson have been born two daughters: Blanche D. and Nancy C., both living at home with their parents in their handsome residence in the village of Greenwich.

JOHN T. MASTERS, who died at his home in Greenwich in 1894, was for many years a prominent citizen of northern New York, and a well known and estimable gentleman of the old school. He was the only son of Judge Nicholas Merritt and Anna T. (Thomas) Masters, and was born March 25, 1819, in the city of Troy, New York. His paternal great-great-grandfather, Nicholas Masters, was a native of the island of Guernsey, where he was reared and lived until after his marriage. He was a wealthy ship owner, married the daughter of a Rev. Mr. Sheldon, a clergyman of the church of England, and came with his wife on his own ships to visit this country. Pleased with America, they determined to remain here, and settled in Connecticut, where they passed the remainder of their lives. Their son, Nicholas Masters (great-grandfather), was born and grew to manhood in Connecticut, but while yet a young man removed to Rensselaer county, New York, where he engaged in farming and became a large land owner. One of his sons was Nicholas Masters (paternal grandfather), who also devoted himself to agricultural pursuits, and became one of the large land owners in that section. He and his brother, Judge Josiah Masters, built and operated the famous powder mills at Valley Falls, Rensselaer county, which enterprise they undertook at the personal solicitation of President Madison. Judge Josiah Masters was a very prominent man in his day, and was sent to England by President Madison on a business mission.

Judge Nicholas Masters (father), the fourth of the same name in regular line of descent, was born at Schaghticoke, Rensselaer county, in the initial year of the present century. He studied law, was admitted to the bar in due course, and became one of the most prominent attorneys of eastern New York. He served as master in chancery, surrogate of Rensselaer county, and member of the State assembly. He was also a member of one of the constitutional conventions of New York. Politically he was a democrat until 1850, when he became a republican. He owned an interest in the Schaghticoke powder mills at Valley Falls, and during the Civil war they manufactured powder exclusively for the Federal government, turning out five hundred kegs every twenty-four hours. Judge Masters was a member and the principal officer of the Presbyterian church of Schaghticoke for more than

forty years. He married Anna T. Thomas, a daughter of John Thomas, of Sandy Hill, and by that union had two children, one son and a daughter: Sarah Ann, who died at the age of six years; and John T., the subject of this sketch. Judge Masters died March 28, 1873, in the seventy-third year of his age, and his wife, who was also a member of the Presbyterian church, passed from earth July 23, 1878, aged seventy-three.

John Thomas Masters was educated at Bennington, Vermont, and at Union college. He then studied law, but never engaged in practice. He owned a large interest in the powder mills at Valley Falls, and for many years was president of the company which operated them. He continued the manufacture of powder until 1878. In 1869 Mr. Masters was appointed collector of internal revenue for the fifteenth district of New York, which office he held for nine years. In August, 1878, he was appointed by President Arthur to an important clerkship in the war department at Washington, the duties of which he continued to discharge until 1888. He then resigned, returned to Greenwich, where he lived a retired life until his death, in the seventy-fourth year of his age.

Politically John T. Masters was a democrat until 1850, when he joined the republican ranks, and was sent as a delegate from New York to the first National convention ever held by that party. He was also a delegate to the convention which nominated Abraham Lincoln for president the second time. In religion he was a member of the Protestant Episcopal church, and while his health permitted was always active in church affairs, serving as vestryman and warden for many years.

In the spring of 1840 Mr. Masters was united by marriage to Mary Elizabeth Mowry, a daughter of William Mowry, of the village of Greenwich, and to them was born a family of four children: William M., Nicholas Merritt, Elizabeth and Leroy, all now deceased. Mrs. Masters was born November 21, 1821, and died November 11, 1882, aged sixty-one. She was a member of the Congregational church. Her father, Col. William Mowry, erected and put into operation the first cotton factory ever built in the State of New York, and the second in the United States.

J. MELVIN ADAMS, cashier of the banking house of John Hall & Co., and a financier of considerable ability and experience, was born in the town of Fort Ann, Washington county, New York, April 16, 1857, and is a son of John G. and Sallie M. (McMore) Adams. The Adams family is of English descent, and John Adams, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a son of Jonathan Adams, a native of England, and came from New Hampshire to the northern part of the town of Fort Ann, where he resided up to the time of his death. His son, John G. Adams (father), was born in 1825, and has been engaged in the general mercantile business for the last thirty-eight years. He is a democrat in politics, and has been a member for many years of the Second Baptist church of Fort Ann, in which he is now serving as deacon. Mr. Adams married Sallie M. McMore, who died in 1878, at the age of forty-seven years. Mrs. Adams was a daughter of Eleazer McMore, a native of Connecticut, who came in early life to the town of Fort Ann, where he followed farming up to his death, in 1886, at seventy-eight years of age. Eleazer McMore was a son of Alexander McMore, a native of Ireland, and who settled in this country previous to the Revolutionary war, in which he was engaged as a soldier.

J. Melvin Adams was reared in his native town, received his education at Fort Edward Collegiate institute, and taught in the district schools for two terms. In 1879 he became a clerk in the banking house of John Hall & Co., where he was promoted to his present position of cashier in 1880.

In 1893 Mr. Adams was united in marriage

with Mina S. Belden, daughter of George Belden, of Whitehall. In the affairs of his village Mr. Adams has always taken a deep interest. For some time he has served as treasurer of the village corporation. He is a member, and past master and the present secretary of Mount Hope Masonic Lodge, No. 260. He also is a member of Fort Edward Chapter, No. 171. Mr. Adams, while active in business and political matters, and prominent in Masonic circles, yet takes a deep interest in church and Sunday school affairs, being a member, trustee and the treasurer of the Fort Ann Village Baptist church, of whose Sunday school he has served as superintendent for three years.

CHARLES G. DAVIS is one of the leading members of the Washington county bar, and at present holding the office of special surrogate of the same county. He is a son of Nicholas and Almira (Wilcox) Davis, and was born in the town of Saratoga, Saratoga county, New York, May 27, 1847. The family from which Charles G. Davis is descended is of Welsh origin. George Davis (grandfather) was a native of New Bedford, Massachusetts, where the family was planted in an early day, and where he grew to manhood and received an ordinary education. He was one of the early settlers and pioneers in the town of Saratoga, having removed there soon after the close of the Revolutionary war, in 1788. He became prominent in the early affairs of his town, was a Quaker in his religious principles, and died in the year 1829. The lineal ancestor of the subject of this sketch and the progenitor of the American branch of the Davis family, according to traditions and the records in the possession of his descendants, came from Wales in the closing years of the sixteenth century. Nicholas Davis (father) was born in Saratoga county, New York, having first seen the light of day in the town of Saratoga, in 1798, where he died in May, 1873, in the seventy-fifth year of his age. He married Almira Wilcox, who was born in the same county as her husband, in 1806, and died in November, 1874, at the age of sixty-eight years. She was a consistent and life-long member of the Methodist Episcopal church. She was of French descent, her ancestors coming from France and landing at Quebec in the early part of the seventeenth century. By trade Nicholas Davis was a blacksmith, but in the latter part of his life he followed the pursuit of farming. A Quaker in religion, in political tenets he was a whig and ardent abolitionist, and joined the Republican party soon after its birth, in 1854.

Charles G. Davis spent the early years of his life on the farm where he was born, attended the common schools of his neighborhood, and afterward entered the Connecticut Literary institute, at Hartford, Connecticut, from which he was graduated in the class of 1870. Upon leaving this literary institute, and having decided on the profession of law as his life vocation, he immediately commenced the study in the offices of Pond & French, in the village of Saratoga Springs, and subsequently studied in the office of Judge Joseph Potter, of the village of Whitehall. Here Mr. Davis carefully prepared himself for the general practice of his profession, and was admitted to the bar at Albany, New York, in January, 1876, since which time he has been in active and successful practice, engaged in many of the leading cases that have come before the courts in Washington county. In 1873-74 he was deputy collector of customs at the port of Whitehall, and is now serving his second term of four years each as special surrogate of the county. Mr. Davis, previous to having held this position of honor and trust, served as justice of the peace, and several terms as police justice of Whitehall. He is an earnest republican in politics, and in every important political campaign is on the platform, advocating the principles of his party. In 1880 he married Libbie E., who is

a daughter of A. T. Lyon, of this village. Mr. Davis is a Methodist in religion, and active in all branches of church work that pertain to good Methodism.

STEPHEN LEWIS STILLMAN, for many years a leading dentist, and the present postmaster of the village of Greenwich, was born May 16, 1832, in the city of Newburg, New York, being the youngest of four sons born to Stephen Lewis and Sarah (Sperry) Stillman. Rev. Stephen L. Stillman (father) was a native of the village of Weathersfield, Connecticut, where he was born in 1795, but at the age of about twenty-two, left Connecticut and came to New York and located at Schenectady, where he was for several years engaged in gun making and the manufacture of surgical instruments. Born and reared in the Baptist faith, he at the age of about twenty-three years, joined the Methodist Episcopal church, and in a few years thereafter became a licensed minister in that denomination. His first work in the ministry was in the New York conference, his principal appointments being in Brooklyn, Newburg, Hudson, Poughkeepsie and New Haven, Connecticut, and was subsequently transferred to the Troy conference, where he labored successfully as pastor at the following places: Garretson Station, Washington street, Albany, the North Second street church in the city of Troy, Ballston Spa, Greenwich, Waterford and Salem. Retiring from his work in the church in 1865, he died at Albany in 1869, at the age of seventy-four years. Originally a democrat he became a republican. At about the age of twenty years he wedded Sarah Sperry, of Weathersfield, Connecticut. To this marriage were born four children, all sons: H. F., who resided in Chicago and is now dead; William S., deceased, at the age of twenty years; George Henry, lives at Portsmouth, Ohio, and Dr. Stephen L.

Rev. Stillman was a native of Connecticut, and was born in 1795. Ethan Stillman (grandfather) was a native of Connecticut, a machinist by trade, and a Seventh-day Baptist in religion. The Stillmans are of English extraction, and the name was originally Prichard. Three brothers by the latter name came to America in early colonial times on account of religious and other persecutions, and after their arrival dropped the name Prichard, and adopted that of Stillman, as a gentle and significant reminder that religious controversies, if engaged in at all, should be conducted very quietly.

Dr. Stephen L. Stillman received his education in the Jonesville academy, Saratoga county, New York, and in the schools of the city of Albany. In 1846 he began the study of dentistry in the office of Dr. Allen Clark, of Lansingburg, New York. Remaining there for one year he went to Ballston Spa, where his father then lived. In 1848 Dr. Stillman removed to Greenwich, where he has ever since resided. Here he finished his dental studies with Dr. J. B. Crosby, and with whom he was associated until the death of the latter in 1865; buying Dr. Crosby's interest in the office, Dr. Stillman has since conducted the business alone with remarkably good success. During the Civil war Dr. Stillman was a member of the war committee of the town, and active in his support in securing volunteers for the Union. For thirty years he has been a member of the Masonic fraternity, and was one of the organizers and founders of Ashlar Lodge, No. 584, of Greenwich; for ten consecutive years he served as master of this lodge, and for two years was district deputy grand master of the thirteenth Masonic district. He is also a member of Home Chapter, No. 176, Royal Arch Masons, Schuylerville, New York; Washington Commandery, No. 33, Knights Templar, Saratoga Springs, and Oriental Temple of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Troy; and is a past grand and member of the Encampment, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and was at one time a

member of the Knights of Pythias. Reared a democrat, at the breaking out of the war he became a republican, and cast his first presidential vote for Lincoln in 1864, and since that time has been identified with that party. He was chairman of the Republican county committee in 1889 and 1890, in which he served for two years, and in 1891 he was appointed postmaster by President Harrison at Greenwich. He is an attendant and vestryman of the Episcopal church.

On October 20, 1888, Dr. Stillman was united in marriage to Ruth, daughter of Elisha and Cynthia McGown, of Wayne county, New York, and to them have been born one child, a son, Paul Roscoe, who is at present assisting his father in the business of dentistry.

GEORGE D. GETTY, the present postmaster at Middle Granville, and a young man of varied business experience, is a son of Chester L. and Marilla B. (Woodward) Getty, and was born in the town of Hebron, Washington county, New York, September 29, 1862. His father, Chester L. Getty, was born in the same town, where he lived all his life, following farming, and dying in 1879, at the age of fifty-six years. He was a republican in politics, serving two terms as supervisor of his town, and was a man of intelligence, highly respected and honored by his neighbors. His farm contained two hundred acres of highly improved land, and he was one of the prosperous and successful farmers of his section. The Getty family was prominent in the early settlement of the town of Hebron: as early as January 1775, we find the names of David and John Getty, among several others, petitioning the Colonial assembly for the privilege of electing a representative from Charlotte county. James, John any Robert Getty came from Newry, Ireland, soon after the colony under Dr. Clark settled in Salem. James settled in Salem, where the name is frequent in the early records. John, with his family, removed to Pennsylvania and founded Gettysburg. Robert moved into Hebron, and settled there permanently. He left four sons: Adam, Robert, John and David; and one daughter, Jane. Two of the sons of James Getty, of Salem, came into Hebron: Ebenezer, who settled one mile south of Monroe's Meadows, and Robert, one mile northeast of Belcher. The latter afterward moved to Lansingburg. Of the family of Ebenezer there are now living, Mrs. J. S. McClelland and Mrs. J. W. Beatty. Ebenezer, jr., is deceased; it is his grandson, John, who resides on the homestead. John, David and Ebenezer were members of the first Presbyterian congregation organized in Hebron about the year 1780. The grandfather of the subject of this sketch, James Getty, was son of Ebenezer, sr., and was born in the town of Hebron, where he resided up to his death in 1836. Marilla B. (Woodward) Getty was a native of the same town, and a daughter of Benjamin. She resided here until her death in 1884, at the age of sixty-one years. She was a member of the Baptist church, and led a devoted Christian life.

George D. Getty remained on the farm in his native town until he arrived at the age of manhood, receiving his education in the public schools. He successfully followed the occupation of farming in that town until 1887, when he removed to the village of Granville, and embarked in the boot and shoe business. Selling out his stock in 1888, he came to Middle Granville, where he purchased the general store of the C. H. Bull estate, which he ran up to 1890, when he burned out. For one year and a half after his fire he traveled for a creamery firm at Middle Granville, and on November 25, 1889, was appointed postmaster, and has since filled the office to the general satisfaction of the people. In addition to his other interests, he is engaged in the manufacturing business, being treasurer and director of the Carver Manufacturing Company. In 1886 he wedded Helen M., who is a daughter of Edgar O. Barden, of the town

of Wells, Vermont. Mr. and Mrs. Getty are the parents of two children: Ethel and G. Douglass. George D. Getty is a member of Hershall Lodge, No. 508, Free and Accepted Masons, of Hartford, this county; he is also a member of the Illini Tribe, Independent Order of Red Men, and Sandy Hill Council of the Royal Arcanum. He is a leading republican of the county, and prominent in the councils of his party. He is one of nine children born to his parents, four sons and five daughters, the eight others being: Mary, the wife of Judson F. Barker; Sarah, the wife of William Fleming; Maggie, married R. Slorah; Adella A., James A. and Benjamin F. Two are deceased, Chester and Ann Maria.

GEORGE E. TRUMBULL, a successful merchant and business man of Bald Mountain, in the town of Greenwich, and a very well known citizen of the county, is a son of George F. and Mary H. (Sheldon) Trumbull, and was born at the village of Rupert, Vermont, August 20, 1852. His father, George F. Trumbull, was born May 4, 1822, and was a native of the same village in Vermont. He was a well-to-do farmer of his day, owned a tract of three hundred acres of land in the vicinity of his native village, which he always kept in a high state of cultivation, and also dealt extensively in meats and potatoes. He removed to New York State in 1866, and located in the town of Greenwich, where he followed that occupation until his retirement from business, in 1880. A soldier in the war of the rebellion, enlisting in Co. B, 7th New York heavy artillery, he served as detached guard at Hart's Island, and during this time he contracted a severe case of typhoid fever, which ever afterward affected his health. For sixteen months he performed his duties as a soldier, and at the close of the war was honorably discharged at Hart's Island. He was a stanch republican. In 1845 he was married to Mary H., a daughter of Titus Sheldon, of Rupert, the latter a prominent farmer and influential citizen of that locality, and for thirty years a deacon in the Congregational church. Four sons and three daughters were born to their union, of whom four are living: Titus S. and George E., of Greenwich; Arthur S., residing at Fort Miller; and Eliza J., the wife of Thomas Wheelwright, of Harvey, Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Trumbull reside in the town of Greenwich, and the latter is a member of the Congregational church. David Sheldon (maternal grandfather) was among the first to settle in the town of Rupert, and for many years held the office of county judge. He removed from Connecticut, where he was born. The paternal grandfather, Horace S. Trumbull, was a farmer by occupation and a native of Vermont, and who married Dorothy Spear, by whom he had twelve children, six sons and six daughters. Both he and his wife were members of the Congregational church. His death occurred in 1856, at the age of eighty-two years. Levi Trumbull, the great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born in the State of Connecticut, was a farmer by occupation, and came of Puritan ancestry.

George E. Trumbull grew up on the farm, receiving the greater part of his education in a select school at Glens Falls, and after leaving this school he returned to the farm, where he remained for a short time. Soon afterward he left the farm and engaged in the carpenter's trade, at which he worked for two years, when he abandoned this and began dealing in produce and meats, at which he successfully continued until 1878. In the latter year he branched out into the mercantile business at Bald Mountain, where he has since lived, and has succeeded in building up a profitable trade. Here he keeps a general store, carrying a large stock of goods, and from 1882 up to 1888, in connection with his general merchandising, he was engaged in selling coal, which he abandoned in the latter year. He is half-owner in the Trout Brook farm, of two hundred and fifty-eight acres, constituting one

of the best bodies of land and the most valuable farm in the town. He also owns an interest in another farm of eighty acres in the same town, which he manages and farms himself. Mr. Trumbull is a director in the Greenwich Town Fire Insurance Company, and is an active and influential republican of his section of the county.

On March 17, 1883, he was married to Caroline A. Edwards, who was a daughter of Daniel Edwards and Amy Hunt. The former was an extensive farmer, and for many years a heavy speculator in grain and potatoes; a highly respected citizen, who died in March, 1889. To Mr. and Mrs. Trumbull have been born two children: Jennie C. and George Lee.

LEROY THOMPSON, the well-known coal and produce merchant of Greenwich, who is also a director in the Greenwich & Johnsonville Railroad Company, and trustee of the Consolidated Electric Light & Greenwich Union Water Company, was born May 13, 1849, in the town of Easton, and is the third son of Col. Andrew and Eliza (Stevens) Thompson. He grew to manhood on his father's farm in that town, and obtained his education in the public schools and the Greenwich academy. Immediately after attaining his majority Mr. Thompson went to Kansas, where he pre-empted one hundred and sixty acres of land in Butler county, and remained in that State about fifteen months. At the end of that time his health began to fail, and he was compelled to return east. He soon afterward established himself in the city of New York, where for seven years he was successfully engaged in the wholesale produce and commission business. In 1871 Mr. Thompson returned to Washington county, and locating in the village of Greenwich he embarked in the coal and produce business in partnership with his brother, James H. Thompson (see his sketch), under the firm name of J. H. & L. Thompson. They continued the business together until 1893, when LeRoy purchased the interest of his brother, and since that time has conducted the enterprise alone and in his own name. Prompt and careful in his dealings, Mr. Thompson has built up a large and lucrative business, and is one of the best known and most popular citizens of Greenwich.

On December 7, 1881, LeRoy Thompson was united in wedlock with Ella Eddy, a daughter of Waldron Eddy, an extensive manufacturer of agricultural implements, of the village of Greenwich. To them have been born three children, one son and two daughters: LeRoy, jr., Katie Eliza and Myra.

In political faith Mr. Thompson is an ardent republican, well grounded in the principles of his party and a firm friend to the policy of protection to American industries. He is a trustee of the Consolidated Electric Light & Greenwich Union Water Company, of Greenwich, and a director in the Greenwich & Johnsonville Railroad Company.

The family from which Mr. Thompson is descended is of Scotch ancestry, and among the oldest in America, having been settled in the colony of Connecticut prior to the Revolutionary war. From that State they came to Washington county, New York, about 1780. Here Andrew Thompson (paternal grandfather) was born and passed a long and active life engaged in agricultural pursuits. He was a whig and Presbyterian, and lived to be eighty years old. His son, Col. Andrew Thompson (father) was born in the town of Jackson, in 1808, and died here August 10, 1891, aged eighty-three. He was a farmer and general business man, accumulated considerable property, and was twice elected to the State assembly, beside occupying many other positions of trust and responsibility. When only twenty-one years of age he was elected colonel of the 30th New York State militia. In 1840 he married Eliza Stevens, a daughter of Simeon Stevens, of this county, and by that union had a family of six children:

Simeon A., James H., Margaret, LeRoy, William A. and Frank. Margaret died in early youth, but the sons all attained manhood and are still living. For additional facts see sketch of James H. Thompson, found elsewhere in this volume. Mrs. Eliza Thompson survives her husband, and now resides in the village of Greenwich, in the seventy-ninth year of her age. She is a member of the Reformed church, as was Colonel Thompson, and in her long and active life has abundantly exemplified the characteristics which distinguish true Christian womanhood.

HIRAM W. VANDEWERKER, M. D., of Sandy Hill, who now ranks with the most successful and skillful physicians of the county, and of northeastern New York, was born at Fort Miller, Washington county, October 8, 1855. He is a son of James H. and Mary (Wheeler) Vandewerker, both natives of Saratoga county. Martin M. Vandewerker (grandfather) was one of four brothers, who emigrated from Holland to this country in early colonial days and took up a tract of land and settled in the town of Northumberland, Saratoga county; and from them all the Vandewerkers of this section have descended. Hiram Wheeler (maternal grandfather) was a son of Alonzo Wheeler, and was born and reared in Saratoga county, New York, and in the early stage days, kept the old Wheeler tavern, located midway between Saratoga Springs and Glens Falls, and a number of years later on he owned and conducted a store at Fortsville. James Vandewerker was born in 1829, at Northumberland, and learned the trade of jeweler, and was for many years a prominent jeweler at Fort Miller, where he now lives a retired life.

Dr. Hiram W. Vandewerker was reared to manhood in his native village, attending the schools of that place, and afterward entered King's institute at Fort Edward, from which he was graduated in 1875, and immediately began teaching school. With the desire of better equipping himself with a literary education, he went to Albany and became a student in the State Normal school, located at that place, graduating therefrom in 1877. In the same year he went to Poughkeepsie, New York, and took a thorough business course in Eastman's Business college, and was the third time graduated in 1880. For two years he taught in the seminary at Glens Falls. In 1884 he went to New York city, where he became an apothecary of the Homeopathic hospital, and during the first year of his connection with that institution, served as apothecary, and for the two succeeding years he was both apothecary and assistant house surgeon. He matriculated at the New York Homeopathic Medical college and hospital, and after a thorough course of study was graduated from that prominent institution in 1888. In October of the same year he went to Hartford, Connecticut, and took a course known as a doctor's practice, remaining there until 1890, when he came and located at Sandy Hill, where he met with immediate success and soon had a large and lucrative practice. After his graduation he did not begin practice with the idea that he knew it all. On the contrary he remained and still is an earnest student of the healing art, keeping in touch with the leaders of his profession, and alive to every new thought or improved method discovered or suggested by the experienced men of the medical world. To this end he early became an active member of the State Homeopathic society of New York, and of the American Association of Homeopathy, and is a constant reader and frequent contributor to some of the leading medical journals of his school of practice.

Dr. Vandewerker, on June 20, 1883, wedded Mary Andrews, of Patten's Mills, this county. He is medical examiner for several of the leading life insurance companies doing business in this section.

JAMES DOREN, one of the prominent and active business men of the county, and deputy collector of customs at Whitehall, was born in Pomfret, Connecticut, February 16, 1822. In 1837 he came to Whitehall, where he has made his home ever since. He received a common school education and learned with his half-brother, Oliver L. Steere, the trade of carpenter and joiner, which he followed in connection with contracting up to 1852. In that year he engaged in the furniture and undertaking business and carries a larger and better assorted stock of furniture and burial caskets than is usually found outside of a city. He does a large and lucrative business, having a patronage that is rapidly increasing each year.

In 1846 Mr. Doren married Lovina Francisco, of West Haven, Vermont, who died in 1855, leaving three children; a son, George D., surviving. In 1857 Mr. Doren was united in marriage with Arabella Francisco, also of West Haven, Vermont, and by his second marriage has four children: John J., Charles A., James E. and Fred C. Charles A. is a contractor and builder; the other sons are engaged with their father in the furniture and undertaking business.

In politics James Doren is a strong republican, and his services have been in constant demand by his party. He has served repeatedly as a member of the Republican county committee, of which he was chairman several times. He was deputy sheriff for nine years, held the office of coroner for six years, and served as canal collector for seven years. He was appointed as deputy collector of customs of his district in 1885 by President Harrison, and still holds that position. Mr. Doren has served for nearly thirty years as a member of the board of education of his village, where he was a member for fourteen years of the fire department, being assistant and chief engineer for eight years. In connection with operating his furniture and undertaking establishment, he has been successfully engaged for thirty years in the fire insurance business, representing the old and reliable Etna Fire Insurance Company, of Hartford, Connecticut. Mr. Doren is a member and past grand of Whitehall Lodge, No. 5, and a member and past chief patriarch of Whitehall Encampment, No. 69, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is among the oldest and most reliable business men of the village; energetic and enterprising, he discharges all of his transactions with promptness and fidelity.

LANSING M. HOWLAND, treasurer of the Howland Paper Company, and prominently identified with the manufacturing interests of Sandy Hill, is a son of Enos and Susan C. (Murphy) Howland. (See sketch of Amasa Howland.) He was born in the village of Sandy Hill, Washington county, New York, August 19, 1850. His father, Enos Howland, was a brother of Amasa Howland, and a native of the town of Galway, Saratoga county, and when a young man removed with his father to Sandy Hill, where for a few years he was engaged in the book binding business. A few years later, with his father and brother, he engaged in the paper manufacturing business, and they were among the pioneer paper makers of the Upper Hudson.

Enos and Amasa Howland removed their business to Fort Ann, where they were successfully engaged in paper making until 1867. In that year the former retired from active business. He died at his home in Fort Edward in 1877, at the age of fifty-seven years.

Lansing M. Howland was principally reared in Fort Edward, excepting a period of ten years' residence at Fort Ann. Since 1867 he has resided between Fort Edward and Sandy Hill, where he has recently completed one of the most costly and tastily arranged residences in Washington county. His education was mainly received in the Fort Edward institute, and in the year 1873 Mr. Howland became a partner of his uncle's in the old Howland

Paper Company, at Baker Falls. He is president of the Fort Edward Electric Light Company, and a director of the First National bank of Fort Edward. For many years Mr. Howland has been prominently identified with the various industrial enterprises of his section, and has given his aid and influence to every movement for the development or improvement of the same.

In December, 1871, Mr. Howland married Harriet C., a daughter of David M. O'Dell, of Fort Edward. He is a member and deacon of the Baptist church of Fort Edward. In his political tenets he is a republican, taking an active interest in the success of his party. For three years he filled the office of supervisor of his town, and since 1892, the reorganization of the paper company, he has served as treasurer of the Howland Paper Company.

LIEUT. JOHN KING, one of the oldest business men of Salem, and ex-treasurer of Washington county, is a son of Henry and Huldah (Cook) King, and was born at Salem, Washington county, New York, January 18, 1823. His paternal grandfather, Henry King, sr., was a native of Massachusetts, and came to Whitehall, where he died at an advanced age. His son, Henry King (father), was born at Whitehall, and in early life removed to Salem, where he died in August, 1822. Henry King was a farmer by occupation, and married Huldah Cook, who was a native of Dorset, Vermont, and died in 1854, at seventy-one years of age. Mrs. King was a daughter of Shubal Cook, of Connecticut, who served in the Revolutionary war and had two sons who were soldiers in the American army during the second war with England.

John King was reared at Salem, received his education in the common schools and Washington academy, and at an early age became a clerk in a store, where he remained for seven and one-half years. At the end of that time, in 1847, he succeeded the firm at Salem in the general mercantile business, with the late Dr. J. H. Guild as partner, and afterward with several other partners, which he followed up to 1876, when he disposed of his establishment on account of ill health. In two years after retiring from the store his health was so far recruited that he established his present fire insurance business, in which he has been successfully engaged ever since.

In 1863 Mr. King married Elizabeth C. Shepard, a daughter of Chauncey L. Shepard, of St. Lawrence county, New York. She died in 1887. They had three children, one son and two daughters living: John S., Julia and Fannie. The son, John S. King, is now engaged in the banking business in Omaha, Nebraska.

In 1862 Mr. King enlisted in the 123d regiment, New York volunteers. He was promoted to first lieutenant and quarter master, and served from July 23 to November 12, 1862. He is now a member and the adjutant of A. L. McDougall Post, No. 570, Grand Army of the Republic. John King was a democrat up to the birth of the Republican party, and since then has been active in its councils and success. He has served in various village, town and county offices, beside holding the position of deputy collector of revenue of Warren and Washington counties from 1878 to 1883. He has served as village trustee, member of the school board, and postmaster of Salem, and was treasurer of Washington county from January 1, 1859, to January 1, 1862, and from January 1, 1885, to January 1, 1888. Mr. King is a member of the United Presbyterian church, and has been active and useful in religious and moral work, serving for the last fifteen years as financial agent for the Presbytery of Argyle, and for forty years as treasurer of the Washington County Bible society. He has always been active and energetic in whatever enterprise he has engaged, and at the present time does a fire insurance business, representing reliable and leading companies.



AMASA HOWLAND, president and founder of the Howland Paper Company, of Sandy Hill, is one of the pre-eminently successful business men and public spirited citizens of Washington county and northern New York. He has been for nearly four decades closely identified with the industrial and moral progress of his village, and is the eighth in direct line from Henry Howland, a Quaker immigrant, who became the progenitor and founder of the Howland family in America. He arrived in 1625 and joined the Plymouth colony, accompanied by his brother Arthur, his brother John having preceded them, and was one of that immortal little band of pilgrims who left their native land on account of religious and political intolerance and landed at Plymouth rock in the Mayflower in 1620. Henry Howland's death occurred in 1671, and among his children was Zoeth Howland in direct line, who was born at Duckbury, Massachusetts. Zoeth Howland suffered much oppression on account of his devotion to the Quaker religion. He was a member of the Plymouth colony, and was killed in the King Philip war in 1676. Among his children one in direct line was Henry Howland, who was born on the 30th day, sixth month, 1672, and took to wife Deborah Briggs. Of his children, one was Stephen Howland, the great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, who was born at Dartmouth, Massachusetts, on the 14th day of fifth month, 1716, and wedded Mary Briggs. Of this marriage was born Stephen Howland (grandfather) on the 21st day of sixth month, 1754, in Dutchess county, New York, from whence he removed to Saratoga county and became one of the first settlers in the town of Galway. He married Anna Reynolds, and died in 1831, ninth month, twentieth day. Of his children was a son, Stephen, the father of Amasa Howland, and who was a native of Dutchess county, New York, where he was born in 1793, fifth month, twenty-ninth day. He wedded Susan McOmber in 1812, who was born in 1789, eighth month, twelfth day, and died in 1879, on the 8th day of the seventh month. She was a devoted Friend and a daughter of Garner McOmber, who was of Scotch descent. Stephen Howland left the town of Galway in 1844 and came and settled in Sandy Hill. Here he, with his sons, built the paper mills at Baker's Falls, the first of the kind in the State of New York, thus becoming the pioneers in one of the most important industries at Sandy Hill. He rented his half interest to Amasa Howland, the other half being owned by his son Enos, and retired from all active business in 1852. He died in 1862, and was known as an industrious and enterprising manufacturer who commanded the esteem and friendship of all.

Amasa Howland was one of eleven children, and was born in the town of Galway, Saratoga county, New York, June 29, 1827. He wedded Mary L. Green, who died in 1864. By her he had one child, Mary Louise, who is also deceased. Mr. Howland married for his second wife, Lydia Groesbeck, of Fort Ann, by whom he has two children, both sons: James Edward, who was born March 17, 1861, married Jennie E. Ottman, of Fort Edward, and is vice-president of the Howland Paper Company; and Frederick Derby, born June 17, 1865, married Cora Woodward, of Saratoga county, and is also a stockholder in the Howland Paper Company.

In 1855 Amasa Howland, with his brother Enos, disposed of their paper interests at Sandy Hill and went to Fort Ann, where they built a mill which they successfully operated until 1865, when Mr. Howland sold his interests there to his brother Enos and returned to Sandy Hill. In the same year he associated with himself in business Guy Clark and Dr. Miller, under the firm name of Howland, Clark & Company, and built one of the present immense paper mills at Baker's Falls. In 1873 Dr. Miller died; Mr. Clark having retired from the firm in the same year, Mr. Howland became sole proprietor, and the

name of the firm was succeeded by that of Howland & Company, taking into partnership his two nephews, L. M. Howland and John H. Derby. On December 1, 1893, this company was succeeded by the Howland Paper Company; Amasa Howland was chosen president; J. E. Howland, vice-president; John H. Derby, secretary, and L. M. Howland, treasurer, and the stock of the company capitalized at one million dollars. These mills, including the bag factory, furnish employment to about three hundred operatives.

Amasa Howland has permanently linked his name with the most successful manufacturers of New York, being a man of fine executive ability and great capacity for looking after the various details of an immense business. In his religious belief he adheres to the Friends' religion, as did all his ancestors back to the member who joined the Plymouth colony and founded the American branch of the family. But in his religious opinion, as on many other important questions, Mr. Howland is very liberal in his views, and is not actively connected with any church.

ROBERT A. LINENDOLL, A. M., M. D., who has been engaged in the continuous and successful practice of his profession at Fort Edward for the last fifteen years, was born at Fort Edward, Washington county, New York, September 15, 1845, and is a son of John and Hannah (Caldwell) Linendoll. His paternal grandfather, Capt. John Linendoll, came with his mother from Prussia in 1775 or 1776, and settled at Rhinebeck, Dutchess county. He served as a captain of cavalry in the Revolutionary war, and lived to be ninety-two years of age. He was a saddler and harness maker by trade, but was chiefly engaged during his active years of life in farming and lumbering. Captain Linendoll was a Lutheran, and married Catherine Shoemaker, by whom he had eight children: John, George, Jacob, Walter, Thomas, Helena Bell, Maria Robinson and Serena Stewart. John Linendoll served as a private in the war of 1812, and then engaged in lumbering, which he followed for many years. He was a democrat and an Episcopalian, and died in May, 1869, at seventy-eight years of age. He wedded Hannah Caldwell, and their children were: John, who is in the lumber business at Garland, Pennsylvania; Stephen, now dead, who served on the police force of New York city for twenty-five years; William, who died at twenty-eight years of age; Antoinette, and Dr. Robert A.

The early education of Dr. Robert A. Linendoll was in the Fort Edward public schools. He attended Fort Edward collegiate institute and afterward finished his education in Montreal, Canada. Returning from Canada, he taught in New York as a private tutor for three years, and at the end of that time, in 1875, commenced the study of medicine with Drs. Cornell and Little. At the close of his office reading he took a course in Homeopathy at the Boston Medical college and another course at Ann Arbor, Michigan, and then entered Albany Medical college, from which he was graduated in the class of 1879. After graduation he returned to Fort Edward, where he has practiced his profession successfully ever since. He is democratic in political sentiment, and for several years has been a member of the New York State Homeopathical society.

On January 18, 1884, Dr. Linendoll wedded Anna L. Nash. Dr. and Mrs. Linendoll have two children: Mildred and Edith.

GEORGE FREDERICK UNDERWOOD, a prominent business man of Fort Edward, and who carries on the most extensive lumbering operations in the Adirondack mountains, is a son of Christopher C. and Mahala (Griffin) Underwood, and was born at Horicon, Warren county, New York, July 18, 1845. His paternal grandfather,

Jonathan Underwood, was a native of Massachusetts, but spent the larger part of his life at Mulberry, Vermont, where he had a grist and saw mill and did considerable of a lumbering business. His children were: Oliver, David, John, Christopher C., Samuel, Hooton, Mills and Rosanna, wife of Lorenzo Hemminway. Christopher Underwood married Miss Griffin, and removed to New York.

George F. Underwood received his education in Fort Edward Union school and Fort Edward collegiate institute, and afterward took the full course of Eastman's Business college, from which he was graduated in the class of 1867. Leaving the college he became general manager for the lumber firm of Bradley & Underwood, at Fort Edward, and remained with them for fourteen years. At the end of that time he assumed the management of the Bloomingdale lumber business at Sandy Hill, which he left in 1880, to engage in lumbering wholly for himself. From year to year he increased his working force and widened out his field of work, until he now employs as high as two to three hundred men and one hundred and fifty teams, and owns large timber tracts in various parts of the State. He has valuable tracts of timber on Schroon and Indian lakes, Canadaqua creek, Saguendago river, and in various parts of the Adirondack mountains, with all of whose gorges he is acquainted. He is one of the largest contract lumber dealers in the State, while he also speculates in timber, selling in 1892 over ten thousand acres of timber land. Mr. Underwood takes interest in the material prosperity and advancement of his own village, and has invested there largely in real estate, owning the Hotel Hudson and much other valuable property. Republican in politics, and a strong supporter of the Presbyterian church, he has served as trustee of the village and has aided considerably in religious work for the good of the community.

On June 24, 1875, George Frederick Underwood was united in marriage with Jennie Gregory, of Lewis county. To their union have been born four children: Grace F., Maud S., Harry G., and an infant that died when but a few days old. Mrs. Underwood is a daughter of Simeon R. Gregory, a native of Pawlet, Vermont, who was a hatter by trade, and removed to Martinsburg, in Lewis county, where he was a deacon in the Presbyterian church, and where he resided until his death. Samuel R. Gregory wedded Jane D. Underhill, whose mother was a Miss Cushman before marriage, and who was a lineal descendant of Robert Cushman, who tradition says came over in the Mayflower and preached the first sermon to the Pilgrims after landing at Plymouth rock.

SAMUEL K. GRISWOLD, one of the representative business men of Washington county, is a son of Isaac C. and Eliza G. (Ketelas) Griswold, and was born at Whitehall, Washington county, New York, January 28, 1844. He was reared in his native village and received his education in the common schools, and pursued a special course in a school at Claverick, this State. Leaving school he entered his father's store, where he served as a clerk until 1866. In that year he succeeded his father, and has conducted ever since one of the largest general mercantile businesses in northern New York. Mr. Griswold owns a large amount of real estate at Whitehall, including eight store buildings and the opera house.

On June 19, 1867, he was united in marriage to Martha Eddy, daughter of W. S. Eddy, of Whitehall. They have one child, Morgan Billings, who is now in his senior year at the Cornell university.

Samuel K. Griswold is a democrat, but his large business interests have always possessed a charm for him greatly superior to all the allurements of office seeking or office holding. However, deeming it a duty of good citizenship to serve the true interests of his village

when possible to do so, he accordingly accepted the office of trustee for one term at the time the water works were constructed. Possessed of a capacity for work, and a natural aptitude for business, he has achieved well deserved success in the line of his chosen pursuit. Essentially a man of action his knowledge of affairs has not been derived merely from intuition, but from actual observation and experience and after careful reflection. Mr. Griswold is a member and trustee of the Whitehall Presbyterian church, and ranks in the county as a man of character and business ability.

The Griswolds are of English lineage, and honorable mention of the family occurs at an early day in the history of New England. Isaac C. Griswold, the father of the subject of this sketch, was a native of Benson, Vermont, and in 1827 came to Whitehall, where he served for five years as a clerk in a store. He then engaged in the general mercantile business, which he followed successfully until 1866, when he retired from all active life pursuits. Mr. Griswold was a man of prominence and influence in his neighborhood. He was a member of the First Presbyterian church ; and a whig and afterward a democrat in politics. He held several of the village offices, and was vice-president of the First National bank. He was a large real estate holder, and died in 1879, at sixty-nine years of age. Mr. Griswold wedded Eliza G. Ketelas, who passed away in 1892, when in the seventy-fifth year of her age. Mrs. Griswold was a native of Whitehall ; reared and died in the faith of the Presbyterian church, of which she was a life-long member.

CHARLES R. PARIS, a member of the Washington county bar, and an influential and respected citizen of Sandy Hill, is the eldest son of Hon. U. G. and Cordelia (Rogers) Paris, and was born at Sandy Hill, Washington county, New York, in 1851. He received his education principally in the schools of Sandy Hill, read law with his father, and was admitted to the bar of Washington county in 1880. Immediately after admission to the bar he opened an office in his native village, where he has been engaged in active and successful practice ever since.

In 1879 Mr. Paris was united in marriage with Alma Biggart, of Sandy Hill.

Charles R. Paris is a republican in politics, and served for several years as a member of the board of supervisors of Washington county, representing the town of Kingsbury, and during his last term was chairman of that body. Mr. Paris is well known for his legal ability and substantial business qualities. He takes an active interest in the affairs of Sandy Hill, and is prominent in the law and the business life of his county.

MAJ. JAMES McCARTY, who made a brilliant record during the great Civil war, and now living a retired life at Sandy Hill, was born in the town of Hartford, Washington county, New York, January 6, 1840. He received a common school education in his native town, where his parents, then engaged in farming, resided. He attended school at the North Granville academy one term, in the fall of 1860. He is a son of Patrick and Mary (Donavan) McCarty. His father was a native of Ireland, who came to the United States when a young man, and located on a farm in the town of Hartford, where he continued to live until his death, which occurred in 1886, aged eighty-three years. His wife, Mary Donavan, was also born in Ireland, whom he married in that country. James McCarty, after leaving the academy at North Granville, entered the Fort Edward Collegiate institute, and when the president of the United States called for five hundred thousand volunteers, Mr. McCarty volunteered, from this collegiate institute, on the 4th day of November, 1861. He became a private in Co. E, 96th regiment

New York volunteers, then being organized under Col. James Fairman, at Plattsburg, New York. The officers of the company then being recruited at Fort Edward were: captain, Hiram Eldridge; first lieutenant, A. J. Russell; and second lieutenant, James L. Cray. Mr. McCarty was appointed sergeant, November 22, 1861, and in March, 1862, was assigned to duty as commissary sergeant of his regiment; promoted to second lieutenant September 25, 1862, and to first lieutenant and regimental quartermaster on July 17, 1863. In May, 1864, he was assigned to duty as brigade commissary on the staff of Brigadier-General Gilman Marston. He served on staff duty in different capacities in the "Army of the James" until the close of the war. On May 15, 1865, he was promoted to the rank of captain. After the close of the war he served on the staff of Brevet Major-General N. M. Curtis as assistant adjutant-general in the department of Virginia, and received commission as major by brevet from the president, and also from the governor of the State for gallant and meritorious service. Major McCarty served nearly five years in the war, and during which time he participated in some sixty odd engagements. He was honorably discharged from the service at Hart's Island, New York, in February, 1866. Returning home, he spent two years in learning the languages, and soon thereafter came to Sandy Hill. In 1868 he became the manager of the Washington Mowing Machine Company of this village, a position he held for ten years. At the expiration of this time, he, with James T. Outterson, purchased this plant, which they owned and conducted up to 1891, when they sold out. This company was first organized for the purpose of manufacturing mowing machines, which they did for one year only, after which they made milling machinery.

Major McCarty was married, in 1867, to Mary C., daughter of William Johnston, of Hartford, this county. To their marriage have been born one son and three daughters: Sarah J., Alice H., Le Roy J., and Grace W. He is a member of the First Presbyterian church of Sandy Hill; member of Hershal Lodge, No. 387, Free and Accepted Masons; and a republican up to four years ago, when he identified himself with the People's party. Major McCarty has served as a member on the school board and other village offices.

HON. U. G. PARIS was one of the most prominent lawyers and successful business men of Washington county, in whose history his name will always occupy a high and honorable place. He was born at Fairfield, Herkimer county, New York, August 14, 1819, and was of German descent. When he was quite young his parents removed to Harrisburg, in Lewis county, where he grew to manhood on the farm that he helped to transform from the wilderness. He enjoyed but limited opportunities for obtaining an education, and at twenty-one years of age went to Watertown, in Jefferson county, where he learned the trade of carpenter. Mr. Paris while learning his trade gave his leisure hours and evenings to reading and study with such encouraging results that he soon decided to leave carpentering at the earliest opportunity, and seek his life vocation in a profession more congenial to his tastes, although possessing mechanical ability of a high order. In a short time his opportunity came, when he entered the office of Judges Rosekrans and Ferris, of Glens Falls, with whom he read law. At the end of his required course of reading he was admitted to the bar and soon removed to Sandy Hill, where during a lifetime of devotion to his profession, he won success, fame and fortune. At the very opening of his legal career he encountered some of the ablest members of the northern New York bar. He always made an exhaustive preparation of his cases and fought them to completion. He soon secured a remunerative practice and rose to the front rank of his profession. He held the confidence of

the solid business men of the county, and so judiciously invested his earnings that he became one of the wealthiest men of his section. He was prominent in the business enterprises of his village, and was one of the founders of the Peoples' National bank of Sandy Hill. Mr. Paris was a man of strong and earnest convictions, and fearless in his expression; being a hater of shams and frauds and an enemy to all hypocrisy. He was the soul of sincerity, and his devotion to a friend or a cause stopped at no effort that he could make. In politics Mr. Paris was imbued with a strong National feeling that caused him to ally himself with the whig party, and afterward support its successor, the republican. He was nominated and elected in 1859 as surrogate of Washington county, and in 1863 was elected for a second term, which he also filled. As a surrogate he was able and satisfactory, as his decisions were based on justice and the law.

In 1850 Mr. Paris married Cordelia Rogers, a daughter of Hon. Charles Rogers, of Sandy Hill, who was a prominent citizen of the county, and served in the State legislature, and as a member of the twenty-eighth Congress. (See sketch of Mr. Rogers on another page.) To Mr. and Mrs. Paris were born eight children, two of whom died young; six are now living, viz.: Charles R., Dr. Russell C., a prominent physician of Albany; Preston, of Kansas; Lincoln, of the same State; and two daughters, one of whom was graduated from Vassar college, and the other from a Boston institution.

During the latter part of the summer of 1891 Mr. Paris became enfeebled in health, after returning from a tour through the southern States and the West Indies, he grew worse, and at sunrise on September 15, 1892, his final summons came. His funeral was very impressive, and his remains were entombed with appropriate ceremonies in Union cemetery, between Sandy Hill and Fort Edward.

Of U. G. Paris it was eloquently and truthfully said by one who knew him: "Mr. Paris was an illustration of what a man of character, ability and determination can accomplish in the face of adverse circumstances, and his career is a perpetual encouragement to struggling young men. He fought the battle of life honorably and manfully, and obtained a full share of its honors and fortune, and at its close could serenely retire 'like one that wraps the drapery of his couch about him and lies down to pleasant dreams.'"

ROBERT CRUIKSHANK, editor of the Salem *Axiom*, and one of the public spirited citizens of Salem, is a son of Peter and Elizabeth (McKnight) Cruikshank, and was born in the town of Salem, in which he now resides, September 1, 1836. His father, Peter, was a native of the same town, where he resided up to his death, in 1887, at the age of eighty-one years. He was a member of the United Presbyterian church, and a democrat in his political opinion. Peter Cruikshank, sr. (grandfather), was born in the town of Salem, where he followed the occupation of farming all his life, dying in 1856, at the age of eighty-four. In the early settlements of Washington county he served as captain of a company of mounted troops, and was ever after known as Captain Cruikshank. His father, who was the founder of the family in America, was William Cruikshank, who came from Scotland about the time of the emigration of Dr. Clark's congregation. He purchased a tract of land in the northern part of the town of Salem, and of his sons, Peter settled in Salem. Elizabeth McKnight, the mother of the subject of this sketch, was born in the town of Hebron, and was a member of the United Presbyterian church, who died at the age of eighty years, in 1892. James McKnight (paternal grandfather) was born in Salem, and settled in the town of Hebron, where he was engaged in tilling the soil the remainder of his life.

Robert Cruikshank grew to manhood on his father's farm, receiving the advantages of a common school education, and on leaving school he learned the trade of carpenter and joiner. He was afterward engaged in contracting and building, which he successfully carried on until 1867, when he was compelled to give it up on account of ill health. In August of 1862 Mr. Cruikshank enlisted in Company H, 123d New York infantry; after six months he was promoted from private to second lieutenant, and in the fall following made first lieutenant of his company. Immediately after the battle of Gettysburg was fought his regiment was transferred from the army of the Potomac to that of the Cumberland. In the winter of 1863 his regiment guarded the Nashville & Chattanooga Railway, and in the spring of the following year it started on the Atlanta campaign. In all the battles, until after the capture of Atlanta, Lieutenant Cruikshank was the commanding officer of his company. On arriving at Atlanta he was detailed as acting adjutant of the regiment, in place of the regular one who had recently been wounded. Just before leaving Atlanta with Sherman, on his march to the sea, he was detailed provost-marshal, first brigade, first division, 20th army corps, and in which capacity he served until the close of the war. He was honorably discharged at Washington, D. C., and mustered out of the service at Albany, New York.

Lieutenant Cruikshank, in 1867, after giving up building and contracting, embarked in the harness business at Salem, New York, where he continued for seven years. In 1874 he was commissioned postmaster of his village, which office he held for twelve years and four months. In 1885 he founded his present newspaper, a weekly eight-column folio sheet, republican in politics, which is well filled with local news of the county, and ably edited. Its circulation is steadily increasing, and in connection with the paper he conducts a job printing department.

Robert Cruikshank, in 1860, wedded Mary E., daughter of Henry M. Wells, of Salem. His marriage has been blessed by the birth of six children, five sons and one daughter: Ella, Harry B., Robert A., Everett and Earnest W. Ella is now the wife of Dwight P. Cruikshank, who is an importer of spices in New York city. A son died in infancy.

Robert Cruikshank, with his wife and three sons, is a member of the United Presbyterian church; a member of Salem Lodge, 45, I. O. O. F., and is at present commander of A. L. McDougall Post, No. 570, Grand Army of the Republic. He is a stanch republican, and has always taken an active and leading part in politics.

GEORGE N. FINCH, the present popular sheriff of Washington county, was born in Schuylerville, Saratoga county, New York, August 12, 1856. He is the son of Charles B. Finch and Sarah M. Slade, both natives of Saratoga county. Charles B. Finch was reared and educated in his native county, and was afterward engaged in the livery business at Troy, New York, and in 1861 removed to this county, and located at Granville. Here he continued to reside until 1871, when he removed with his family to Eagle Bridge, in Rensselaer county, where he continued to reside until 1882, engaged in the hotel business. He wedded Sarah M. Slade, and for eleven years has been the proprietor of the Central House at Granville, which is one of the popular and well known hostelries of this county, returning from Eagle Bridge in 1882 to Granville, which has since been the home of the family. He was born in 1829, and is at present acting in the capacity of under sheriff. He was the son of Rev. Finch, who was an early settler in Saratoga county, where he became one of the pioneer ministers of the Baptist church.

George N. Finch received the rudiments of an education in the schools of Granville, and

later pursued special studies at the Friends' seminary at Easton, this county. From 1877 to 1881 he was engaged in the wholesale produce business at Eagle Bridge, and in the latter year went to New York city, embarking in the same line, and where he continued successfully for two years. Returning to Granville in 1882 he became manager of the Central House in partnership with his father, under the firm name of C. B. Finch & Son, which firm existed up to the spring of 1891. In the fall of the same year George N. Finch was elected on the republican ticket sheriff of Washington county, and was conducted into office on January 1, 1892. Mr. Finch takes an active and leading part in the politics of his county, and is influential in the councils of his party, and is a capable officer and popular with members of both parties. He is still the proprietor of the Central House, which he has leased. George N. Finch wedded Helen B. Hunt, a daughter of John P. Hunt, of Eagle Bridge, in 1882. To their marriage has been born one child, a son, Royal G. He is prominent in Masonry, being a member of Granville Lodge, No. 55, Poultney Chapter, No. 10, and Washington Commandery, No. 33, Saratoga Springs, and also of the Oriental Encampment at Troy.

SHERMAN WILLIAMS, superintendent of the Union school of the village of Glens Falls, and a man of extensive literary and scholarly attainments, was born at Cooperstown, Otsego county, New York, November 21, 1846. He is a son of Justin Williams and Mary Sherman. Justin Williams was also a native of Otsego county, and now resides at Cooperstown, that county, in the seventy-third year of his age; a farmer by occupation, and a republican in his political belief. He was a son of Isaac Williams, pioneer, and one of the most prominent men in the early history of Otsego county; born at Lebanon, Connecticut, and while yet a boy he drove an ox team from his native town to Cooperstown, where the remainder of his life was spent in advancing the interests of his adopted county, and as a member of congress. He died in December, 1860, in his eighty-third year. He ran a farm and hotel, and was a whig and afterward a republican in politics. He was a member of three congresses; he also served as sheriff and surrogate of Otsego county, and being a man of wonderful resources and great natural attainments, he became very popular and strong before the people. The Williams family is of Welch extraction, and the founder of this branch of the Williams family in America was Robert Williams, who emigrated from Wales in 1638, and settled in Massachusetts for several generations, thence into Connecticut, and from there migrated to the State of New York. Mrs. Mary (Sherman) Williams was born in Cooperstown in 1821, and is now in her seventy-third year.

Sherman Williams was reared on the farm in the vicinity of Cooperstown, where he attended the common schools; subsequently entered the Albany State Normal school, from which institution he was graduated in the class of 1871. He immediately engaged in teaching school, first at Little Neck, Long Island, where he taught for seven months; giving up this position he went to Flushing, Long Island, where he successfully acted in the capacity of superintendent of public schools of that city for a period of over eleven years. Leaving there in 1882, he came to Glens Falls, where he has ever since remained as superintendent of the Union school. The schools of this village are organized under the free school act, having two large school buildings, erected since Mr. Williams' incumbency. For nine years Prof. Williams, associated with Charles F. King, of Boston, sustained by some of the most prominent business men of Glens Falls, conducted a summer normal school for the benefit of the teachers of this county and those adjoining.



In the early history of the village, a Mr. William J. Ballard, of Jamaica, Long Island, originated the idea of running a school for teachers, of three weeks duration, in the latter part of July and August, obtaining special instructors from all over the country; the cost of running this school is in the neighborhood of five thousand dollars per year. Teachers from forty states and territories of the Union have been in attendance, and there have been about four thousand teachers in attendance since its inception and organization.

Prof. Sherman Williams was married in 1874 to Margaret, a daughter of Dr. Wilbur, of Pine Plains, Dutchess county, New York. To his marriage have been born two children, Henry W. and Paul. Mr. Williams is a member and steward of the Methodist Episcopal church, and of the Senate Lodge, No. 456, Free and Accepted Masons, of Glens Falls, and is a liberal republican in his political belief.

A. J. LONG. In the year 1694 Joseph Long moved from Hartford, Connecticut, to Coventry, Tolland county, Connecticut, where he purchased a farm, which still remains in the Long family, and which has never passed out of its possession, two centuries the present year. He was present at the organization of the first Congregational church in Coventry, and for several years one of its deacons, and his remains lie buried in that town. Before his descendants took any interest in their genealogy, the bleak New England climate had so wrought upon his grave stone that the inscription could not be deciphered. Whether he came from France as De Long, or the north of Ireland of Scotch-Irish descent, or from England, cannot be definitely established. But the Bible given names in the Long family, and their faith in the doctrine and practice of Calvanism strongly indicate their Puritan descent. To Joseph Long was born Lemuel Long, July 12, 1727, who married Martha Baker, who was born September 23, 1730. To Lemuel and Martha Long, in Coventry, were born Lemuel, Martha, Joseph, Rufus, Levi, Jesse, Driadema, Stephen, and Reuben Long. Of the above children, Joseph and Rufus served in the war of the Revolution, and died in the army. Levi, the fourth son of Lemuel Long, was born in Coventry, Connecticut, July 23, 1758. At the age of twenty-five he married Abigail Baker, and removed to Rutland, Vermont, in 1783. To Levi and Abigail Long, in Rutland, were born Pamela (who died in infancy), Rufus, Levi, Joseph, Jared, Pamela, Harvey, Lyman, and Clark Long. Jared Long, the fourth son of Levi and Abigail Long, and the father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Rutland, Vermont, October 13, 1791. In the war of 1812 the militia of Vermont was called out to defend their northern frontier. The company in which Jared Long served was stationed in the town of Highgate, and was composed of the yeomanry of Vermont. And no invasion from Canada being threatened at that point, left the Green Mountain boys leisure to indulge in things not strictly in line of military duty. One of the results was that Jared Long won the heart of a farmer's daughter, by the name of Martha Barr, and brought her, as a rich trophy of that campaign, to Rutland. They were married December 25, 1814. She was the third daughter of Conrad and Elizabeth (Weaver) Barr, who emigrated from Wurtemberg, Germany, in 1775, and located in Dutchess county, New York. In 1780 they, with several German families, who were inclined to a monarchical form of government, moved to Canada, as they supposed, but when the line was settled between the States and Canada, they found themselves in Vermont. To this accident Vermont is indebted for some of her most enterprising citizens in that part of the State: the Hogabomes, Stearnes, Stimets, Meigs, Hinkleys, Barrs, Saxes, Steinhours, etc., were all well-to-do farmers and business men. Peter Sax was the grand-

father of John G. Sax, the poet. To Conrad and Elizabeth Barr were born John, Margaret, Catherine, and Martha. Martha, the youngest, and mother of A. J. Long, was born June 11, 1792, in Highgate, Vermont. Jared and Martha Long resided sixteen years in Highgate, and the remainder of their lives in Rutland, bringing up to manhood and womanhood four sons and three daughters, and fulfilling life's great mission in its highest and best sense, full of years, good deeds and charitable acts, and rest from their labors, each in the ninetieth year of their age. They are buried in Evergreen cemetery, Rutland, Vermont. To Jared and Martha Long was born Charles Conrad, who married Sarah A. Fern, and died, without issue, in Highgate, September 9, 1891, aged seventy-six years; Martha P., married John Hogabome, died in Highgate, December 31, 1892, aged seventy-five years, leaving a husband, one son, and three daughters; Julia A., married Asahel Cleveland, and now resides in Rutland, a widow, with her only child, George Herbert; Benjamin F. was born in Highgate, August 9, 1827, married Lovina Martin, and moved to Rockford, Illinois. He enlisted in Co. K, 100th Illinois volunteer regiment, died in the army at the age of thirty-five years, and was buried in Cave Hill cemetery, Louisville, Kentucky; he left one son, Carlos Long, who now resides in Joliet, Illinois. Levi C., born in Highgate, June 2, 1831, married Eliza Merriam, and now resides in Rutland; they have one son and three daughters. Mary E., born in Highgate, March 25, 1834, married William H. Crawford, a resident of Louisiana, by whom she had four daughters; she died in Mount Enterprise, Texas, aged fifty-four years.

A. J. Long, second son and fourth child of Jared and Martha Long, and the subject of this notice, was born in Rutland, Vermont, August 5, 1824. He worked on his father's farm until he was eighteen years of age, when he commenced preparation for college at Castleton seminary, and during his entire course of study he taught school winters. He graduated at Middlebury college, in a class of fifteen, in 1851. Eight of his classmates are still living. He attended his first course of medical lectures at Castleton, and his second at the university of the city of New York, from which institution he graduated, with the degree of M. D., March 9, 1853, in a class of one hundred and one. July 28th of the same year he opened an office in Whitehall, and from that day to this, (with the exception of 1879, which he spent in Colorado,) he has been in continuous and active practice of his profession in Whitehall, and to one who has endeavored to keep abreast of the times and in touch with the developments and progress of the art and science of medicine, what varied, rich and profound experiences have not been realized during the last half of the nineteenth century. The doctor is a member of the county, State and national medical societies, honorary member of the California State Medical society, and his *alma mater* conferred upon him the M. A. degree. Although not an active politician, the town of his adoption has elected him to nearly all the offices within its gift, from village clerk to supervisor of the town.

On December 6, 1855, he was united in marriage with Susan Eleanor Coulson, who was born in Baltimore, Maryland, in 1833, and was the third daughter of Thomas and Jane (Watson) Coulson. Her father was a native of St. Johns, New Brunswick, and her mother of Sussex, England. They were married in Albany, New York, November 15, 1827, and to them were born twelve children, five sons and seven daughters. Mrs. Coulson died, aged fifty-two years, in 1862, and Mr. Coulson in 1871, aged sixty-eight years. To the Doctor and Mrs. Long was born Mary Jane, November 17, 1857. She married Dr. B. C. Senton, now an active practitioner in Rutland, Vermont. They have one son and four daughters: Charles Jared, born July 17, 1860, and died July, 10, 1878; Freddie Coul-

son, born August 15, 1862, and died November 17, 1864; Benjamin Alfred, born September 12, 1867, and now resides in Whitehall; Clymer Burr, born December 23, 1873, is now a student in the medical department of McGill university, Montreal, Province of Quebec. In 1879 Mrs. Long's health began to be seriously affected, and the Doctor sought a change of climate; with his wife and two sons he went to Buena Vista, Colorado. For a time the change seemed to do her good, but on the 11th of May, 1880, she was attacked with pleuro-pneumonia, which in one week proved fatal. She died May 18th, 1880, aged forty-seven years. Her remains were brought east and buried with her kindred in Albany Rural cemetery. Mrs. Long was a lady of refinement and culture. In her character were harmoniously blended all the good sense, womanly virtue and Christian grace which make the ideal wife, mother and friend. The Doctor returned to Whitehall, after an absence of little more than a year, and took up his professional duties, in the fall of 1880, and has endeavored to fulfill them with credit to himself and satisfaction to his patients.

October 1, 1885, the Doctor was united in marriage with Mary M. Dickinson, daughter of Hiram and Huldah (Merrill) Dickinson. Her grandfather was a native of Glastonbury, Connecticut. He emigrated to Queensbury, New York, where her father was born September 5, 1798. He died in Whitehall, January 15, 1881. Her grandfather Merrill emigrated from Canaan, Connecticut, to Addison, Vermont, where her mother was born November 5, 1812. She died in Whitehall, January 3, 1884. They left two children: May M. and Hiram W., who now reside in West Union, Adams county, Ohio.

Now, at the end of forty-one years of practice, the Doctor looks back with some satisfaction on his work accomplished. He had in one year one hundred and twenty-five cases of small-pox under his care, served through two epidemics of cholera, been present at nearly two thousand child births, and many thrilling experiences in emergencies, is still in harness, and considers *work* as man's great mission on earth.

HON. FRANK BYRNE, vice-president of the Merchants' National bank, and president of the board of health of the village of Glens Falls, is one of the most public spirited and successful business men of that village. He was born in the city of New York, October 25, 1839, and is a son of Peter and Catherine (Byrne) Byrne. The Byrne family is of ancient Irish origin. The father and mother of Mr. Byrne were both natives of County Wexford, and soon after their marriage they set sail for Canada, and after a three months' voyage, landed at Quebec. From there they removed to the city of New York, and soon after the birth of their son, the subject of this sketch, came to northern New York with the intention of making their permanent home at Chester, Warren county, arriving at Glens Falls while en route to that place, Peter Byrne sickened and died; his wife died in this village in the seventy-sixth year of her age. Both she and her husband were worthy members of the Catholic church.

Frank Byrne was reared to manhood in the town of Queensbury, where he attended the common schools, which was afterward supplemented by a few terms at the old Glens Falls academy. After leaving school young Byrne commenced his active business career as a clerk in a dry goods store, where he remained for a while, when he formed a partnership with Clark J. Brown (now deceased), of this village, and engaged in general merchandising. This firm continued most successfully up to the year 1872, when Mr. Byrne sold his interest and at once embarked in the manufacturing of lime. He is at present the senior member of the Keenan Lime Company, of this village. The quarries and kilns of this company are located at Smith Basin,

Washington county, and have a capacity of turning out one hundred and fifty thousand barrels of lime annually. These works employ eighty to one hundred hands, and the principal market for their product is in New York city. In addition to their quarries they own six hundred acres of land, which is adjacent to their works. Mr. Byrne is one of the founders and organizers of the Merchants' National bank, of Glens Falls, and is now serving as vice-president. In the present construction of a line of sewers at Glens Falls he is one of the commissioners of that improvement, and is president of the board of health, and is more or less identified with all movements calculated for the improvement of his village.

In his political affiliations he is a stanch democrat, and in 1884 was elected by over two hundred majority, overcoming one thousand republican majority in the county, member of the general assembly. He has also served as village trustee.

Mr. Byrne was married in 1871 to Elizabeth A. Keenan, daughter of John Keenan, deceased, of this village. In 1887 he married for his second wife Margaret O. Sullivan, of New York city, and by her has one son, John.

Mr. Byrne is a member of the Catholic church, and a self-made man in the truest sense of that term.

LIEUT.-COL. HENRY ROOT, A.M., M. D., of Whitehall, who served as surgeon of the 54th and 58th New York volunteers during the Civil war, was brevetted lieutenant-colonel for his devotion to the Union, and has been vice-president of the Society of the Army of the Potomac, is a son of Dr. Leonard and Caroline (Dayton) Root, and was born at North Granville, Washington county, New York, April 5, 1835. The family is of Norman-English extraction, and among the early settlers of New England. Near Stratford on the Avon was the home of John Roote, whose marriage with Ann Russell in the year 1600 is recorded in the parish register, and who were the progenitors of the Rootes and Roots in America. Colonel William Root, paternal grandfather of Dr. Henry Root, was a native of Massachusetts, served as a colonel in the American army during the war of 1812, and was among the early settlers of Hebron, this county. He married and reared a family of children, one of his sons being Dr. Leonard Root (father), who was born in Washington county in 1803, studied medicine and became a practicing physician of the county, and was successfully engaged in the practice until his death in 1851, at the age of forty-eight years. He died at Whitehall, where he had resided since 1842, in the house now occupied by his son, the subject of this sketch. In 1828 he married Caroline Dayton, a native of Fort Ann, and a daughter of Jehiel Dayton. They had a family of five children. Mrs. Root was a member of the Presbyterian church, and died in 1893, in the eighty-sixth year of her age. Her father, Jehiel Dayton, was a native of Great Barrington, Massachusetts, who came to Washington county when a young man. He served as captain of artillery during the war of 1812, and an old musket owned by him is now in possession of Dr. Root. He died in North Granville, this county, at the age of eighty-six. By occupation he was a farmer, and also owned and conducted a store, grist mill and saw mill.

Dr. Henry Root was reared principally in Whitehall, where he obtained his elementary education in the public schools. He afterward entered Williams college, and was graduated from that institution in August of 1856. After graduation he became principal of the high school at Southbridge, Massachusetts, where he remained for one year. He then began reading medicine with Dr. Daniel S. Wright, a prominent physician of Whitehall, and later matriculated in the medical department of the university of New York, from which he was duly graduated in 1859, with

the degree of M. D. In the same year he went to Liverpool, England, as a ship's surgeon, and while in Europe visited the hospitals of Paris and other cities, in order to acquaint himself with the methods in use in the old world. While in Paris Dr. Root, in 1863–64 interested himself, along with Hon. John Bigelow, Rev. Dr. McClintock and T. G. Dale, in establishing the European branch of the Sanitary commission of the United States. Returning to the United States, Dr. Root located in the village of Whitehall for the practice of his profession, and was building up a good general practice when the Civil war broke out. In the year 1861 he was appointed by the governor of New York as assistant surgeon of the 54th New York infantry, and in January, 1863, upon the recommendation of Gen. Chester A. Arthur, he was promoted to be surgeon of the 58th New York infantry. While serving in this capacity he was wounded at the battle of Chancellorsville, by a minnie ball which struck him on the head and unfitted him for duty for the space of nine months. In August, 1863, Dr. Root was honorably discharged from the service on account of this wound, and immediately went to Europe, where he visited England, Germany and France, seeking for restoration to health. In Paris he again visited the French hospitals, and during these visits was exposed to and took the small pox, with which he was confined some time to his hotel. Returning to America in 1864, he became assistant surgeon in the command of General Sheridan, and while quartered at Winchester, Virginia, received a commission as surgeon of the 54th New York infantry, in his old regiment, and served until August, 1866, during the latter part of this time acting as post surgeon at Orangeburg and Columbia, in South Carolina, at the request of Secretary Stanton. In 1866 the governor of South Carolina forwarded a highly commendatory letter to the president, advising the promotion of Dr. Root to a lieutenant-colonelcy by brevet, for his devotion to the Union cause, but his personal friend, James A. Garfield, afterward president, had already recommended him for that honor, and the president sent the nomination to the senate, by which it was unanimously confirmed.

After quitting the service of the United States, Dr. Root returned to this county and again began the practice of medicine at Whitehall. For several years he has been health officer of the town, is an active member of the Washington County Medical society, and has been its secretary for twelve years. He is also a member of the New York State Medical society, and of the Congregational church, of Williams College, Massachusetts. He was president of the Young Men's Christian association of this place in 1892, and takes an active part in its work. Politically he is a stanch republican, and for some time served as vice-president of the Society of the Army of the Potomac.

BURDICK G. SWEET, deceased, was one of the prominent and well-to-do farmers of the town of South Hartford; a son of Stephen and Freelove (Potter) Sweet, and was born in Hoosick, Rensselaer county, New York, in the year 1818. At the age of six years he came, with his father, to Granville, this county, and at the age of fifteen years he removed, with his parents, to a farm in West Hartford: after his marriage he purchased a farm near South Hartford. Here he farmed successfully up to 1868, when he retired from all active business, going to the village of South Hartford, where he lived until his death, which occurred in 1877, aged fifty-nine years.

In 1849 Burdick G. Sweet was united in marriage to Laura A., a daughter of Xurey Maynard, of this town. His widow only survives him, who resides at the old homestead in South Hartford, and is a member of the Universalist church. She was born in the

village of South Hartford, where she has always resided. Her father was also a native of the town of South Hartford, and who died in the thirty-ninth year of his age.

He and his brother were soldiers in the war of 1812. They were sons of Elisha Maynard, who was among the pioneer settlers of the town.

ALEXANDER WILLIAMSON, who has risen from the humble position of a boot-black to that of proprietor of a planing mill at Whitehall, was born in the county of Derry, Ireland, July 14, 1842, and is a son of James Williamson and Elizabeth Moore. His parents were natives of the same county, but both were of Scotch extraction, and emigrated from the Emerald Isle to the United States in 1852, locating at Whitehall, where his mother died, at the age of eighty-two years, in 1885; she was a member of the Presbyterian church in Ireland.

Alexander Williamson was brought to Whitehall, with his mother, in 1852, where he has made his home ever since. He received only the rudiments of a common school education, but after he had learned the trade of carpenter with Joseph Wilson, of this village, he went to Memphis, Tennessee, March 5, 1859, and remained there until after the war broke out, and Tennessee had passed ordinances of secession. Trained in the home guards of the city, he was given a choice to join the Confederate army or leave the place. He left the Confederate States, going to Chicago, and finally returned home to Whitehall in the summer of 1860. He rather favored the Confederate cause, and was called at home a "fire-eater," "secesh," etc., and was threatened a number of times being sent to Fort Lafayette, but the threats were never executed. He continued to work up to the winter of 1864–5, when he went to Albany, where he took a commercial course in the Albany Commercial college. In 1865 he returned to Whitehall, and founded his present extensive planing mill business, and after successfully running it for one year, sold a half interest to N. H. Ames, of New York city. The name of the firm was then changed to N. H. Ames & Co. He remained with Mr. Ames up to 1870, when the mill burned, which was immediately rebuilt and operated until 1876, when the mill was stopped running on account of the death of Mr. Ames, and for several years afterward it was leased and run by Mr. Williamson. In 1886 he bought his deceased partner's interest, and has since been the sole proprietor of the mill. His business from the time he started it, in 1865, has steadily increased and expanded, and at present has a substantial patronage and extensive trade, giving employment to several men. He manufactures sash, blinds, doors, frames, moulding and casing, beside dealing in glass, putty, etc.; also turning and gig sawing.

Mr. Williamson, in 1869, wedded Lydia S. Morris, of this village, who is a woman of superior business foresight, and to whom is due a great deal of the credit for the business success of her husband. Mr. Williamson has for many years been a leading member of the Presbyterian church, and is an elder; also for a number of years was assistant superintendent of the Sunday school, and for eight years superintendent of the same. He is a stanch democrat, but has never offered for any political office.

H. DAVIS NORTHRUP, ex-treasurer of Washington county, and a successful manufacturer of Fort Edward, is a son of Hon. James M. and Julia (Davis) Northrup, and was born October 9, 1842, at Hartford, Washington county, New York. He received his education at Fort Edward institute, and at eighteen years of age engaged in the produce business with his father, at a point on the line of the Champlain canal. Three years later he succeeded his father, and afterward formed a partnership with his uncle, W. B. Northrup, being engaged in the business altogether for

twenty-two years. During this time he became a member of the shirt and collar company, known as Davis & Co., which did a large manufacturing business at Troy, and then at Fort Edward up to 1890. In that year Mr. Northrup became a member and the secretary of the present company that is manufacturing ale taps and faucets at Fort Edward. They have a branch office in New York city, and average fifty thousand dollars of sales per year. This company is known as the Automatic Tap and Faucet Company. Mr. Northrup is a republican in politics. He served six years as deputy county treasurer under his father, and then was elected twice as county treasurer. He is a member of Hartford Baptist church and Masonic lodge, and a prominent Knight Templar of Washington Commandery of Saratoga.

In January, 1864, Mr. Northrup married Parmelia E. Wait, who was a daughter of Mansur K. Wait, of Granville, and died in January, 1879, aged thirty-seven years. For his second wife he wedded, on September 10, 1885, Kate I. Hopping, of New York city. By his first wife Mr. Northrup has three children, two sons and a daughter: James M., who married Lillie Hodgman, and is traveling for the Automatic Tap and Faucet Company; Mansur W., telegraph operator for the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company, in their general office in New York city; and Maud E.

Mr. Northrup traces his paternal ancestry back four generations to Joseph Northrup, a farmer of Hebron, this county, whose son, John Northrup (grandfather), served as a drummer in the war of 1812. John Northrup was a very fine carpenter, and married Laura Baker, of English descent. They had seven children, two sons and five daughters. The elder son, Hon. James M. Northrup (father), was in early life the pioneer potato buyer of the State, some years buying and shipping to New York city as high as half a million bushels of that great root crop. In later life he was engaged in banking, being president of the First National bank of Fort Edward. A Baptist and a republican, he became useful in his church and active in his party. He served two terms as supervisor of the town of Hartford, was county excise commissioner for six years, served two terms as county treasurer, and represented Washington county in the general assembly for one term. Mr. Northrup married for his first wife Julia Davis, who died in June, 1850, aged twenty-seven years. His second marriage was with Martha Dunham, who died in 1873, and for his third wife wedded Harriet D. Sill. By his first wife he had two children: H. Davis, the subject of this sketch; and Clayton, who died in infancy. To his second union was born one child, Minnie J., who died at twelve years of age; and by his third marriage two children have been born: Charles S., a student at school; and William, who died in infancy.

LOYAL L. DAVIS, a promising young lawyer of Glens Falls, was born at Bolton Landing, Warren county, New York, July 11, 1862, and is a son of F. J. W. and Eliza A. (Heist) Davis. F. J. W. Davis was a native of the same place and died at Pleasant Hill, Missouri, at the age of thirty five years, in 1866. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and removed from New York in 1866, to Pleasant Hill, where he died three months after his arrival. He was a soldier in the 1st Vermont cavalry in the late Civil war, and was also a member of the regulars, and had the rank of sargeant. He was on duty in Washington, District of Columbia, and for a while in the quartermaster's department as citizen's clerk in the States of Virginia and West Virginia. His father was Lindsey Davis, who was born at Clarendon, and removed into Warren county, New York, early in the twenties. He has always followed the life of a farmer, and at present resides in Oswego county with his youngest son, in the ninety-second year of his age. This family of Davises

probably came originally from Wales in the latter part of the sixteenth century, or in the early part of the seventeenth. The mother of the subject of this sketch is a native of Washington county, New York, and resides at Glens Falls.

Loyal L. Davis was principally reared in the village of Glens Falls, receiving his education in the private schools and the Glens Falls academy, and subsequently entered the Troy Conference academy at Poultney, Vermont, from which he was graduated in 1878. He afterward went to Wesleyan university at Middletown, Connecticut. This was in the year 1883, and in 1885 he took a course in the Albany Law school, and has been in active practice in the courts of Warren county ever since.

Loyal L. Davis was married September 26, 1888, to Mary F., a daughter of John Walker, of Albany, New York. Mr. Davis is vice-president of the Glens Falls Printing company and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He is also a member of Senate Lodge of Masons, of Glens Falls Chapter, of Bloss Council, and Washington Commandery Knights Templar. He is also a member of Delta Lodge of Perfection, the Delta Council of Rose Croix, and Delta Chapter, P. of J., and Albany Sovereign Consistory, Oriental Temple of the Mystic Shrine, aad is the local secretary in the State of New York for the Quatuor Coranate Lodge, 2076, London.

ROBERT WILSON LOWBER, of Bald Mountain, son of John and Margaret Lowber, was born November 2, 1816, at the plantation of his father, near Smyrna, Delaware. The Lowbers are descendants of Gustav Lowdar, one of the privileged barons of Denmark, an active Roman Catholic in the religious war of 1616, between the Catholics and Protestants: the success of the Protestants forced him to flee from Denmark to England, and in 1623 he joined a colony of Catholics, who, under Sir George Calvert, immigrated to Avalon, in Newfoundland; from thence, in 1632, under Sir Cecil Calvert, removed with the colony to Saint Marys, on the eastern shore of Maryland, assuming the name of Lowber. Margaret Lowber was a descendant of Robert Wilson, a Quaker who, with a colony under Clariborn, in 1631, settled at Kent, on the northern shore of Chesapeake bay. John Lowber was the son of Peter Lowber, a tanner carrying on business near Smyrna, who died in 1808. John was educated at William and Marys college, studied law in the office of John Sargent, in Philadelphia, and on the death of his father, removed to Smyrna, to carry on and settle up the business of the tannery. He married Margaret Wilson, at Smyrna, in February, 1812; and, in 1821, transferred the tannery and business to his brother Peter, and returned to Philadelphia, and resumed the practice of law with his cousin, John Cole Lowber. While residing in Delaware, he was for four years sheriff of Kent county. In 1823 he removed to Batavia, Genesee county, to act as attorney and legal advisor of the agent of the Holland Land Company.

Robert W. Lowber was educated at the Franklin institute, of Philadelphia, the Cazenovia seminary and Lima institute. In 1833 he was placed by his father in the office of the Holland Land Company, at Batavia. In the spring of 1837 he went to Chicago, from thence to Mackinaw, and with a party up Lake Superior, in an open batteau, to the mouth of the St. Louis river, from thence across the country to Fort Snelling, and spent several days with General Sibley, agent of the American Fur Company, at his post, where the city of Minneapolis now stands. While at General Sibley's, the glowing accounts by the trappers of the country induced him to go with them to Pembina, and thence to the Gulf of Fuca, traversing much of what is now the route of the Northern Pacific rail-

road. Returning to General Sibley's, he went down the Mississippi river to St. Louis in an Indian canoe. In 1839 he again went to Chicago, thence to Galena, and from there to St. Croix river, joining a party of Chippewa Indians, intending to cross to the mouth of Copper river. While encamped on Lake St. Croix, the Chippewas were attacked by a band of Sioux, and a bloody fight took place, the Sioux being finally driven off. Mr. Lowber, returning to St. Louis, started with a party to go to the Pacific, but the hostility of the Crow and Blackfoot tribes caused the party to give up the attempt.

In the spring of 1840 Mr. Lowber was requested by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company to come to New York and take charge of the land trusts held by them; from that time until 1844 he was engaged in examining the properties held in trust, and in settling and closing up the same, amounting to over four million dollars. After the settlements were made with the Ceteraque trust, the company, in August, 1844, sent him to Europe to arrange for the settlement of the trust bonds issued by the company. The bonds were principally held by the Bank of England, the Rothschilds, and the East India Company, of London, Hope and Company, of Amsterdam, and Hottingus, of Paris. Satisfactory settlements were made and carried out. Quite an amusing incident occurred at the first meeting held at the office of the Rothschilds: the meeting was appointed for two o'clock p. m. Mr. Lowber was promptly at the meeting, being accompanied by Sir John Wilson, president of the Bank of England. A little after the hour appointed, Mr. Fastenrath, attorney for the East India Company, inquired "why the agent of the New York company was not present," and was informed by Mr. Wilson that he was sitting by his side. Mr. Fastenrath, after looking at Mr. Lowber a moment, exclaimed, "What, that boy!" After Mr. Lowber had stated the object of his mission and explained the situation of matters in the United States, Mr. Fastenrath came to him, shaking his hand, saying, "I congratulate you, and beg to apologize for my remark; but really you Americans begin life early and mature rapidly." (In appearance Mr. Lowber did not seem to be twenty years of age.) Mr. Wilson took a warm interest in Mr. Lowber, had him presented to Queen Victoria, accompanied him to Amsterdam and Paris, and had him presented to King William, at the Hague, and Louis Phillipe, at Versailles. Mr. Lowber returned in January, 1845, to New York, in the Cunarder Cambria, Captain Judkins, having a most stormy passage of nearly twenty days, to Halifax. While upon the business of the company, in 1843, at the city of Washington, much discussion was being had about the boundary line and Lord Ashburton's claims for Great Britain. Mr. Lowber's description of the country claimed by Great Britain was such as to induce Mr. Douglas and other democrats to adopt the slogan of "54° 40′ or fight." In March, 1844, Mr. Lowber purchased an invention for making lead pipe by hydraulic pressure and coating the inside of the pipe with pure tin, obtained a patent for the same, established works in West street, New York city, putting the same in charge of his brother, Edward J. During his absence in Europe, Mr. Robert J. Cornell, president of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, supervised the business for him. In the summer of 1845 Mr. Jacob LeRoy became his partner, and under the firm name of Lowber & LeRoy the business was conducted until 1849, when Mr. Lowber disposed of his interest to Mr. LeRoy, whose sons carried it on thereafter, in the works erected by Mr. Lowber in Water street.

In 1849 Mr. Lowber entered into an arrangement with Dr. Eliphalet Nott, and in the spring of 1850 went to Cuba to look after his interests in the Cobra copper mines, which he disposed of to English capitalists. In 1850 and 1851 he investigated and managed

for him the business of the Perkiomen mine, with General Cadwallader and Mr. McAllister, of Philadelphia, disposing of Dr. Nott's interest to them in 1852. In 1850 he purchased of Dr. Nott the one-half interest in the Stuyvesant Cove property, in New York city, and in December, 1853, purchased the entire property undisposed of. In July, 1852, at the request of and in connection with Dr. Nott, he purchased the Bald Mountain Lime Quarry and erected thereon eleven lime kilns, twenty double and thirty-two single dwelling houses, a store, machine and blacksmith shop, cooper shops, barns and store-houses, giving employment to over one hundred and fifty workmen. An engine of sixty horse power was used for driving the machinery required in cutting up lumber and making staves, etc. In December, 1887, Mr. Lowber purchased Doctor Nott's one-half interest in the works for one hundred and fifty-seven thousand dollars, and continued the manufacture of lime until January, 1872, when he disposed of the works and part of the property to the Glens Falls Lime Company. During the ownership of the property from 1852 to 1872 Mr. Lowber manufactured over two million five hundred thousand barrels of lime, of which over two million three hundred and fifty thousand were sent to and sold in the city of New York. In 1854 Mr. Lowber became associated with Cyrus W. Field in forming the New York, Newfoundland & London Telegraph Company, and was secretary of the company until it disposed of its stock and franchises to the Atlantic Telegraph Company of London. Of all the original promotors of the New York, Newfoundland & London Telegraph Company, namely, Peter Cooper, Cyrus W. Field, Moses Taylor, Marshall O. Roberts, Chandler White, Wilson G. Hunt and David Dudley Field, Mr. Lowber is the only one now living. In 1854 Mr. Lowber was active in organizing the Minnesota & Northwestern Railroad Company, and was elected vice-president and manager of the same. Congress having made a grant of land to the territory of Minnesota, the territory conveyed the land granted to the company. A survey of the route for the road from Dubuque to Saint Paul, and in part from Saint Paul to Superior City, was made in 1855 and 1856. Caleb Cushing had purchased a large tract of land adjoining lake Saint Croix, and upon the refusal of the company to locate the line from Saint Paul to Superior City by lake Saint Croix and donate to him a large amount of paid stock, used his position and influence to prevent congress from ratifying the grant by Minnesota to the company, and the secretary of the interior from withdrawing from sale the land selected by it. The continued opposition of government officials induced the company, in 1858, to suspend further efforts, and in 1864 Mr. Lowber sold the rights and franchises to some gentlemen of Minnesota. Efforts were made to have congress repeal the grant made on the ground that fraud had been used in its passage. An investigating committee was appointed, who reported that no fraud had been committed.

Just after the passage of the grant by congress, a man named Tyler appeared in New York with five drafts of five thousand dollars each, payable to his order, alleging they were for moneys promised by persons for the company in securing the passage of the grant. Never having heard of such promises Mr. Lowber refused to sign the drafts. Mr. Tyler then sought the aid of Mr. Thurlow Weed, who advised Mr. Marshall O. Roberts, a director of the railroad company, to have the drafts signed, thereby saving the company much trouble and loss. The drafts were not signed, and three days after Mr. Tyler's return to Washington, Mr. Solomon G. Havens, of Buffalo, offered (as he stated), at the request of Mr. Lewis D. Campbell, of Ohio, a resolution asking for a committee to investigate the alleged fraud in passing the grant. A committee was appointed, of which Lewis D. Campbell was chairman. The proceedings of Tyler having been brought out before the committee, Mr. Campbell resigned the chair-

manship, and Mr. Washburn was placed in his stead. The investigation brought out who the parties were for whom Tyler was acting. The committee reported, by Major J. C. Breckenridge, that there had been no fraud practiced.

In 1856, Mr. Lowber's elder brother having invented a machine for hulling and cleaning cotton seed, Mr. Lowber secured, in 1856 and 1857, patents for the same, and had the necessary machines constructed for mills in New Orleans, Montgomery, and Selma. They were all in active operation when the rebellion broke out, and were all confiscated and the property sold, in June and July, 1861, to a party of Confederate Jews, who secretly carried on the work of hulling seed, and ultimately formed the Cotton Seed Trust. The property confiscated cost Mr. Lowber over one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

Mr. John A. Dix having applied to the New York banks for a loan to the government of $15,000,000, Mr. Lowber was requested to visit Washington and advise as to the proceedings of the border States and Peace Conference. While there an amusing incident occurred on the 22d of February. General Scott had issued an order for the parade of all the United States troops in and about Washington, in which the District militia were to join. While Mr. Lowber was in the room of Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, with E. M. Stanton, engaged in drafting resolutions of compromise to be submitted to the Peace Conference, a gentleman came hastily in and requested General Sickles to go up to the White House, saying "Old Buck was on a tear." General Sickles went at once. On his return he told Mr. Stanton and myself that the President had received a letter from Mr. Tyler, president of the Peace Conference, stating that unless the order of General Scott was recalled and the parade stopped, the South would consider it a declaration of war. Buchanan called the cabinet together with General Scott, and proposed to countermand the order to parade. The opposition of Generals Dix and Scott and Mr. Holt only added to the determination of the President, and in this condition of things Sickles was sent for. Holt was arguing the point when Sickles arrived. In his attempt to change the determination of Buchanan, Sickles lashed him unmercifully over the shoulders of Holt, and in attempting to prevent Buchanan's escape from the room, Sickles caught him by the coat tail and tore it up to the collar. The result was a modification of General Scott's order, by allowing only two companies of infantry to parade. The resolutions drawn were presented to the conference by Mr. Tuck, of New Hampshire, and refused consideration.

Mr. Lowber was present at the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln. At the request of Mr. Stanton, Mr. Lowber visited Canada directly after the Trent affair, and reported upon the preparations of Great Britain to secure control of the lakes. He spent much of the summer of 1864 in visiting the provinces and Newfoundland on behalf of the government. In the winter of 1863 and 1864 he favored the passage of an act by the legislature authorizing the general government to enlarge any of the canals of the State for passing from the seaboard to the lakes gunboats and troops and munitions of war.

In 1864, having furnished G. W. Billings with means, and aided him in carrying on his experiments for rhetting flax and other fibrous substances, and for obtaining patents for the same, the invention and patents were sold to a Boston company for the sum of three hundred thousand dollars, paid for mostly in the stock of the company. Since the sale of the lime works Mr. Lowber has devoted his attention to farming.

Mr. Lowber has been married twice. In November, 1840, to Maria, daughter of John T. Bergen, of Brooklyn, who died in April, 1842; and on the 15th of February, 1845, to Elizabeth G., daughter of Herman J. Redfield, who died August 10th, 1890.

WILLIAM W. CLEVELAND, one of the leading and prominent business men of the village of Shushan, who is successfully engaged in the fire insurance business. and in the sale of various kinds of vehicles, harness supplies, mowers, reapers, etc., was born in the town of Salem, Washington county, New York, on June 17, 1851. He is a son of William C. and Minerva (Lyon) Cleveland, and the father, William C. Cleveland, was a native of the town of Jackson, but later in life removed to the town of Salem, where he died in 1884, at sixty-two years of age. For over forty years he had been a successful woolen manufacturer in his native town, and was a republican in his political opinion. Associated with his brother-in-law, Charles Lyon (whose sketch appears on another page), as a partner, he assisted in the management of the woolen mills at East Salem, and much of the success of these mills is due to his able supervision and skill. He was a son of James H. Cleveland, who was born in the town of Salem, and when a young man removed to the town of Jackson, where he resided until his death, which occurred in 1876, at the age of seventy-nine years. An enterprising and influential citizen of the neighborhood, he became prosperous and successful as a merchant and farmer. He was a leading member of the First Presbyterian church of Salem, and in his political belief a democrat. Abel Cleveland (great-grandfather), was one of the pioneers of the town of Salem, coming from his native State of Rhode Island. The mother of William W. Cleveland, Minerva (Lyon) Cleveland, was a member of the old and substantial Lyon family, of the county, and was a sister of Charles Lyon, of this village. She was born in the town of Peru, Bennington county, Vermont, and died in 1889, at the age of sixty-six years.

William W. Cleveland received only the rudiments of a common school education in the schools of his native town. In 1879 he bought a farm and followed farming with very good results until 1890, when he rented his farm, which he still owns, and removed to the village of Shushan, where he has ever since resided. In 1892 he purchased the carriage and insurance business belonging to C. T. Hatch, of the same village, to which he has ever since devoted his energies and enlarged the volume of the business from year to year; and at the present time has the largest fire insurance business in his section of the county.

Mr. Cleveland was married in 1872 to Laura E., a daughter of Henry Denforth, residing in the town of Jackson. To their marriage has been born one daughter: Maud B.

CAPT. A. B. CONTRYMAN, who did brave and gallant service during the war between the States, and a popular citizen of Fort Edward, was born in the town of Pamelia, Jefferson county, New York, April 3, 1838. He is a son of Henry and Elizabeth Contryman. His grandfather was a native of Herkimer county, New York, where he followed farming, married, and had a family of eight children, four sons and four daughters. Henry Contryman was born in the same county in 1800. He was a carriage builder by trade, and carried on farming extensively for several years. In 1824 he removed to Jefferson county, where he died June 13, 1876, in the seventy-sixth year of his age, in the faith of the Universalist church, and his wife departed this life December 25, 1872, aged seventy-two years. He was an old-line democrat until the formation of the Republican party, when he identified himself with that organization; and for ten years filled the office of justice of the peace in the town of Pamelia. He wedded and was the father of nine children: Alexander, Katy, George H., Louisa, Ludentia, Lucy, Amos B., Wilson H., and Oscar, who died during the war, at the age of twenty years.

A. B. Contryman attended the district schools of his native town, and subsequently

at Evans Mills academy and the Saint Lawrence academy at Potsdam, the latter having since been converted into a State Normal school. Leaving school he afterward became a salesman in stores at Potsdam and Ogdensburg, where he remained until September 2, 1862, when he enlisted in Co. E, 142d New York volunteers, and participated in the following engagements: John's Island, Drury's Bluff, Bermuda Hundred, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Fort Gilmore, Darleytown Road; was in both expeditions against Fort Fisher, all the battles in front of Petersburg, his division making the first charge against this stronghold, beside many other less important engagements. At the battle of Fort Gilmore Captain Contryman received a slight wound by a small piece of shell striking him in the hip. He made some very narrow escapes, however, as his clothes on several occasions were pierced by the enemy's bullets. For three years he never missed a roll call nor was off duty a single day, which is a record few veterans can boast of, being honorably discharged and was mustered out of the service at Ogdensburg in June, 1865. Returning home he was engaged in the boot and shoe business at Potsdam for twelve years, and at the end of that time, 1877, came to Fort Edward. Here he associated himself in business with L. H. Wing, under the firm name of Contryman & Wing, and who at present are the proprietors of one of the best stocked drug houses to be found in the country. Mr. Contryman, in addition to his drug interests, is secretary and treasurer of the Fort Edward Electric Light and Power Company. On June 6, 1876, he was united in marriage to Isabella H. Matthews, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. In politics Captain Contryman is a stanch republican, Episcopalian in religious belief, Knight Templar in masonry, and a member of Mills Post, Grand Army of the Republic. In his three years' service as a soldier in the federal army, he was soon promoted from private to sergeant, from sergeant to sergeant-major, and sergeant-major to first and second lieutenant, and thence captain of the company. At the time he received his captain's commission he was acting as adjutant of his regiment. He has filled the office of village trustee of Fort Edward for one term. Captain Contryman is as popular as a citizen and business man as he was brave and daring as a fighter; unassuming and modest in his deportment toward his fellow men, he commands universal respect from everybody with whom he comes in contact.

JAMES W. WALLACE, vice-president and treasurer of the Dunbarton Flax Spinning Company, of Greenwich, was born in the North of Ireland on February 8, 1859. Mr. Wallace is the eldest son of Hugh and Elizabeth Frances Wallace, nee Hunter. The Wallace family came from Scotland in 1611, four brothers of that name having settled in Ulster, under patents from the English crown, and for several generations the family have been connected with the linen trade of Ulster. One branch of the family, on the maternal side, came to the American colonies early in the eighteenth century, and during the Revolutionary war one member, a Colonel Nesbit, of General Washington's staff, was sent to France to secure financial assistance for the struggling colonies.

Mr. Wallace was educated partly in the public schools, completing his studies in the private school of Mr. Andrew Mullan, and at the age of fifteen entered the offices of Dunbar, McMaster & Co., Limited, Flax Spinners, Gilford, Ireland. After the Morrill tariff act of 1878, which increased the duty on imported goods, the Gilford company decided to erect factories in the United States, and Mr. Wallace was sent by the company to Greenwich, New York, to look after the financial part of the undertaking. Since that time Mr. Wallace has been with the company, and on merging the concern in America into an incorporated

company Mr. Wallace was elected to the offices which he now holds. In Ireland and America the company employ two thousand operatives, principally in linen thread manufacturing. In the United States and Canada they have warehouses and offices in the larger cities.

Mr. Wallace is a member of the United Presbyterian church, and in politics is a republican. In 1889 Mr. Wallace married Jennie May, only daughter of Mr. Sylvanus Arnold, of Mechanicville, Saratoga county, and has one daughter, Florence A.

FRED E. HILL, ex-sheriff of Washington county, and who has been engaged in various business enterprises, is a son of Enoch and Anna (Monroe) Hill. He was born in the town of Easton, this county, April 14, 1839. Enoch Hill (father) was a native of Saratoga county, New York, and when a young man came and made his permanent home in the town of Easton, this county, and followed the trade of blacksmith, dying in this town at the age of sixty-seven years, in 1867. He was a whig and republican in his political belief, and filled some town offices. He married Anna Monroe, by whom he had thirteen children, eleven of that number who reached man and womanhood. Mrs. Hill was a native of this county, where she was born in 1802, and died May 17, 1853. The grandfather Hill of the subject of this sketch, was born in Saratoga county, and lived to be nearly one hundred years old. The Hills are of English extraction.

Fred E. Hill worked on the farm until the age of seventeen, receiving a common school education, when he engaged as a salesman in a mercantile house. Remaining here for a few years, he branched out for himself in merchandising in the village of Easton, where he continued successfully up to 1880. In that year he came to Salem and accepted the place of under-sheriff with his brother, James Hill, who had been elected sheriff of the county in the fall of the previous year. During this term Mr. Fred E. Hill served in the capacity of under-sheriff under his brother, at the end of which time he engaged in the mercantile business at Salem, in which he continued for a few years. Relinquishing this business, he, in 1885, became under-sheriff under George L. Marshall, and remained with Mr. Marshall until 1888, the close of his term. At the fall election, in the latter year, Mr. Hill was elected sheriff of the county as the regular nominee of his party, which office he efficiently and acceptably filled for one term of three years. Leaving the office of sheriff he engaged in the meat business at Salem, and has succeeded in building up a profitable trade.

Fred E. Hill was married to Sarah Rundell in 1861, who was a daughter of Jarvis Rundell, of the village of Cambridge. To their marriage have been born two sons and one daughter: Amy T., who died April 26, 1872, at the age of five years; Frank A., born November 8, 1875, and Fred R., who was born September 13, 1877. Mr. Hill is a Presbyterian in his religious belief, and while he attends and contributes to the support of that church, he is not a member. He is a member of Cambridge Valley Lodge, 481, Free and Accepted Masons, and is one of the trustees of the Presbyterian church of his village. In the councils of the Republican party of the county, he is an active and influential leader, and has an enviable standing as a citizen throughout his section.

His brother, James Hill, who had previously filled the office of sheriff, was one of the most popular and successful politicians the county ever produced; genial and pleasant in his nature, he commanded the high respect of all classes. For two or three terms he served his fellow citizens of his native town of Easton as supervisor. His death occurred May 7, 1893, having been born July 4, 1830.

Ex-sheriff Frederick E. Hill died July 25, 1894.

PHILIP CHARLES THEBO, a successful merchant of Fort Edward, and a grandson of one of Napoleon's trusted generals, is a son of Joseph and Louisa Thebo, and was born in New York city, September 22, 1835. He was reared to manhood in his native State, but never attended any institution of learning, and secured his education at home and by self study. At an early age he commenced to do for himself, and after working at the tobacco and match business, was engaged in speculating in different lines of commercial enterprises, and about 1864 came to Fort Edward, where he embarked in the fruit, fish and grocery business. Six years later he opened his present establishment on Broadway street, and his salesroom, thirty by seventy-five feet, is heavily stocked with crockery and china ware, and the finest assortment of fancy groceries to be found in the State, outside of the principal cities. He employs five assistants and has a large and remunerative trade, including among his patrons the leading families of the village and the surrounding country.

Mr. Thebo is a democrat in politics, has been auditor of the town, and is now serving on a second term as a member of the board of village trustees. He is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, Masonic Lodge, No. 267, and Fort Edward Episcopal church, of which he is a vestryman. He is also a member of the J. F. Harris Steamer Company and the Setterlee Hose Company, and Durkee Hose Company, and served for some time as a corporal in the Fort Edward Home Guards.

On November 4, 1862, Mr. Thebo was united in marriage with Henrietta Chitty, and to their union have been born seven children, five sons and two daughters: Mary Louise (deceased), George W., Philip C., jr., William H., Frederick, Benjamin F., and Annie Mary.

The name of Thebo indicates that the family is of French lineage, and the paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch was General Joseph Thibult, one of Napoleon's trusted generals, who served under the "Little Corporal" during the days of the consulate and the existence of the first empire. When fate and fortune decided against the "Man of Destiny" at Waterloo, General Thibult, who was in the midst of the carnage of that great battle, withdrew from military life and engaged in peaceful pursuits and the management of his tobacco estate. He had eight children: Celestia, Joseph, Josephine, Philip Charles, Julia, Sofphona, Sarah, and Ida. Joseph Thebo (father), born and reared at Paris, France, was a man of good education and a very fine linguist, and conducted a cabinet making establishment at Havre, in his native country. In 1827 he came to New York city, where he spent the remaining years of his life. He was a democrat in politics after he came to the United States, and lived and died in the faith of the Catholic church, in which he was reared and taught. He was born in 1806 and died in 1851. He married, and by his marriage had three children: Joseph, Ida (deceased), and Philip Charles, whose name appears at the head of this sketch.

REV. ANDREW JACKSON FENNEL, who labored faithfully and conscientiously for over forty-five years as a minister of the Presbyterian church at Glens Falls, was born in the town of Ira, Rutland county, Vermont, June 21, 1815. He is a son of Calvin and Abigail (Gorham) Fennel, (some times spelled Finel). Calvin Fennel was a native of the same county. Leaving home before the subject of this sketch was born, he died suddenly in Batavia, New York. This son, therefore, never saw his father. He was a tanner by trade and a soldier in the second war with England. His father was Edward Fennel, a native of Granville, Massachusetts, and who removed to Poultney, Vermont, where his children, ten in number, were born, all of whom are now dead except the

youngest, who is in his ninety-second year, and resides in Wisconsin. The Fennel family, of which Dr. Fennel is a member, is supposed to be of English extraction. Edward Fennel (1), the father of Edward (2), resided at Granville, Massachusetts, and was no doubt the founder and progenitor of the American branch of the family. Abigail (Gorham) Fennel was born in Poultney, Vermont, in 1796, and died in Illinois in 1864.

Mr. Fennel spent the first seventeen years of his life on the farm and in the district school. The next eight years he spent in teaching and study, principally at Castleton seminary, Vermont; entering the Auburn Theological seminary in 1840, he was graduated in the year 1843. In the following year he was ordained to preach by the Rutland county association of Congregational ministers. From 1843 to 1846 he was stationed at Groton, Tompkins county, New York, as minister in the Congregational church. Middlebury college conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts, and a few years later the degree of Doctor of Divinity was given him by the same institution. In 1846 Dr. Fennel was called by the Presbyterian church at Glens Falls, whence he removed, and became pastor of that church. He labored here most successfully for forty-five consecutive years. In 1891, on account of breaking down of health and failure of strength, he resigned his pastorship to which the best years of his life had been most earnestly devoted. On arriving at Glens Falls, in 1846, Dr Fennel found an old, white dilapidated wooden church building, known in that early day as "Old White," which stood for some forty years. In 1848 it was torn down and upon its site was erected a fine brick edifice, which stood for fourteen years, when in 1864, in the great fire of Glens Falls, it was burned to the ground. It was superseded by another fine brick structure, and in just twenty years from the time of its completion it was consumed by the flames in 1884. The present handsome and fine church edifice is one of the most costly and tastily constructed buildings in northern New York.

Dr. Fennel was married in 1843 to Racilla A., a daughter of Philo M. Hackley, Esq., of Herkimer, New York. To his marriage has been born three sons, all living: Andrew Hackley, George Hawley, and Charles Henry.

Dr. Fennel is a man of fine scholarship, high ideals and culture, pleasing manners and an unselfish nature, and has given the best years of his life for the spiritual welfare of his fellow men, as well as to the moral and religious uplifting of the human race. At his home in Glens Falls he is popular and beloved as a citizen and neighbor, where for nearly half a century he has been closely identified with the moral and religious progress of the village.

JOHN BROOKS, secretary of the Consolidated Electric Company, of Greenwich, and largely interested in the cattle business in the State of Wyoming, is the eldest son of Silas N. and Melissa (Burrows) Brooks, and was born May 31, 1852, at Bernardston, Franklin county, Massachusetts. His paternal grandfather, Dr. John Brooks, was a native of Vermont, but for many years resided and practiced his profession at Bernardston, where he died in 1864, aged eighty-four. He was one of the leading physicians of Franklin county. In religion he was a member of the Universalist church, in which he frequently preached, and in political faith was a whig and republican. Dr. Brooks was elected a member of the assembly from Franklin county, and served for a number of years. He married Mary Bascom, by whom he had a family of one son and five daughters. His only son, Silas N. Brooks (father), was born at Bernardston, Massachusetts, in 1825, and was reared and educated at that place. After attaining manhood he engaged in the manufacture of agricultural machinery in his native village, and followed that business successfully until 1872. He then removed to the city of Chicago,



and became a member of the manufacturing firm of Sargeant, Greenfield & Brooks, with factories at Chicago, Rochester, New York, and other places. He is a member of the Masonic order, a stanch republican in politics, and while a resident of Franklin county was elected and served three or four terms in the State legislature. In 1847 he married Melissa Burrows, a daughter of Isaac Burrows and a sister to George Burrows, of the New York Central Railroad Company. To that union was born a family of four children, three sons and a daughter: John, the subject of this sketch; Halburt G., in business with his father at Chicago; Bryant B., a partner with his brother John in a cattle ranch in the State of Wyoming, at present member of the legislature of that State; and Jennie M., living at home with her parents in Chicago. Both Silas N. Brooks and his wife are active members of the Universalist church.

John Brooks was reared in his native village and obtained a superior English education in the Powers institute, of Bernardston, Massachusetts. In 1868 he engaged with Bradford, Thomas & Co., wholesale dry goods merchants of Boston, as a traveling salesman, and has remained with that company ever since. He and his brother, Bryant B., own one of the largest cattle ranches in the State of Wyoming, containing forty thousand acres of pasture land, five thousand of which are irrigated. This ranch is stocked with the largest and best herd of Galloway cattle to be found in the United States. Mr. Brooks is also secretary of the Consolidated Electric Company, of Greenwich, where he resides, which position he has held since 1891. This company lights the villages of Greenwich, Cambridge, Schuylerville and Middle Falls, their power station being located at the last named place.

In 1889 John Brooks was united by marriage to Lena M. Haskell, a daughter of D. D. Haskell, of the village of Greenwich. To Mr. and Mrs. Brooks have been born two children, sons, named John B. and Kenneth B. Politically Mr. Brooks is inclined to independence, voting for those he considers the best men. He is a member of John Abbott Lodge, of Summitville, Massachusetts.

HON. HENRY G. BURLEIGH, who served with credit in the forty-eighth and forty-ninth congresses, is one whose successful efforts to develop the great transportation system of the Hudson river valley make it proper that some account of his life and labors should be placed upon the permanent historical record of the county. He is a son of Gordon and Elizabeth (Weeks) Burleigh, and was born at Canaan, New Hampshire, June 2, 1834. The Burleigh family is of English descent, and was planted in New England in 1640, by four Burleigh brothers, who settled respectively in Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Maine. From the brother who settled in New Hampshire was descended General Joseph Burleigh, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch. General Burleigh was a native of Dorchester, New Hampshire, in which State he died on his farm at Franklin, when in the seventy-fourth year of his age. He held an important command under General Stark, and participated in the battle of Bennington. His son, Gordon Burleigh (father), was a native of Canaan, New Hampshire, and at the age of fifty-two years, removed to Ticonderoga, Essex county, this State, where he was engaged in the lumbering business until his death, which occurred when he was in the sixty-eighth year of his age. He married Elizabeth Weeks, who died at Ticonderoga in 1872, at seventy-one years of age. Mrs. Burleigh was of English lineage, and one of her ancestors built the "Weeks House," the first brick house erected in New England.

Henry G. Burleigh was reared at Concord, New Hampshire, received his education in the common schools, and at fourteen years of

age removed to Ticonderoga. He gradually enlarged his operations until 1866, when he found Ticonderoga did not control the volume of transportation that he was then prepared to handle, and accordingly came to Whitehall as a better terminal to the large transportation business which he wished to establish. He has continued successfully at Whitehall in the transportation business ever since, and continually enlarging the scope of his operations until he now requires from one hundred to one hundred and fifty canal and steamboats to carry the immense amount of freight which he handles. His transportation line extends from the cities of Ottawa, Quebec and Montreal, Canada, to New York and Philadelphia. He owns iron ore mines on Lake Champlain, from which he ships large quantities of ore, beside shipping lumber from Canada to New York, and coal from Pennsylvania to Canada. Mr. Burleigh employs a large force of hands, and has built up one of the great transportation systems of this country, which has stimulated activity and awakened enterprise at numerous places. When he entered into his present business it was not a field full of brilliant promise or great expectation, but possessed only unseen possibilities and plenty of hard work. That he has made the most of these possibilities is attested by his present success, and that he has worked hard to win commercial supremacy in his business stands recorded in the many severe struggles through which he has passed. The record of his business life would be incomplete if it only made mention of his transportation work, and while it is needless to speak in detail of his many other business enterprises, yet a reference to some of them is not out of place. He is president of the old National bank of Whitehall, and a director of the Commerce Insurance Campany, of Albany, the Bay State Furnace Company, of Port Henry, and the Lake Champlain and Port Henry Towing companies. In business operations Mr. Burleigh has very fixed views and acts on any new venture only after mature deliberation.

In 1869 Mr. Burleigh married Jennie E. Richards, of Ticonderoga, and they have three children: Henry Gordon, Charles Richards and James Weeks. Mrs. Burleigh is a daughter of John and Elizabeth Richards. Henry G. Burleigh, in politics, has always been an active and leading republican. He was secretary of the first Republican convention held in northern New York, and served as a delegate to the Republican National convention of 1884 that nominated Blaine. In this convention Mr. Burleigh moved that the nomination of Mr. Blaine be made unanimous at the request of President Arthur. Mr. Burleigh was also a delegate to the National Republican convention of 1888, which nominated President Harrison the first time, and again in 1892 that placed Harrison in nomination for the second time. In 1861 Mr. Burleigh was elected supervisor of the town of Ticonderoga, and remained supervisor of that town during the rebellion. The full quota of men were always raised in that town under each call of the President made there, thereby preventing any draft. After coming to Washington county he was nominated and elected to the State assembly, serving in that body during the session of 1876, and was chairman of the committee on canals, Samuel J. Tilden being governor. In 1883 Mr. Burleigh was elected from his district, composed of the counties of Washington and Rensselaer, to the forty-eighth congress, and at the end of his term he was re-elected and served through the forty-ninth. Being a clear-headed and able business manager, Mr. Burleigh was amply able to fully protect the industrial and commercial interests of his district, and to serve with ability and credit on different congressional committees appointed to look after the general business affairs of the country. For over thirty years Henry G. Burleigh has been one of the republican leaders of northern New York and the State.

ALFRED C. HODGMAN, the present proprietor of the oldest clothing house at Fort Edward, is a son of Lebbens and Amanda (Stearns) Hodgman, and was born at Fairfax, Vermont, January 2, 1842. His paternal ancestors were of English extraction, and his father was a native of Vermont, where he followed farming chiefly up to the time of his death, which occurred June 14, 1889.

Lebbens Hodgman was a Methodist and republican, and wedded for his wife Amanda Stearns, by whom he had six children: Martha J. Meech; F. L., a furniture dealer and undertaker in the State of Iowa; Clifton H., Alfred C. (subject); Homer A., a clothing merchant of Bellevue, Michigan, and Florence, who died in infancy. After the death of his first wife, Lebbens Hodgman married Mrs. Lucy Luscomb, but had no children by his second marriage.

Alfred C. Hodgman was reared on a farm, and after receiving a good English education in the public schools of his native State, chose for himself a business life instead of embarking in some agricultural pursuit. Leaving the farm in 1857 he came to Fort Edward, where he was engaged as a clerk for three years in a store next to his present business establishment, on Broad street. Three years later he embarked in the clothing and gentlemen's furnishing goods business, in the establishment which he afterward enlarged and still occupies.

With years of patient effort came an ample measure of success, and at the present time he has the largest house, in his line of business, in Fort Edward.

In politics he has been a republican since President Lincoln's first election, but gives his time largely to his business interests.

On August 17, 1864, Mr. Hodgman was united in marriage with Fannie A. Fowler, then a resident of Brooklyn, New York, and whose father, Samuel J. Fowler, a lamp manufacturer, died in 1888. To Mr. and Mrs. Hodgman were born five children, three sons and two daughters: Dr. A. Frederick, a practicing physician of Auburn, New York, for the last five years; Fannie L., A. Harry, in the clothing business with his father; Lillian, wife of James M. Northrop, a business man of New York City; and Herbert A., who died in infancy.

REV. JOHN JOHNSTON, pastor of the Baptist church of Fort Ann village, was born in the city of Peterborough, in the Province of Ontario, Canada, on April 11, 1865. He is a son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Furgerson) Johnston. His father was a native of Belfast, Ireland, emigrating from the land of his birth in 1836, and settled in the city of Toronto, and afterward changed his residence to Peterborough, where he resided until his death in 1871, at sixty-one years of age. He was a British sea-captain in the Royal Navy, and was of Scotch-Irish extraction. He married Elizabeth Furgerson in 1858, who was also born in Belfast, of Scotch-Irish origin, and now resides in the city of Toronto, where she has lived since 1871.

Rev. John Johnston was reared and educated in the city of Toronto, where his mother, with the family, removed after the death of her husband. Here Reverend Johnston attended the Jarvis Street college, where he took a three years' course of special studies, preparatory to his entering the active ministry, and at the age of twenty-two he began active work in the cause of Christ and humanity. His first pastoral charge was at Grafton, Rensselaer county. He remained here a short time, when he went to Lebanon Springs, in Columbia county, where he efficiently labored for his denomination until March 30, 1891, when he received the call to Fort Ann. He is the pastor of the Baptist church of this place, and also has charge of the church at Comstock. The combined membership of the two churches number nearly three hundred, and they are in a prosperous condition.

Reverend Johnston was united in marriage in October, 1888, to Susie M. Scriven, who was a daughter of Supervisor Alva H. Scriven, of Grafton, Rensselaer county, "who represented his borough for seven consecutive years, acting as its chairman." He died in Mount Vernon, New York, in December, 1893. His family were among the early settlers of the town of Grafton. To Mr. and Mrs. Johnston three children have been born, one son and two daughters: Robert A., Ruth S., and Leone P.

Reverend Johnston has four brothers who are citizens of Toronto, Canada: Joseph, Maxwell, Samuel and Robert, and one sister, Jennie. Joseph Johnston is a wholesale bookbinder, printer and stationer, of 105 Church street. Maxwell owns and operates one of the best equipped job-printing establishments in Canada, at 78 Wellington street, Toronto. Samuel is a machinist by trade, and is connected with his brother, Maxwell, in business. Robert is a professional man, and for the last five years has been engaged in lecturing, and is joint debator for the conservative party.

HON. WILLIAM D. STEVENSON,

who is one of the prominent men of the county, and president of the Washington County Agricultural society, was born in the village of North Argyle, Washington county, New York, December 11, 1847. He is a son of William and Susan (Terry) Stevenson. William Stevenson was a native of the town of North Argyle; born in 1806, and died in 1852, aged forty-six years. He was a member of the United Presbyterian church, and a whig in his political principles. He carried on a general merchandising business in North Argyle, and was a son of John Stevenson, a native of Scotland, who came to this country when a young man with his two brothers, William and Daniel. John Stevenson, soon after his arrival here, located in the town of Argyle, where he carried on farming until his death.

Mrs. Susan Stevenson, the mother of the subject of this sketch, was born in the same town in 1826, died in 1872, and was a consistent member of the United Presbyterian church. She was twice married; her second marriage was to William Orr, of Troy, and in that city she afterward made her home until her death.

William D. Stevenson grew to man's estate in his native town and in Troy. On leaving the common schools he attended the Troy academy and a select school at Geneva, New York, taught by Dr. Reed. Leaving the school room Mr. Stevenson returned to the village of North Argyle. He has not been regularly engaged in any particular calling. He owns several valuable farms in the county and handles a great deal of real estate. In addition to his varied investments he is president of the Fort Edward and Argyle Plank road and of the Argyle and Fort Edward Telegraph Company, and is at present serving for the fourth time as president of the Washington County Agricultural Society.

In 1869 Mr. Stevenson was married to Elizabeth Livingston, daughter of Samuel Wallace, deceased, and has one child, a daughter, Anna May.

William D. Stevenson is a prominent republican of Washington county, and wields a strong influence in the councils of his party. For two terms he had the important local office of supervisor of his town, and was honored by his fellow members with the chairmanship of the board. He was twice elected to the general assembly of the State, and served in the sessions of 1891 and 1892. Mr. Stevenson resides at the old homestead in the town of North Argyle, about two miles from the village of Argyle. The house having been built by his father, which is a large and handsome brick, is one of the model country residences of the county.

Mr. Stevenson is an affable gentlemen, and both socially and in his business intercourse with his neighbors, is popular and highly respected.

PROF. WILBER W. HOWE, superintendent of the Whitehall Union school and an educator of State reputation, is a son of John and Maria (Wilber) Howe, and was born at St. Johnsville, Montgomery county, New York, July 29, 1862. His paternal grandfather, Eli Howe, was of English descent, and removed in early life from his native State of Connecticut, to Otsego county, New York. His son, John Howe, the father of Prof. W. W. Howe, was born in Otsego county, and has been a resident for the last forty years of St. Johnsville, this State, where he follows hydraulic engineering. He married Maria Wilbur, who was a daughter of David Wilbur, of Otsego county, and who died June 14, 1877, when in the forty-fourth year of her age.

Wilber W. Howe was reared at St. Johnsville, New York, and received his education in the public schools of that place and at the State Normal school at Albany. Leaving school, he taught Prang's system of drawing and Holt's system of vocal music for some time in connection with the principalship of the graded schools of Cleveland, New York, and North Bennington, Vermont. In 1890 he resigned his position in those graded schools to become State instructor of drawing in the county institutes of New York and Vermont, in which he did efficient work until 1891, when he resigned to accept his present position as superintendent of the Whitehall Union school. This institution occupies five large buildings and employs a corps of twenty-one teachers, and under the intelligent and able management of Mr. Howe is rapidly pushing forward to the front rank of the graded schools of the State.

On December 25, 1883, Professor Howe was united in marriage with Florence A. Wilson, daughter of Simon B. Wilson, of Chaseville, Otsego county, New York. They have one child, a daughter, named Majorie W.

W. W. Howe is a democrat in politics, and has been a member for several years of Garoga Masonic Lodge, of Rockwood, this State. He is well liked as a citizen and popular as the superintendent of the village Union school. In May, 1893, at the teachers' institute at Whitehall, Professor Howe gave, "in a most intelligent and satisfactory way, his theory of teaching, and exemplified it by the actual performance of pupils from the Whitehall schools." His lecture and the admirable work of his pupils were warmly applauded. He believes in intelligent reading as the basis of a good education, and his aim in the lowest reading grade is to get at the thought, leaving other things of minor importance to take care of themselves. He also has his pupils, in all of the branches taught, to get a clear idea of what their subject is before they commence work on any lesson or subject. His advanced methods of instruction are fully appreciated at Whitehall, and the intelligent reading and improved work in all the branches in the Union school attest his ability as an educator of rare attainments.

CORNELIUS YOUNG, an experienced paper manufacturer and the superintendent of the Ondawa paper mills, of Middle Falls, is a son of John and Jennie (Fisher) Young, and was born in the city of Amsterdam, Holland, August 2, 1844. John Young was a native of the same city, born September 20, 1813, and came in 1847 to Rochester, New York, where he was an engineer in a paper mill until 1862. In that year he purchased a farm in Livingston county, on which he remained seven years. He then returned to his position as engineer in the paper mill and served in that capacity until 1882. In September, 1893, Mr. Young retired from all active business pursuits. He is a republican, and a member and deacon of the Reformed church, and in 1836, married Jennie Fisher, who was born in Amsterdam in 1816, and is still living. They have eight children living: John, jr., a paper mill superintendent; Morean, a furniture dealer of Rochester city;

Maggie, wife of Abram Shought; Samuel D., now in the furniture business at Rochester; Cornelius; Jennie, wife of Albert Lusick; Ellen, wife of Frank Laroy, and Annie, wife of Matthew VanDame, all of Rochester.

Cornelius Young was reared in Rochester, where he became an errand boy in a match factory at seven years of age, and two years later went to work in a paper mill. He attended the common schools a part of the time until he was ten years of age, and at fifteen became an apprentice to a large shoe manufacturing firm, with which he remained four years. He then returned to paper making, and in 1881 became superintendent of the Howland paper mills, at Sandy Hill, which position he resigned in 1888 to accept the superintendency of the Bellows Falls paper mills, of Vermont. At that place he remained one year, and then removed to Fort Edward, where he served one year as superintendent of a paper mill. He then, in 1890, came to Middle Falls and assumed charge of the Ondawa paper mills, which he has superintended ever since. These mills have a daily output of eight tons of manilla and box board paper, and furnish regular employment for a force of forty-eight operatives.

On March 4, 1866, Mr. Young married Mary E. O'Neil, daughter of James O'Neil, of Greenwich. They have had seven children: John F., M. H., Cornelius J., Mabel, Sarah (dead), Mary, and Grace. Of these children, John F. is eagaged at a paper mill in Tyrone, Pennsylvania, and M. H. is employed with his father.

On November 8, 1861, Mr. Young enlisted in Co. K. 98th New York infantry, and served sixteen months, being discharged at the end of that time on account of disability. He is a stanch republican, and is a member of the Royal Arcanum and a past vice-commander of the William M. Callen Post, 587, Grand Army of the Republic. He is an honorary member of the J. W. Wait Hose Company, of Sandy Hill, of which he served as president for one year, and has been an active member for several years. While in active service as a fireman he served one term as assistant chief of the fire department of the same village.

JAMES D. SHERRILL, a member of the leading contracting firm of Flood & Sherrill, was born in the city of Albany, New York, September 3, 1848, and is a son of James H. and Ellen A. (Lewis) Sherrill. The Sherrills are of Scotch descent, and Darius Sherrill, the paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was one of the early settlers of the village of Sandy Hill, and who afterward served as sheriff of Washington county. He ran the old coffee house at Sandy Hill at the time when the old stage line from Whitehall to Albany passed through the village. His son, James H. Sherrill (father), was born in 1812 at Sandy Hill, where he died in 1886, when well advanced in the seventy-fourth year of his age. James H. Sherrill was a republican, and an Odd Fellow, and served for several years as superintendent of the Champlain canal at Sandy Hill. He was a contractor on public works, in which line of business he was very successful. Mr. Sherrill married Ellen A. Lewis, a native of Mobile, Alabama, who was born in 1826, and has continued to reside at Sandy Hill since the death of her husband.

James D. Sherrill was reared in his native village, received his education in the common schools and Glens Falls academy, and then engaged with his father in the contracting business, which he has followed ever since.

In 1890 Mr. Sherrill married Elnora Nash, daughter of Harvey B. Nash, of Sandy Hill.

In political opinion Mr. Sherrill has always been a republican, while in religious belief and church membership he is an Episcopalian. Within the last twenty years he has been connected with the erection of some very extensive and important village, city and govern-

ment works. He erected the reservoir at Rutland, Vermont, which has a capacity of six million gallons of water; built the large water works system at Ticonderoga, and constructed the fine water works in Pittsford, Vermont. He is now a member of the contracting firm of Flood & Sherrill. They have held several State and government contracts on canal work, and at the present they are engaged in building a coverly post called Fort Ethan Allen, near Burlington, Vermont.

CHARLES TRUMBULL WRIGHT, popularly known as Deacon Wright, is one of the most intelligent and progressive farmers in the town of Kingsbury. He is a son of Abner and Pamelia (Trumbull) Wright, and was born in the town of Hebron, Washington county, New York, March 31, 1831. Abner Wright was a native of Williamstown, Massachusetts. He came to this county in 1808, and married for his first wife a daughter of Dr. Oliver Brown, a practicing physician in the town of Salem. He was a farmer, and settled first in the town of Salem, then in Rupert, Vermont, then in Hebron, then in Greenwich, and then he removed to the town of Hartford, and died there in 1870, in the eightieth year of his age. He reared a family of ten children that lived to the age of man and womanhood. He was a soldier in the war of 1812; a leading member and deacon in the Baptist church; he did a great deal of successful evangelical work, and bore an enviable Christian name throughout his neighborhood. He was a whig and republican, and was a son of Thomas Wright, who was a native of Massachusetts; he was a fisherman by occupation, and died in Boston Harbor when his son, Abner Wright, was quite young. Pamelia (Trumbull) Wright was born in Rupert, Rutland county, Vermont; she is now in the eighty-fifth year of her age, and is a member of the Baptist church.

Charles T. Wright grew to manhood on the farm, in this county, receiving a good English education in the common and a select school at Hartford, and when he became of age engaged in teaching school: Two terms in South Hartford, one in Jackson, and one term at Slyborough, Granville; but the greater part of his life has been spent in tilling the soil. He removed to his present finely improved farm of four hundred acres, at Smith's Basin, from Granville in 1866, where he has ever since resided. On March 24, 1857, he was married to Julia E. Moone, of Yates, Orleans county, New York, daughter of Lyman Moone, formerly of Hebron. To Mr. and Mrs. Wright have been born three children: Lyman M., Ella P. and Lillian B. Ella P. being the wife of Leonard Johnson, of Pawlet, Vermont; Lillian B. married A. K. Cross, jr., of the town of Kingsbury; Lyman M. is a farmer, and resides in the town of Hartford. Mrs. Julia E. Wright died April 20, 1876. Charles T. Wright wedded for his second wife, in 1878, Lydia A., daughter of Hiram Waller, of Hartford. To this last union has been born six children: Alice E., Charles A., Fannie E., Nelson W., Helen and Rollin T. Mr. and Mrs. Wright are both members of the Fort Ann Baptist church, the former being senior deacon of his church, and in his political opinion is a stanch republican. For six years he served in the office of town assessor, and was afterward elected justice of the peace, which office he refused to accept. His grandfather, Horace Trumbull, was a native of Connecticut, and when a young man removed to Rupert, Bennington county, Vermont, where he resided all the remainder of his life, and where he reared a large family of children. He was a farmer and a member of the same family of Trumbulls as was Governor Trumbull, who served as governor of the State at the time of the war of the Revolution. After arriving at the age of twenty-one years, Charles T. Wright worked eight months of each year, for four years, for his father, on the farm, for which he received, for the entire

time, three hundred and forty-one dollars, at the expiration of which time he purchased his father's farm of one hundred and seven acres; two years later he bought an additional forty acres, and in 1866 sold both of these tracts and purchased the Baker farm, in the town of Kingsbury, near Smith's Basin, and where he has since resided. This is one of the most valuable farms in the county; it contained then four hundred and sixty-six acres, for which he paid six thousand dollars at the time of the purchase, and went in debt to the amount of seventeen thousand dollars for farm and stock. He sold off sixty-six acres of the outskirts of the farm, and settled the last of his indebtedness in 1889. Charles T. Wright has, through his honesty, industry and Christian manhood, truly earned the title of a self-made man, and it can be safely asserted that no one stands higher in his entire community than he, for having more of the prerequisities that go to make up a man.

JOHN BRAYTON was born in the town Hartford, on what is called Brayton street, Washington county, New York, June 12, 1840, and is a son of William Brayton and Mariah Hoyt. William Brayton was also a native of the town of Hartford, where he was born in 1802. He was an engineer by occupation and for five years ran on the Hudson river, and fifteen years he spent at his trade on some of the principal steamers that ply the Chesapeake bay. He died in his native town in 1871. He was a member of the Baptist church, and a republican in his political opinion.

His father was Thomas Brayton, who was a native of Rhode Island, and with his two brothers came into the town of Hartford and were among the early settlers. They took up land and here made their homes until their deaths. They were tories. The Braytons are of English lineage.

The mother of the subject of this sketch was born in Virginia, and died July 4, 1889, aged seventy-seven years. For forty-two years she was a devoted member of the Baptist church. Her father was Captain Hoyt, a native Virginian. He served as captain in the Revolutionary war, and was a member of Washington's staff.

John Brayton was reared in his native town and received the benefit of only a common school education. At the age of eighteen years he went to Whitehall, where he learned the jeweler's trade with George Barney, with whom he continued to work up to the spring of 1861, when he returned to his father's farm. Among the first call for troops by the president in 1861, he early enlisted in Co. G, 44th New York regiment, as a private, and was discharged in the latter part of December, 1862. During this term of service he was engaged most of the time on detached duty. He was taken prisoner at the seven days' fight at Savage Station, Virginia. On the 28th of July, 1862, Mr. Brayton, with Lieutenant Kelly, of Co. B, made good their escape. After getting back into the Union line Mr. Brayton, by special order of General McClellan, was sent north to Philadelphia, where he was discharged on account of ill health. After recuperating his health to some extent he engaged in the United States Secret service, and did duty on the Potomac river, being transferred from one post to another, his boat carrying the mail from Fortress Monroe to Hilton Head, South Carolina, and three months between Hilton Head and Saint Augustine. His crew was then detailed as a flag ship going up the Saint John's river and captured Jacksonville, Florida. One month afterward going up the river some sixty miles from Jacksonville, their boat was blown up by a torpedo from the rebels and sunk. After returning east Mr. Brayton went to Baltimore and was second engineer on a tug boat for a short time, when he engaged on a government vessel as assistant engineer, running from Boston to New Orleans and Cuba, where he remained up to 1868. He returned to Hartford in that year, where

he has worked at his trade ever since. Since December, 1873, Mr. Brayton has in addition to his other business interests kept the Empire House of Hartford, which is a well managed country hotel.

In 1873 Mr. Brayton was married to Arlesta I., daughter of Richard Smith, of the town of Hartford. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Hershall Lodge, of his village, and Norman F. Weer Post, No. 453, Grand Army of the Republic. Since the organization of this post he has been its commander. He is a stanch republican, and has filled the office of town clerk and town collector, and takes an active part in politics.

ORVILLE H. MOTT, M. D., a physician of good standing in his profession, residing at Fort Ann, is a native of the town of Saratoga, Saratoga county, New York, and was born April 30, 1851. He is a son of La Fayette and Mary A. (Weston) Mott. La Fayette Mott was also born in the town of Saratoga, where he lived all his life, dying in 1872, in the sixty-eighth year of his age. He was a republican in politics, and a farmer by occupation. His father was a native of Dutchess county, New York, where he took up a grant of land that the government had confiscated from the tories. He was among the early settlers of Dutchess county, as well as one of the pioneers of the town of Saratoga. The Motts who first settled in this country were French Huguenots; the great-great-grandfather of Dr. Mott came over from England and settled on Long Island, whose son (great-grandfather) afterward settled in Dutchess county. La Fayette Mott married Mary A. Weston, who was born in the town of Saratoga, and who died in 1867.

Orville H. Mott, M. D., grew up on the farm in his native town, attended the common schools of the neighborhood, and afterward attended the Connecticut Literary institute, at Suffield, Connecticut. Leaving this institution, he took up the study of medicine in the New York Homeopathic Medical college, completing his studies there in the spring of 1873, when he went to Glens Falls, and was there engaged in the practice with Dr. D. H. Bullard until the following October, going thence to Fort Ann, where he has succeeded in building up a substantial and paying practice. Dr. Mott is a member of the Homeopathic Medical society of northern New York; he is also a member of Mt. Hope Lodge, No. 260, Masonic fraternity, Chapter of the Royal Arch Masons, and Washington Council of Royal Arcanum. The greater part of Dr. Mott's time and attention is devoted to his profession, while he never neglects any opportunity to widen his knowledge of medicine or to study closely the most successful methods of treating diseases. He occupies a useful position in Fort Ann, being a well-read and successful physician, and a pleasant and genial gentleman.

FRANCES A. TEFFT, a prominent educator and a woman of remarkable individuality, is the daughter of John H. and Dyantha (Winchip) Tefft, and was born in the town of Kingsbury, Washington county, New York, August 1, 1845. John H. Tefft was a native of the county and for many years a leading farmer in the town of Kingsbury, owning a farm in the vicinity of Sandy Hill, where his death occurred in March, 1878, at the age of sixty-six years. For many years he was a consistent and respected member of Sandy Hill Baptist church, and a life-long republican. His father, Joseph Tefft, was born in Richmond, Washington county, Rhode Island, March, 1779, removed to Easton, Washington county, New York, in 1787, where he followed the occupation of farming for many years. He died March 1, 1870, in the ninety-first year of his age. The Teffts were probably of English extraction, and among the early settlers of this county, the first to settle in this

section being William Tefft, the paternal great-grandfather of Miss Tefft. For additional facts in the ancestry of this pioneer family, see the sketch of R. C. Tefft, on another page. DyanthaWinchip was born in the town of Queensbury; she is a devoted member of the Christian church, and now residing in the village of Sandy Hill. Her father, John Winchip, lived all his life in the towns of Queensbury and Kingsbury, where he followed farming. He was a native of Queensbury, and a drafted soldier in the war of 1812. He died in October, 1857, aged sixty-nine years. The Winchips are of English origin, but for many generations have lived in this country.

Frances A. Tefft was brought up in Sandy Hill and received a good education at the Fort Edward institute, and under the tutelage of a private instructor, William McLoren, who was a graduate of the university of Glasgow, and one of the famous mathematicians of his day. Miss Tefft was graduated from the Fort Edward institute in the class of 1864. Leaving the institute she became an assistant to Prof. William McLoren, jr., in the Argyle academy, in which she remained for three years, succeeding Mr. McLoren as principal. Subsequently she became an instructor in a private school at Sandy Hill, conducted by Mr. McLoren, where she remained for one year. In 1868, the year the Union school was organized at Sandy Hill, William McLoren, jr., was selected principal, and she preceptress, and here they labored together until 1876. In the latter year they both went to Glens Falls, becoming principals and joint owners of the Glens Falls academy, in which capacity she remained for eleven years, when in 1887 she returned to Sandy Hill, soon after becoming principal of the Union school of that village, a position she has ever since held to the general satisfaction of all the patrons of the school. During the last few years the school under her competent supervision has increased to such an extent that in 1892 there was a new high school building erected, and the corps of teachers increased from thirteen to seventeen, and during this year's term there is an enrollment of about nine hundred pupils. In attendance at this school there are many scholars who are non-residents of the village and immediate vicinity, who prepare here for teaching and admission to colleges. Scholars have been graduated from here and gone to the leading universities of the country: Syracuse university, Rochester, Middlebury, Cornell, Trinity, Union, and Leland Stanford, jr., universities being among the number.

Frances A. Tefft is at present occupying the principalship of this Union school, and will long be remembered as one of the most competent and able instructors of her time.

REV. CHARLES D. KELLOGG, pastor of the Presbyterian church at Sandy Hill since 1880, and one of the most prominent ministers and eloquent divines of his denomination in northern New York, is a son of Dan W. and Esther A. (Bull) Kellogg, and was born at Ann Arbor, Michigan, July 3, 1842. The Kelloggs are of Scotch extraction, and the family was planted in America early in the seventeenth century, soon after the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth Rock. The original Scotch orthography of the name was Kolloch, but it was changed in America to the present spelling. Hon. Charles A. Kellogg, paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a native of Connecticut, and settled at an early day in Cayuga county, New York. He was an ardent whig, a strong supporter of Henry Clay, and served one term in congress from the Cayuga district. In later life he removed to Ann Arbor, Michigan, where he died about 1844, at the age of seventy-five. One of his sons was Day Otis Kellogg, at one time mayor of the city of Troy, and father of Charles D. Kellogg (cousin), who is now at the head of one of the leading charity associations of New York city. Another son

was Dan W. Kellogg (father), who was born and reared at Galway, New York. For a number of years he was a wholesale hardware merchant of Troy, under the firm name of Kellogg & Co., but in 1852 the firm removed to the city of New York, where they engaged in the same business. There Mr. Kellogg continued the hardware business until 1870, when he sold out, and the next year removed to Ann Arbor, Michigan, where he resided until 1883. In that year he returned to New York and located at Sandy Hill, where he lived until his death in 1885, when in the seventy-third year of his age. He was very successful in business, and accumulated a handsome fortune. In religion he was an Episcopalian, and in politics an ardent republican. In 1833 he married Esther A. Bull, a daughter of Judge Archibald Bull, and a native of the city of Troy. She died in August, 1842, when her son, the subject of this sketch, was only five weeks old. Judge Archibald Bull (maternal grandfather) was of English extraction. He was three times elected judge of Rensselaer county, and was one of the most distinguished Free Masons of New York. He became sovereign grand inspector general of the western hemisphere, and in that capacity introduced and first organized Free Masonry in the island of Hayti.

His mother having died while he was yet an infant, Charles D. Kellogg was reared by his father's sister, Mrs. E. S. Abel, of Peekskill-on-the-Hudson. His education was received in the Peekskill academy, a polytechnical institute at Brooklyn, and Princeton college, from which well known institution he was graduated in 1861. He immediately entered the Princeton Theological seminary, and began preparing himself for the ministry of the Presbyterian church. In April, 1863, he was licensed to preach by the Second New York (old school) Presbytery, having previously connected himself with the Presbytery at the Scotch Presbyterian church on Fourteenth street, near Sixth avenue, New York city.

Rev. Charles D. Kellogg's first charge was at Wilmington, Delaware, where he officiated from June, 1863, to April, 1867. He next assumed the pastorate of two churches, at Bacon Hill and Fort Miller, in New York, where he remained until September, 1872, after which he had charge of the North Reformed church at Passaic, New Jersey, until October, 1879. He then came to Sandy Hill and took charge of the Presbyterian churches here and at Fort Edward. After serving these churches for nearly one year he was regularly installed as pastor, which position he has acceptably filled ever since. The old Presbyterian church in Sandy Hill, which was built in 1826, has been torn down, and in its place a handsome stone edifice is being erected, which will shortly be completed and dedicated. Since being located in this village Reverend Kellogg has refused calls to take charge of churches in Boston, Wilmington and Philadelphia. In his ministerial work he has been very successful, and is most highly esteemed by the people as a gentleman of lofty ideals, sympathetic character and scholarly attainments.

On October 28, 1863, he was united in marriage with Mary J. Baucus, a daughter of Hon. Joseph Baucus, ex-sheriff and ex-assemblyman of Saratoga county, and a sister of Hon. A. B. Baucus, ex-sheriff and ex-State senator of the same county. To the Rev. and Mrs. Kellogg was born a family of four children, two sons and two daughters: Joseph Augustus, who was the democratic candidate for the State assembly from this district in 1891, and has served two years as third assistant of the attorney general of New York; Florence Grace, married Preston Paris, son of Hon. U. G. Paris, of this village, and now resides at Gaylord, Kansas; Charles W., a banker of Cawker City, Kansas; and Kate, living at home with her parents. In his political opinions Rev. Mr. Kellogg is a republican, and a most excellent citizen and gentleman, in addition to being one of the best known and most popular pulpit orators in this part of the State.

ERSKINE G. CLARK, who died at his home in Sandy Hill, May 27, 1894, was a distinguished physician, prominent citizen and a representative man. His personal merits and his identification with the whole county, by his erection of a monument to her soldiers who participated in the war for the suppression of the rebellion, entitle him to elaborate space on these pages. Dr. Clark was born in Hubbardton, Rutland county, Vermont, October 5, 1807. His parents were Russell Clark, a native of the same county, and Aurinda Wheeler, who was a daughter of Seth Wheeler, a revolutionary soldier. Russell Clark started for the battle at Plattsburg, in the war of 1812, but the war closed before he arrived there. He was a graduate of the old Medical college at Philadelphia, and came to Sandy Hill in 1810, where he practiced medicine the remainder of his life. He was the father of two children: Dr. Erskine G. and Susan, who was the wife of Charles Rogers. Dr. Russell Clark became eminent in his profession in his day, and his talent was inherited by his more eminent son, who attained a greater prominence and development than even his distinguished father.

Dr. Erskine G. Clark had for some years been in feeble health, and had gradually retired from professional and active public life, from the decease of his wife in 1872. His funeral services were held on memorial day, a fitting day for the funeral of one who had done so much to perpetuate the memory of the soldiers of this county and had erected such a splendid monument to their patriotic service. Though he had never identified himself with any church organization, he was nevertheless a man of Christian character, in sympathy, and a firm believer in the sacred truths of the Bible. His sympathies were with the Universalist doctrines and interpretation of the scriptures, and the Rev. J. D. Corby, of Troy, an eminent clergyman of that denomination, was engaged to conduct the services and pronounce his funeral discourse. His family was one of character and of distinguished talent. The late General Orville Clark, one of the great men of the county in his day, was his father's brother. The only sister, Susan A., became the wife of the late Honorable Charles Rogers. Dr. Clark married a Miss McDonalds, of Glens Falls.

Dr. Erskine G. Clark was pre-eminently successful in his profession, he was correct in his diagnoses, prompt and skillful in treatment and kind and gentle at heart, though at times apparently brusque and abrupt in manner. His patients, however, learned to trust him and to have confidence in him. He was a good practical business man, as well as an excellent physician, and acquired a large competency. He had one of the largest farms in Kingsbury, and carried it on successfully until his wife's death, which, with his declining years, caused an abatement of interest, to some extent, in business matters. He was a stockholder and director in the Glens Falls National bank and in the Peoples' National bank, of Sandy Hill, and was also president of the Sandy Hill and Adamsville Plank road company. Dr. Clark was an intense union man; he raised and equipped, at his own expense, the company which his nephew, General Rogers, first led to the front, and a few years ago erected the beautiful monument, at the cost of many thousand dollars, to the soldier-dead of the county, which stands in the park in the heart of the village of Sandy Hill. It was a great day in that village when it was dedicated. Corporal Tanner was there and made one of his most effective speeches, and other men of national reputation. An interesting camp fire was held in the evening, and the venerable patriot who had inspired this tribute to his country's defenders was there, and seemed wrapped in thought of the events which the monument was intended to commemorate. He was wholly unmoved by the compliments which were so lavishly showered upon him. Sandy Hill has the right to be proud of the monu-

ment and of her liberal, public spirited and patriotic citizen who erected it.

The deceased was a straightforward, honest-hearted man, firm and positive in his convictions, endowed with strong and vigorous sense, sincere and hearty in his friendships, and perhaps to some extent in his enmities; of mental activity, and yet of shrewd and practical capacity for business affairs; a valuable and a worthy citizen of high moral character, and an honest man. What higher eulogy can be pronounced?

GEORGE H. WHITCOMB, a graduate of the medical department of the university of the city of New York, and member of the Washington County Medical association, is a physician who has rapidly attained success within the sphere of his chosen profession. He is a son of Jasper H. Whitcomb and Louisa A. Harris, and was born at Fulton, Oswego county, New York, January 10, 1853. His father, Jasper H. Whitcomb, was a native of Rutland, Vermont, but who in early life removed with his father to Fulton, where he grew to manhood. He was a prominent farmer and real estate dealer of that county, and to some extent dealt in lumber and tobacco. In 1849 he married Louisa A. Harris, of Keene, New Hampshire, by whom he had eight children, six sons and two daughters: George H., Herbert, Mary L., wife of Fred Randall, of Hannibal, New York; Frank J., Emma F., who wedded Justus Gere, of Fulton; James D., and Charles, at present residing on the old Whitcomb homestead; and Fred, who is residing in the State of Washington. Jasper H. Whitcomb died in 1883, at sixty years of age, after an honorable and successful business life. His wife died in 1888, at the same age. His home was the finest country place in his town. The Whitcombs are of English origin, and were early settlers in New England.

George H. Whitcomb was principally reared in his adopted village, receiving an academical education in Valley seminary, at Fulton, and the Cazenova academy, in Madison county, New York. On leaving the academy, he commenced the study of medicine in the office of Dr. Leslie Martin, of Lysander (now of Baldwinsville), Onondaga county. After careful preparation under his preceptor, he entered the Albany Medical college, taking one course of lectures, after which he entered the medical department of the university of the city of New York, from which he was graduated in 1876. Immediately after graduation he entered into the active practice of his profession at Phœnix, New York, where he remained for three years, and in 1879 removed to Greenwich, where he has built up an extensive general practice. For several years Dr. Whitcomb has been an active and leading member in the Washington County Medical association, and has represented the society as a delegate in the State Medical association. He is also a member of several other medical societies. He is a member of the Congregational church, and a republican. On August 22, 1879, Dr. Whitcomb wedded Carrie A. Byington, daughter of Rufus S. Byington, of Hannibal, New York. They have two children, both sons: Carol B. and Homer J. He is public-spirited, and ranks well as a skilled and successful physician, devoted to his profession. His tastes are pre-eminently scientific and habits studious. In the early years of his practice he was instrumental in organizing the Phœnix Science association, of which he became president, and before which he delivered two courses of lectures, each on the subjects of Chemical Analysis and Physiology. He was one of the three selected by this society to give a course of popular science lectures. During the eighteen years of his practice he has acquired a library and surgical armamentarium which, for their scope and completeness, are rarely equalled outside large cities. Medical literature has gained by several articles from his pen, some of which have

secured permanent abiding places in leading text-books and works of reference. His article on Artificial Infant Foods and Scorbutus (Scurvy), with the report of a case, was the first American case in type. Dr. Whitcomb has been invited to read papers before several of the leading medical societies of the United States. At the instance of the American Electro-Therapeutic association, he prepared a paper which was read at their meeting in the Philadelphia Acacemy of Medicine in September, 1891, which was extensively copied in medical journals.

CHARLES A. ROCHON, specialist on the eye and ear, of Glens Falls, was born in Saint Jerome, Terre-bonne county, Province of Quebec, Canada, August 19, 1860, and grew to manhood in the city of Montreal, where he received his education at the college of Montreal, from which he was graduated in the class of 1880. On leaving there he entered Laval university of the same city and was graduated from the medical department of that institution in 1883 and again in 1884. After a short practice there in 1885 he came to New York State, locating in Glens Falls, where he has been engaged in active general practice ever since; also making a specialty of the diseases of the eye and ear, and has succeeded in building up a large and lucrative practice. Dr. Rochon has been twice married: first, on January 3, 1887, to Olda Rouilliard, whose death occurred in March, 1890; his second marriage was in 1892 to Flora La Rocque, of the same city, and a niece of the Rev. J. S. Ethier, the pastor of the French Catholic church of Glens Falls. By his last marriage he has had one child, a son: H. Emile.

Dr. Rochon is a member of the French Catholic church, and the director of its choir.

Charles A. Rochon is a son of Charles A. and Adele (David) Rochon. Charles A. Rochon was a native of the Province of Quebec, a lawyer by profession, removed into the city of Montreal, where he was actively engaged in the practice of law up to the time of his death in 1880, aged fifty-two years. He was a member of the Catholic church, and acted as agent for the Crown's lands. He was a good lawyer and stood high at the bar.

He wedded Adele David, who was born in the Province of Quebec, and at present resides in the city of Montreal.

CAPTAIN JAMES HENRY MANVILLE, a valued citizen of Whitehall and a man of long experience in steamboating on the lakes, was born in that village, on October 17, 1841. He is a son of Murray and Asenath (Searles) Manville, the former a native of the town of Whitehall, and when a boy accepted a position on a sloop traversing the waters of Lake Champlain. He continued to follow the waters from his boyhood days up to the year 1875, during which time he became master and owner of a sloop, and captain of a number of steamboats. In 1875 he quit boating and engaged in the wholesale lumber business at Whitehall, in which he continued successfully to within about three years prior to his death, when he retired from all active business. His death occurred at the age of seventy-nine years, in 1891. He was at the time of his demise, a member and deacon of the Methodist Episcopal church; a republican in his political opinion, and chairman of the board of education of his village for a number of years previous to his death. His father (James Manville) was a native of Connecticut, who came and settled on a farm in the town of Whitehall, and was among the early pioneers that made homes in that section. He died at a ripe old age in 1848. His father was born in France, but when a young man emigrated to this country and settled in Connecticut. Up to this time the name of the family was spelled Mandeville, but thinking the "de" superfluous, it was dropped by the grand-

father of the subject of this sketch. Mrs. Manville (mother), who was also born in Whitehall, was a daughter of Jacob Searle, and is now residing in her native village at the age of seventy-four years; for many years she has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Capt. James Henry Manville grew up in Whitehall, attended the academy of that village, and afterward took a thorough commercial course in Bryant & Stratton's Business college at Albany. On leaving school he engaged with his father in steamboating. He first learned engineering, later became pilot, and in 1864 was made captain, which position he held on Lake Champlain until 1881; and from that year to 1891 was commander of steamboats that plied the waters of Lake George; and on October 17, 1891, he became captain of the "Dean Richmond," one of the handsomest steamers of the "People's line," running between Albany and New York city. This place he at present occupies, and it can be safely said that there is no one better fitted by nature and experience than Captain Manville for this important position. He is a stockholder and director of the Saranac & Lake Placid, a mountain railroad twenty miles long, in the Adirondacks; and is also a stockholder in the New York and Pennsylvania long distance telephone company.

Capt. James Henry Manville, in March, 1865, was married to Elmira, daughter of Leonard K. Hatch, of Shelburne Falls, Massachusetts, and to this marriage has been born two children, both daughters: Lorett and Clara. Captain Manville is a member of Phœnix Lodge, 96, Free and Accepted Masons, Champlain Chapter, 25, Royal Arch Masons, and of Washington Commandery, No. 33, of Saratoga Springs; and is a member of Oriental Temple of Troy. He is also a member of Lodge 5, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In his political tenets he has always been a consistent republican, and represented his district as a member of the New York assembly in the session of 1886-7, and in the session of 1890-1 was elected and served as sergeant-at-arms of that body. Also was sergeant-at-arms of the assembly of 1894. For seven years he was paymaster of the State assembly, prior to the time of his becoming a member; and in 1887 was the nominee of his party for the State senate in the district composed of the counties of Washington and Rensselaer, but was engulfed in defeat on account of Troy's tremendous democratic vote.

GEORGE SHERRILL, superintendent of the Springbrook Water Company, and one of the substantial business men of Sandy Hill, is a son of George B. and Angeline (Bennett) Sherrill, and was born October 25, 1859, at Sandy Hill, Washington county, New York. His paternal grandfather, Darius Sherrill, was of Dutch descent, and while residing in the town of Kingsbury, served as sheriff of Washington county from 1832 to 1835. He married, and one of his sons was George B. Sherrill, the father of the subject of this sketch. George B. Sherrill was born at Sandy Hill, where he resided until his death, which occurred in 1889, when he was in the sixty-sixth year of his age. He was a Presbyterian and democrat, and followed contracting for a number of years previous to his death. Mr. Sherrill married Angeline Bennett, who is a Presbyterian in religious belief, and still resides at Sandy Hill. Mrs. Sherrill is a daughter of Robert Bennett, who was a native of Fort Edward, and in middle life removed to Ballston Spa, in Saratoga county, where he died at an advanced age.

George Sherrill was reared in his native village, receiving his education in the public schools of that place. Leaving school he was variously engaged until 1881, in which year he became a partner in the hardware business with A. C. Vaughan & Co. This firm continued until the death of Mr. Vaughan, in 1884, when Mr. Sherrill purchased the inter-

est of the Vaughan heirs, and since then has conducted a very successful hardware business. Mr. Sherrill has a very large and handsome two-story hardware establishment, where he carries a fine and well assorted stock of hardware, stoves, and tinware, roofing, and plumbing and heating supplies. His trade is not confined to Sandy Hill and its immediate vicinity, as he has numerous patrons at a considerable distance from the village. Mr. Sherrill is identified with the public interests of Sandy Hill, and has served for some time as superintendent of the Springbrook Water Company. He is a Presbyterian and democrat, being a trustee alike of his church and village. Mr. Sherrill is a member and the present master of Sandy Hill Lodge, No. 372, Free and Accepted Masons.

In 1881 Mr. Sherrill was united in marriage with Carrie B. Vaughan, daughter of the late A. C. Vaughan, of Sandy Hill. Mr. and Mrs. Sherrill have three children, two sons and a daughter: George V., Amos C. and Julia M.

MILO INGALSBE was born in Kingsbury, New York, May 29, 1818, and was a son of James Ingalsbe and Fanny Ingalsbe, the daughter of Zadock Harris and Abigail Harris, nee Dean, representatives of two old Connecticut families, who shortly after the birth of their daughter, Fanny, in 1795, moved from Plainfield, Connecticut, to Hartford, New York.

James Ingalsbe (father) was born in Granville, Washington county, New York, and was one of the eleven children of Aaron Ingalsbe and Polly Ingalsbe, nee Hicks. The Hicks' were from Vermont.

Aaron Ingalsbe (grandfather) was one of the six young men who came to Hartford together about the year 1780–81, and were the first white settlers of the town; Aaron was the ninth of fourteen children of Ebenezer Ingalsbe and Susannah Ingalsbe, nee Robins.

Ebenezer Ingalsbe (great-grandfather) was born February 10, 1730, and his wife October 18, 1729. Their earliest known residence was Boylston, Worcester county, Massachusetts. Afterward they lived in Worcester, and later in Shrewsbury. From the latter place they came to Hartford about 1790. Earlier than Ebenezer Ingalsbe the history of the family is as yet hardly removed from the realms of tradition, but at Milo Ingalsbe's death he was actively engaged in working it out, and this work will be continued by his son. The old world home of the family was on the Scottish border, but whether in Scotland or England has not yet been determined.

From there they emigrated, in the seventeenth century, to Maine, settling at the point where Bangor now stands. From there they removed to Massachusetts, representatives of the family living at one time in Boston. Inured to warfare from their location on the Scottish border, they took a hand in the King Philip and other early Indian wars.

Ebenezer Ingalsbe was a sergeant in Capt. Robert Andrews' company of minute men, which marched from the second parish of Shrewsbury to Cambridge on the Lexington alarm, April 19, 1775. He was in service at different times during the Revolutionary war, attaining the rank of captain in 1777, when he was in the field several months on the Bennington alarm, probably reaching the Hudson river. His sons as soon as their age allowed, were also in the patriot service. A man of great physical vigor, his health was ruined by his exposure in the service, and after his final discharge he was never well, dying in Hartford, August 17, 1802.

The family has been noted for its longevity. Milo Ingalsbe's parents died at the ages of seventy-eight and ninety-one years; his grandparents at the ages of eighty-three, eighty-six, eighty-four, and eighty-seven years, and his great-grandparents at the ages of seventy-two and seventy-six years. The twelve brothers and sisters of parents attained the average age of over seventy-one years, and the four



brothers and sisters of grandparents of over eighty-one years.

When Milo was two years old his parents moved from Kingsbury to Hartford, where he afterward resided till during his last illness. Three weeks before his death he was moved to the residence of his son, Grenville M. Ingalsbe, in the village of Sandy Hill, in his native town of Kingsbury, and there he died on November 28, 1893. His remains were interred in Union cemetery, near Sandy Hill. Rev. Dr. Sawyer paid him a fitting tribute at his funeral in Sandy Hill, from which we may quote:

"In what I may say at this time of our friend who has been taken from us, my aim will be to direct attention to some facts which speak best for themselves, and to lessons which may easily be drawn therefrom. Each one's life supplies its own sufficient testimony to its quality and worth, and neither fervid eulogy nor frigid criticism can affect that testimony. Words of public commendation are not needed for the living; and to the dead can do no good. Character ever makes its own sure impress, and the influence of years worthily spent can, in no case, be lost. No man who lives rightly and truly need fear that he will fail of that place to which he is entitled in the intelligent judgment of his fellows, and the higher one's ideal of living the less solicitude felt in regard to what that judgment will be.

"The prominent facts of this life history, running through a period of more than three score and ten years, can be briefly stated, but no full statement can be made of what is implied in those years of labor performed, of duty discharged, and of a mission fulfilled. Some of these facts have already been given by the press of this vicinity. The life of Milo Ingalsbe began in this town, where, last Tuesday morning, it came to its earthly close. He was born in 1818. In his infancy his father moved to the neighboring town of Hartford, and there, except some brief intervals, his whole life was passed. His early education was obtained in the common school, and at the academy in Castleton, Vermont. At the early age of sixteen he began teaching school, and to that work he devoted parts of several succeeding years. For a time he pursued the study of medicine, attending lectures at the medical college at Albany.

"The life work which he mapped out for himself was that of a physician or teacher, but with a thoughtful and unselfish regard for the education of the younger members of the family, he abandoned his chosen plan, and sacrificed his youthful ambition to return home and work on the farm. There he settled for life and there he established for himself a home, the grateful and sacred memories of which extend over a period of fifty-one years.

"Certain features of Mr. Ingalsbe's life and character have been specially impressed on my mind; of these I would briefly speak. He was a pattern of industry. Through all those years he was busily engaged in various lines of activity. Never physically strong, yet by a careful and strict observance of the laws of health, by knowing how to use to the best advantage the means and appliances of labor, he was able to accomplish what comparatively few men have done. He was impatient of all careless and slipshod work, and whatever he attempted was done thoroughly and well. In addition to the constant manual labor connected with his vocation, he did more brain work than that of many a man in a successful professional career. Under the old common school system of our State, he was town superintendent for several years, and for fifty years he was clerk of his school district, keeping accurate records which have been of much value in tracing the necrological annals of the neighborhood. For twelve years he served as justice of the peace, and during the time of the war he was supervisor of his town, giving much time and active interest to the discharge of the duties of a member of the war committee. He was one of the founders of our county

agricultural society, and twice was chosen its president. For eleven years he was an active member of the executive committee of the State agricultural society, and for one year its president. From the time of the organization of the United States bureau of agriculture, thirty years ago, to the time of his death, he was the county correspondent, and his published papers on subjects relating to the agricultural interests of the State were especially instructive and valuable. He was also, for a long time, correspondent and observer of the Smithsonian institute and signal service department. A simple reference to these facts enables us to judge of the amount of work crowded into these busy years.

"Mr. Ingalsbe not only kept abreast with the times, but his progressive spirit, joined with admirable judgment, made him a leader in the community in education, and every wise project of moral reform. Very rarely, indeed, does one, in the quiet walks of country life, exhibit and maintain an interest so deep in all that is going on in the busy world around.

"Naturally studious, he spent no little time with his books, of which he gathered a large and choice collection. From their first publication, the *Atlantic Monthly* and *Harper's* could be found on his table; and he conscientiously kept informed of the current news as supplied by the daily press. The taste for study and habit of reading were kept up with advancing years, and during the past year he was engaged, for a portion of his time, in preparing and writing out chapters of history which he felt might be prized by those who would come after him. It is only a little while since he remarked: 'I have a hundred years of work yet mapped out to do.' I speak of these things more particularly, not only as revealing the character and habits of the man, but also as pointing out a lesson for younger men, as showing what can be accomplished by one in various lines of useful labor, though in the comparative retirement of country life, and as illustrating the pleasure and profit that may be found in a life so far freed from the feverish excitements, for which is commonly felt, in the present day, so eager a craving.

"No small portion of his time and labor was given by Mr. Ingalsbe for the benefit of others. Having the confidence of the community in which he lived, many came to him for advice and counsel, and it is a significant fact, which may be maintained in this connection, that, as an executor, confidential adviser, he settled more than a hundred and fifty estates, performing that labor usually without any pecuniary reward. In the common use of the term he was not a politician. He never sought office for himself, and refused it beyond such a service as he felt called upon, from time to time, to render to his own town. But he was earnestly interested in the history and principles of political parties, and in all that pertains to the public welfare. His religious thinking was along the lines of New England Congregationalists, but his was that discerning and catholic spirit which sees and acknowledges the good that may be found under varying forms of religious creed. His faith in the Bible was vigorous and clear. That faith was impressively affirmed in drawing near life's close, as he remarked: 'Anybody would know that I was a believer in the Bible. One who read it so much could not help it.' But the most convincing testimony to his belief in the Scriptures as the word of God, was given in a life governed by its divine teachings."

The country schools of that day were the primitive district schools, but the neighborhood where Milo's father moved when Milo was two years old, and the one where he made his permanent home, two years later, were noted for the superiority of their schools. In attendance before school age was reached, being able to read, and not able to remember when he could not do so, he proved a prodigy in study, mastering every branch, which the teachers of those days were capable of teaching, and taking excursions into the then almost

unknown realms of the higher mathematics and the natural sciences. In his sixteenth year he commenced teaching, winters, earning money enough thereby to enable him to take a short course of study at the Castleton Academy, Castleton, Vermont. Here he took the highest rank, standing in the classes on even terms with those who had been for years in the school. In 1840–41 he took a partial course in medicine at the Albany (New York) Medical school, then newly organized under the leadership of Drs. March and Armsby. Seward was at that time governor, and Albany was enjoying a period of unexampled intellectual and political activity. The young man here got a view of life which led him toward the educational field for his life work, and flattering positions were offered him in various sections of the country. The west presented the most inviting field. But his father, a poor man, heavily in debt for his farm, with several younger sons to rear and educate, besought him to return to the farm and help him and his younger brothers through.

Probably few fiercer conflicts were ever waged in the human bosom than the one that followed. Finally, Milo Ingalsbe renounced a life work which could not have resulted in other than the highest measure of success on wide and public fields of action, and returned to the farm. His after life was a sacrifice for others, but he did not repine. He spent no time in idle regrets. Wherever he was, whatever his work, he was born to be a leader.

For some winters he continued to teach school with great success; he became one of the organizers of the county agricultural society; he was elected school inspector and school superintendent of his town, serving in these capacities a term of years; he was a stanch supporter of the public school system, and the free district library in its early and critical days, and he sought by the introduction of good literature and the circulation of such periodicals as the *Cultivator* and *Tribune* to raise the standard of general intelligence. His interest in educational matters continued throughout his life, and amid the phenomenal progress of the half century he kept posted regarding educational movements; he welcomed improved methods of training, and was often far ahead of his time in their advocacy. He was district clerk of his school district for fifty years, resigning in the summer before his death, after having made the record during this long term, not merely a record, but a veritable district history.

On June 5, 1842, he was married to Laura Cook Chapin. She was born at Chicopee, Massachusetts, August 21, 1817, but her mother dying in infancy, she was adopted by her uncle, Moses Cook, and his wife Sophia, of South Hartford, New York, and knew no other home than theirs until her marriage. She was a granddaughter of Samuel Cook, a soldier of the revolution, whose lineage is traced back to Francis Cook, who, with his Walloon wife, came to Plymouth in the Mayflower. They celebrated their golden wedding in 1892. The wife survives her husband. The newly married couple immediately commenced house keeping on the farm of the groom's father, where they continued to reside until 1851, when they moved to the residence of Moses Cook, to assume charge of his farm and care for him and his wife in their old age. One child, Grenville Mellen, had in the meantime been born to them in 1846. Mr. Ingalsbe bought in succession two of the farms adjoining the Cook farm, and devoted himself assiduously to agriculture.

In 1853 he was elected a justice of the peace of his town, and held the office by successive elections for twelve consecutive years, when he declined a re-election. As with every thing he undertook he aimed to fit himself thoroughly for the work in hand, he purchased the statutes and a choice lot of text-books, and studied them to such effect that his court was recognized as one from which an appeal would be unavailing, either on questions of law or fact. He was soon

noted as a peacemaker, a discourager of litigation, an advocate of arbitration and a successful harmonizer of conflicting interests.

In 1863 he was elected supervisor of his town, and held that office for three successive years. Upon him fell the full burden of carrying the town through the trying days of the last years of the war, filling its quotas and adjusting its accounts. This took very largely of his time, but as a result the town's quota was always full, its accounts were unimpeachable, and the burden of taxation was reduced to a minimum. The stress of war time over, Mr. Ingalsbe declined a further renomination and retired to private life. He did not afterward hold any elective official position. He was often besought to allow his name to be used as a candidate for various district and county offices, but he invariably and positively refused.

In the early forties he aided in the organization of the present county agricultural society, occupied various positions on its early official lists, and soon was chosen its president. He then became its corresponding secretary, and continued in that position for over a score of years. A second time he was honored by the presidency. At the reorganization of the society in 1865 he was one of the leading spirits, and from that time until his death he was a member of the board of managers. He was always in attendance at its meetings, and devoted a large amount of time to the interests of the society.

In 1867, after a thorough preparation for the duties in subordinate positions, he was chosen a member of the executive committee of the NewYork State Agricultural society. He held this position for five years. He was then, in 1872, elected its president. This was a critical year in its history, and witnessed a successful change of policy, from that of migratory fairs to the system of permanent location, the location at Elmira being that year inaugurated. In January, 1873, in accordance with custom, he delivered an address as retiring president, which was widely distributed, in pamphlet form, and which for beauty of diction, breadth and thought and masterly grasp of the agricultural situation, will remain a classic among agricultural addresses. During the five succeeding years he was continued an *ex-officio* member of the executive committee, and these years found him in attendance upon the meetings of the board, wherever held, faithful to the smallest details of duty.

From early boyhood, Mr. Ingalsbe took the utmost interest in public affairs. From the first issue of the *Weekly Tribune*, in 1841, he was a subscriber, passing to the semi-weekly edition, upon the birth of the Republican party, and to the daily at the opening of the Civil war, and continuing to read that to the end of his life. Always a whig, until the organization of the Republican party, a republican afterward, and supporting Horace Greeley for the presidency in 1872, his political reading was not confined to one paper, or the papers of any one section or party. For many years nearly a score of papers, representing all sections and parties, could be found on his table. In general literature he was an omniverous reader. Beside an untiring devotion to standard literature, he was a subscriber to *Harper's New Monthly Magazine* and the *Atlantic Monthly*, from their first issue. *Graham*, the *Eclectic*, *North American Review*, *Literary World*, the *Nation*, and many other periodicals of like character were eagerly absorbed in his eager quest for knowledge.

In the late fifties, under his tutelage, his son commenced the making of tri-daily meteorological observations for the Smithsonian institution. The father always aided in the work, assuming the entire burden when the son was absent at school and college, and in 1870, when the son removed permanently from the old homestead, he continued the work, until its transfer to the signal service office and from that time to a few weeks prior to his death, interrupted only by his absence, during

the last winters of his life, at his son's, in Sandy Hill. He lived very close to nature, was an attentive observer of natural phenomena, and knew her in all her varying moods.

Upon the formation of the bureau of agriculture in 1860–61, he became its authorized representative in Washington county, and continued in its service through its evolution from bureau to department. Upon the formation of its statistical division he became the statistical correspondent for Washington county, and so continued until his death. Upon the organization of the State service by the State agent, he became and was thereafter continued as the county representative of the State agent.

Commencing with the settlement of the estate of Obadiah Slade, in 1854, Mr. Ingalsbe became the conveyancer, the drawer of wills, and the confidential legal adviser of his neighborhood, and he bore the test of this confidence so truly as to include after a few years almost his entire town as his clientele. From the close of his services as justice he held the position of notary public until his death.

His ancestors were New England Congregationalists, as were those of his wife, who was a member of that church at South Hartford, of which he was a trustee and supporter, but not a member. His thinking and acting were on lines so broad that he saw good in varying creeds. His faith in the Bible was clear and uncompromising, but he preferred to dwell upon the principles enunciated in the sermon on the mount, rather than spend time upon the subtleties of doctrine.

Mr. Ingalsbe was the master of a pure and forcible literary style. He prepared a large number of addresses and monographs upon educational, historical, biographical, meteorolical, and agricultural subjects, which were printed in the local newspapers or read before various societies. During the last years of his life he devoted himself mainly to biographical and local historical subjects, and the preparation of a family genealogy. At his death he had large plans fully matured in all these fields, for which his remarkable memory, wide acquaintance with men and large stores of collected material peculiarly fitted him. It was with this work specially in mind that he remarked on his death bed: "I have a hundred years of work, all thought out, yet to do." His tributes to his friends and associates in life, as they were called from their labors, are marked by a wonderful appreciation of character, a discriminating knowledge of human nature and tenderness of heart. It would be invidious to distinguish between dozens of these tributes, rendered to associates in every walk of life, but the one to his departed friend, Samuel W. Crosby, reveals the personality of the author, quite as much as any. It is in that that to enforce his thoughts upon one of the great problems of existence, he quotes:

"The dead alone are great.
When heavenly plants abide on earth,
Their soil is one of dewless dearth;
But when they die, a mourning shower
Comes down and makes their memories flower,
With odors sweet, though late.

"The dead alone are dear.
When they are here, strange shadows fall
From our own forms and darken all;
But when they leave us, all the shade
Is round our own sad footsteps made,
And they are bright and clear.

"The dead alone are blest.
When they are here, clouds mar their day,
And bitter snow-falls nip their May;
But when their tempest-time is done,
The light and heat of heaven's own sun
Broods on their land of rest."

The key note of Mr. Ingalsbe's life was contained in his utterance only a few hours before his death, "I have always tried to stand close by the nearest duty. I have known no better way." The rich fruitage of such living was revealed in that other remark, made in the presence of death, "I do not know that I have a grudge against anyone."

Milo Ingalsbe was a man ahead of his age, in his thinking and doing. At the time of his

death, along many lines of thought and action, matters were just maturing into fact that he had eloquently and persistently advocated a half decade or more before. And so it had been all his life.

He was a pioneer, blazing the paths, afterward, many years afterward, perhaps, to be trod by the approving multitude, while he had gone forward into new fields, ever a leader in the grand forward movement of the peoples, in the evolution of humanity.

JOHN J. ROBINSON is one of the successful business men of Fort Edward. He is a son of James Robinson and Ann Livingston, and was born February 5, 1830, in Annsville, Oneida county, New York. John Robinson (grandfather), founder of the family in America, came from County Monaghan, Ireland, when only twenty-one years of age, and settled in the town of Argyle, followed farming and worked some at his trade, that of stone-mason. He lived the remaining years of his life in the town of Argyle, was a democrat up to the time of the National bank veto by President Jackson, when he became a whig, and for forty-three consecutive years held the office of justice of the peace. In the war of 1812 he was in the battle of Plattsburg. He was tall and of commanding appearance, and a member of the United Presbyterian church, was prominent in church work, and for many years was an elder in Rev. George Mair's church, at Argyle. He married and was the father of ten children: James, Alexander P., Christopher, William, George M., Eliza, Mrs. Paddock, Mrs. McCann, and two others, names not known. James Robinson (father) was born at Argyle, followed farming in that town until 1824, when he removed to Oneida county and remained there for ten years, in the town of Annsville. At the end of this time he came back to Washington county and located in the town of Hebron, and was there engaged in farming up to shortly before his death, which occurred on August 23, 1871. He was first a democrat in politics, and afterward a whig and republican, and became somewhat prominent in local politics, was appointed loan commissioner by Governor William C. Bouck, an office in which he acceptably served for five years. He was a member of the United Presbyterian church, and was one of the exhorters and local preachers of that denomination. He married Anna Livingstone, of Hebron, New York, who was a daughter of John Livingstone, and had ten children: John R. McClellan, who was for thirty-four years connected with the post office department at Washington, resigning recently on account of age, but still resides at the capital; Jane M., wife of Samuel Irvin, of Hebron; Anna Eliza, who died June 29, 1841, born 1825; Mary, became the wife of Alexander McGeoch, of Argyle, both now deceased; William, who resides on the old homestead, in the town of Hebron; Martha Fenton; George, who enlisted in the Union army in 1861, and died of consumption in 1862, before seeing active service; James A., died at the age of twenty-one, in 1860; O. C., whose sketch is on another page, and one other, whose name is not given.

John J. Robinson, after leaving the district schools, attended the academy at Argyle, but soon had to leave there to aid in the support of his family, becoming a clerk in a store at North Argyle, New York, where he remained two years, and then engaged in business for himself, in partnership with Edwin Gilchrist, at West Hebron, which lasted until 1858. In 1860 he purchased a farm of two hundred acres in the town of Argyle, and for ten years, up to 1870, followed farming. At the expiration of this time he engaged in the meat business, and later in pulling and buying fleece wool, and is still a wool dealer at Fort Edward. Mr. Robinson is a republican, and for eighteen years has been an elder in the Presbyterian church. He wedded Margaret Coggshell on March 18, 1858, and has had seven

children, five living: Willard, John J., born December 23, 1860; Carrie, born November, 1861, died September 12, 1863; Clara J., Minnie, and John J., jr., born July 15, 1876. Willard is a lawyer, a justice of the peace, village clerk, and clerk of the board of water commissioners. Clara is a teacher in the Cortland Normal school, and enters upon her duties in September for the third year. Minnie married and lives in New York. Annette and John, jr., are at home.

EDWIN L. BURDITT, of Sandy Hill, New York, is a fine example of the thorough going and successful business man, and his straight-forward, active and unpretentious career is well worthy of imitation. He is the son of Sylvester P. and Mary (Sanders) Burditt, and was born in Suesbury, Rutland county, Vermont, July 2, 1846. Sylvester P. Burditt was also born in the same place in Vermont, as was also his wife, Mary Sanders, and where he died at the age of twenty-six years. He was a farmer and miller by occupation, and a member of the Christian church. His father was Daniel Burditt, who was a native of England, who with seven of his brothers emigrated to the United States when quite a young man, settled in the State of Vermont, and was a soldier in the war of 1812. The mother of the subject of this sketch died in the village of Sandy Hill, July 26, 1891, at the age of seventy-three years, and is buried alongside her husband at Suesbury, Vermont.

Edwin L. Burditt was brought up at Suesbury, Vermont, where he received the rudiments of a common school education. He afterward worked on the farm and in the mill in his native town, when, in 1875, he came to Sandy Hill. Since then he has been engaged in the manufacture of soap.

Beginning in a very small way with a cash capital of only a dollar and eighty cents, and after making the soap would peddle it from house to house, and in this way he built up a trade, and from this insignificant capital his business has grown to its present proportions. His factory now has a capacity of turning out one hundred dollars' worth of soap per day, which finds a ready market. He manufactures a superior quality of soft, toilet and general family soaps. Since his coming to Sandy Hill he has erected his present factory, also his residence, which he owns.

Edwin L. Burditt was married on January 1, 1867, to Eliza C., daughter of Jerry Wilkins, formerly of Granville. To their union has been born three children, now living, two daughters and one son: Mary E., born April 5, 1868; Carrie E., born August 16, 1870, and Earnest L., born December 15, 1881.

Mr. Burditt is a member of the Advent church, and is a prohibitionist in politics. He has served as collector of the school funds of Sandy Hill.

DELIVERANCE ROGERS, proprietor of the leading grocery house, vice-president of the National bank of Granville, and a man of remarkably good business ability, was born in the town of Granville, Washington county, February 18, 1841. He was reared on the farm, obtaining his education in the common schools of his neighborhood, and an academic course, which he afterward pursued in the seminary at Manchester, Vermont. He returned to the farm, where he continued to carry on that business until 1867; selling his farm in that year he came to Granville and embarked in the grocery business. Being of an enterprising and energetic disposition it was not long until his business swept out into the broad sea of popular success, and he now carries at his elegant store, which is a brick structure twenty-six feet by sixty-five feet in dimensions, and two stories in height, one of the largest and best assortments of groceries to be found in the eastern part of the county. Thus before reaching middle life, Mr. Rogers has by his own efforts and ability, placed him-

self at the head of a permanent and one of the most prosperous establishments of the kind in this section.

Deliverance Rogers was married in 1861 to Antoinette, who was a daughter of John C. Bishop, of this town. Her death occurred in 1875, leaving one daughter, Flora, now the wife of P. J. Staples, of Granville. Mr. Rogers wedded for his second wife, in 1877, Carrie A., a daughter of J. E. Pratt, resident of the village of Granville, and to his second marriage was born two daughters, Mabel D. and Dorothy Tida. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and Granville Lodge, No. 55, Free and Accepted Masons, and Knights Templar, Killington Commandery, No. 6, Rutland, Vermont. Being a stanch republican in his political belief, he has filled the office of justice of the peace of his town. Two years after coming to Granville he erected his present store building, and is now the second oldest merchant and longer in the service than any other man in the village. Mr. Rogers has descended from good old New England and Quaker ancestry, a family noted for its integrity, honor and respectability.

David Rogers (father) was born in the town of Granville, Washington county, New York, in the year 1806, and was one of the thrifty and well-to-do farmers of this section. He was a Friend in religion and a republican in politics, having died in 1861, aged fifty-five years. He wedded Hannah Dillingham, who was born in the town of Granville. She was a member of the same church as her husband, noted for her intelligence and many Christian graces, and as a preacher of that denomination. She died in 1885 at the age of eighty years. David Rogers was a leading elder of the Quaker church, and a son of Deliverance Rogers, (grandfather), who was a native of Vermont. He migrated from his native State and located on a farm in the town of Granville, where he continued most successfully, and was recognized throughout the neighborhood as a thorough business man and successful farmer. He owned a dairy and kept one hundred cows, and was the proprietor of eleven hundred and twenty-five acres of land in this town. His death occurred in 1849, at the age of eighty-three years. The Rogers family is of English extraction, and in direct line has descended from John Rogers, who was burnt at the stake on account of his religious beliefs, Deliverance Rogers being of the fourteenth generation who have lived in this country.

ANDREW B. COLE, president of the Greenwich National bank, who has had an extensive and varied experience in life and won reputation as an educator and successful business man, is a native of Jackson, this county, where he was born June 10, 1834. His parents were Curtis and Ann (Ford) Cole, the former a native of Rhode Island, and the latter born and reared in Washington county, New York. The Coles are of English extraction, and the American progenitor of the family settled at Warren, Rhode Island, long prior to the Revolutionary war. In that colony Curtis Cole, paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born and grew to manhood. He was a ship-builder by occupation, owning a ship-yard at Warren, Rhode Island, where he did an extensive business for several years. During the Revolutionary war he served as major of a military organization known as the Rhode Island minute men, doing local service during the entire war. Soon after its close, Major Cole removed with his family to Jackson, this county, where he purchased a large farm and devoted the remainder of his life to agricultural pursuits. One of his sons was Curtis Cole (father), who, at the age of ten years, accompanied his father to Washington county, where he was reared and educated. After attaining manhood he also engaged in farming, which he carried on extensively, owning and cultivating a farm of three hundred acres of excellent land in the town of Jackson. Politically he was a whig

and republican, well posted on all general topics, but of a retiring disposition. In early manhood he married Ann Ford, of this county, and by that union had a family of eight children, five sons and three daughters: Charles, deceased; Mary, who married John Herrington and is now dead; Lewis, also deceased; Caroline, wife of Anson Collins, now living in Ohio; William Henry, also residing in Ohio; Morgan, who studied medicine and was a practicing physician of Greenwich, but is now dead; Amanda, wife of Frank M. Paul, of Nashville, Tennessee; and Andrew B., whose name heads this sketch. Curtis Cole died August 26, 1862, aged seventy-eight, his wife having preceded him to the grave in 1840, at the age of fifty-one years.

Andrew B. Cole was reared on the farm, and was educated in the public schools and at the old Cambridge academy. He remained on the home farm until he was twenty-two, when he went to Vermont and engaged in farming for a couple of years, after which he removed to Iowa and embarked in sheep husbandry. The impaired health of his wife compelled his early return to Vermont, where he purchased a large stock farm and again engaged in sheep raising, but giving a portion of each year to teaching, having charge of the schools of Fair Haven and Benson during this period. In 1862 he sold his property in Vermont and removed to Sidney, Ohio, taking with him a large flock of Spanish merino sheep, which, during the war following, was a source of much profit. He was soon called to the superintendency of the schools of the town, and was also made a member of the board of school examiners for the county, which positions he filled until the failing health of his wife made necessary his return again to her native State of Vermont, locating in Shoreham, and taking charge of Newton academy at that place. Here he spent four pleasant and profitable years, and then returning to his native State of New York, located in Greenwich, where he has since lived. In 1889 he was elected president of the First National bank of Greenwich, and has continued to occupy that position to the present time.

In 1856 Mr. Cole was married to Miriam Hitchcock, a daughter of Almon Hitchcock, of West Haven, Vermont. To them was born an only child, Candace, now the wife of James P. Duncan, of the city of St. Louis, Missouri. Mrs. Cole was a woman of brilliant intellect, and for many years took an active part in the efforts made for the betterment of woman's condition before the law. For some time she edited a paper published at Dayton, Ohio, in the interest of that cause, taking an active part in the exciting campaign of that period, urging woman's enfranchisement in several addresses before the State senate of Ohio, and speaking from the same platform with such distinguished speakers as Mrs. Stowe, Mary A. Livermore, Lucy Stone and others. She was a member of the Congregational church, and always took an active part in the interest of religion. Her life was singularly useful and beautiful, and her death occurred in 1887.

On June 11, 1890, Mr. Cole was again happily married, wedding Helen Wood, a daughter of John D. Wood, of Fair Haven, Vermont.

In his political affiliations Mr. Cole has always been republican, casting his first vote for that party, and taking an active part in the various campaigns which have marked its progress, but has never permitted the use of his name for any office. From his youth Mr. Cole has had deep religious convictions, and wherever he has lived has taken an active interest in the religious well-being of the community.

JAMES ADAMS, a prominent business man and boat-builder of Whitehall, is a son of James and Kittie (Wall) Adams, and is a native of Gastonbury, Somersetshire, England, where he was born June 16, 1828.

James Adams (father) was born in London, and on July 9, 1830, came to the United States and located at Westhaven, Vermont, about one mile from the village of Whitehall, where he resided up to his death in 1887, aged ninety-three years. He bought this farm upon his arrival, on which he always resided, engaged in general farming ; a democrat in his political affiliation, and served for several years as justice of the peace of Westhaven. He wedded Kittie Wall, who was a native of Walton, in Somersetshire, and died at eighty-four years of age.

James Adams grew up on the farm at Westhaven, where he attended the district school. Remaining on the farm until he became of age, when he went to Whitehall and began learning the trade of ship-carpenter, at which he worked for two years, when he and his brother, Henry Adams, engaged in the boat-building business, under the firm name of J. & H. Adams. The style of this firm existed up to 1871, when another brother, George Adams, was taken in, and the firm name was succeeded by J. & H. Adams & Company, which continued to 1884, when Henry Adams withdrew, and the firm name changed to J. & G. Adams, which lasted up to 1890, when George Adams died.

Since 1890 Mr. Adams has carried on his business alone, and manufactures canal boats exclusively, and has completed over one hundred of these boats, and gives employment to from five to seventeen men steadily.

In 1852 Mr. Adams was united in marriage to Charlotte L., an adapted daughter of John Bennett, of Whitehall. To them have been born three daughters and two sons, one now living: Ida S., the wife of M. J. Brown, who is teller and director in the old National bank at Whitehall; Roderick M., wedded Bertha I. Beckwith; Willie Eugene, who died in 1879, aged eight years; Gertrude W. and Esther Lee, living at home.

James Adams is a member of Whitehall Lodge, No. 5, Independent Order Odd Fellows, and of Whitehall Encampment, No. 68. He is a democrat in politics, and served as assessor and trustee of the village of Whitehall, and has been a resident and more or less prominently identified with the industrial prosperity of Whitehall since 1850, and with the temperance cause for forty-five years, having belonged to three secret temperance societies.

HENRY A. HOWARD, an able lawyer, who enjoys the popular distinction of being one of the leading lawyers in northern New York, and a resident of the village of Glens Falls, was born in the village of Windsor, Windsor county, Vermont, February 18, 1845. He is a son of Ralph and Adelia A. (Weaver) Howard. Ralph Howard was a native of Windsor, where he resided until his death, in 1887, in the seventy-fourth year of his age. By occupation he followed tailoring, but spent the latter years of his life in retirement. His father was an officer in the Revolutionary war, captured at Quebec, by the British, and died there while in captivity; he was also a native of Windsor, Vermont. The paternal great-grandfather of Henry A. Howard was a native of England, who emigrated to this country and settled in Vermont in the early settling of that State.

Ralph Howard wedded Adelia Weaver, who was born at Fort Ann, Washington county, and whose death occurred in 1860. Her father was Andrus Weaver, and a native of the State of New York. Henry A. Howard's maternal great-grandfather, Aaron Hoesington, lived to the remarkable age of one hundred and twenty years, and won the distinction of having killed two Indian chiefs in his day.

Henry A. Howard remained in his native village until he had reached manhood, graduating from the Windsor High school, and in 1861 entered the Kimball academy, at Meriden, New Hampshire, being admitted to the senior classical department, from which he

was duly graduated at the end of six months. In 1862 he entered the Norwich university, at Norwich, Vermont, and was graduated from that institution in 1865. In 1864, with thirteen of his fellow students of the university, enlisted in Co. G, 60th Massachusetts regiment, as high privates, and served as such until they were honorably discharged, at Boston, in December of the same year.

Leaving college, Mr. Howard became a student at law in the office of J. M. Edminster, at Windsor, Vermont, and in 1866 he entered the Albany Law school, and graduated from that well known institution in the class of 1867. One of his fellow graduates was Governor William McKinley, of Ohio. Soon after receiving his diploma to practice law, in 1867, Mr. Howard located at Glens Falls, and for one year was in the office of Judge Brown. From that time to the present he has remained at Glens Falls, in the active practice of his profession, commanding one of the most lucrative law businesses in Warren county. He owns one of the largest and most valuable law libraries in northern New York.

Henry A. Howard is a stanch democrat, and wields considerable influence in the councils of his party, and has twice been elected to the office of district attorney, filling the office most acceptably to the people for a period of six years. During his incumbency he secured over one hundred convictions, failing in but one prosecution in all that time, discharging his duties in such a manner as to add to his high reputation for ability and uprightness.

Making, while in office, one of the best records as district attorney in the State; he never had a jury to disagree during his entire terms of six years, and secured more convictions than any other man who ever filled the office, in the same length of time. He is one of the directors of the Merchants' National bank. In 1875 he was married to Mary E., a daughter of Samuel Robins, of Boston, Massachusetts, who was a granddaughter of Joseph Buckingham, the founder of the Boston *Courier*. The only brother of Mr. Howard, Kenrick R. Howard, served as a soldier in the famous Vermont brigade, and was at all the principal battles of the Army of the Potomac. He, with thirty others from Windsor, Vermont, enlisted, and of the entire number who enlisted, but two returned home, he and one other.

JOSEPH B. McCORMICK, one of the young and rising lawyers of Washington county and the upper Hudson valley, is a son of James and Catherine (Keating) McCormick, and was born in the town of Fort Ann, Washington county, New York, March 3, 1863. James McCormick is a native of and came from Ireland when sixteen years of age. Catherine Keating, his mother, was a native of Hampshire county, Massachusetts, from whence the family removed to Fort Ann, where he remained until 1865. In that year he came to Granville and engaged in the blacksmith business, which he followed until 1883, when he removed to his present farm in the town of Wells, Rutland county, Vermont. His farm, which is in the neighborhood of three miles from Granville, contains several valuable slate quarries that are actively operated by parties who pay Mr. McCormick a handsome yearly royalty. He also owns some valuable property at Granville. He is a man of liberal views and has been for many years a republican in politics. Mr. McCormick was born in 1828, and married Catherine Keating, who died in 1886, at fifty-six years of age.

Joseph B. McCormick was reared in the village of Granville, and received his education in the public schools and Cook academy of Havana, New York. Leaving the academy he entered the Spencerian Business college of Cleveland, Ohio, and took the full course of that institution. Having thus thoroughly qualified himself he turned his attention to the study of law. He read with the late Judge Royal C. Betts, of Granville, was admitted to

the Washington county bar May 4, 1888, and since then has been engaged in the active practice of his profession in the courts of his native county, and is in active practice in all the courts of the State of Vermont, and in January, 1894, was admitted to practice in the United States court. He is a democrat in his political opinion, and although independent in local politics, yet he does not take any active part in politics in county, State or national contests. In 1892 he was honored with the democratic nomination for district attorney of Washington county, and while polling a very handsome vote, yet went down with the rest of ticket under the republican majority which has prevailed in the county for many years. Mr. McCormick is unmarried. He has been a member for some time of Illini Tribe, Improved Order of Red Men, and was one of its charter members.

As a citizen Mr. McCormick is respected, and as a lawyer has taken his place in the front rank of the legal profession in the county. He has a large practice; is clear, logical and practical in handling his cases, and is well deserving of the high reputation he has acquired as a safe counsellor and successful lawyer.

WILL E. LAWRENCE, one of the leading architects of northern New York, is a son of Oscar and Jane E. (Barnes) Lawrence, and was born at Westport, Essex county, New York, February 9, 1850. Oscar Lawrence was a native of Middlebury, Vermont, wedded Jane E. Barnes, who was a native of Westport, where she now resides.

Will E. Lawrence, at the age of seven years, was apprenticed to a well-to-do farmer of Canton, in St. Lawrence county, where he remained until he was twenty-two years of age. He attended the common schools, and at the Canton academy. In 1872 he wedded Estine A., daughter of William C. Wait, of the town of Potsdam, St. Lawrence county, New York, and remained on the farm one year after his marriage. In March, 1873, he went to Marshall county, Kansas, where he passed an examination before the county board of education and received a first grade certificate to teach school. He immediately began teaching in that county, where he taught for fifteen months, teaching in a Catholic neighborhood. In September, 1874, he returned to Canton, where he attended the Canton academy with the object in view of better preparing himself for teaching. Soon after leaving the academy he entered the St. Lawrence university, but being short of funds he applied for and accepted the principalship of the Morley graded school, and at the same time kept up his studies in the university. Before his school closed, however, he had to give it up on account of ill health, which compelled him to seek outdoor work, taking up the carpenter trade, and in the fall of 1875 removed to the village of Potsdam, and there worked at his trade till the spring of 1880, when he was promoted to the position of superintendent, by his employer, in the erection of an elegant residence in the village of Morley. At the completion of this contract he was induced by his employer, George B. Swan, to enter the office of G. B. Schellenger to learn architecture, at Ogdensburg, and in April, 1881, was advised by his friends to move to Glens Falls, where he has since resided. He at first worked at his trade as carpenter, up to the spring of 1882, when he engaged with D. W. Sherman in remodeling the Marion House at Lake George. In the same year he accepted a position with Hiram Krum, one of the leading contractors of this section, with whom he remained as an employe for two years, at the end of which time he entered into partnership with Mr. Krum, which lasted for three years. During this time this firm built some of the finest residences found on the upper Hudson; among the number are those of W. E. Spier, D. J. Finch and Walter Rogers, and the Presbyterian church. Mr. Lawrence had the entire



James A. White.

management of the building of the residences of W. E. Spier and Walter Rogers. This firm dissolved in the spring of 1887; since this time Mr. Lawrence has been engaged in the contracting and building business alone, or rather up to the spring of 1893, and from that time to this he has solely confined himself to architectural work. In the years 1890 and 1891 Mr. Lawrence was engaged in running a sash, door and blind factory, on Ridge street, this village, associated with Herbert Van Derwerker, remaining with him for one year, when he purchased the latter's interest. Mr. Lawrence also designed and erected the residences of State treasurer A. B. Colvin, H. S. Crittenden, Frank Taft, and the present residence of Clinton Clothier; and also built the Union school building number two, later designed Union school buildings at South Glens Falls, and Caldwell on Lake George.

Will E. Lawrence is a republican in his political belief, was town auditor of the village for two years, 1887–88, and was a member of the board of education, to which he was elected in 1887, and served efficiently for three years. He has served as chairman of the republican village committee, and as a delegate to county, senatorial and State conventions. He is a member of Glens Falls Masonic Lodge and secretary of Glens Star Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star.

JAMES HYLAR WHITE, a successful business man and member of the firm of Joubert & White, manufacturers of the famous Glens Falls Buckboard, at Glens Falls, was born in the town of Corinth, Saratoga county, New York, June 28, 1836. He is a son of James Madison White and Charlotte Willie. The former was a native of Rhode Island, and wedded the latter, who was of Saratoga county. James M. White removed with his father into Saratoga county, and was for many years employed in farming, lumbering, and merchandising in the village of Corinth, and for a short time kept a hotel there. In 1850 he removed to Glens Falls, where he kept hotel, and later on he for several years conducted the half-way road house midway between Glens Falls and Lake George. He was a Universalist in his religious belief, republican in politics, and filled the town offices of school commissioner and supervisor of Corinth. His death occurred in 1872 in Glens Falls, at the age of sixty-two years. His father was Isaiah White, also a native of Rhode Island, who removed with his family to Saratoga county, where he died. Prior to his coming to this State he was engaged in the woolen manufacturing business, but the remainder of his life, after his arrival in Saratoga county, was spent on the farm. He lived to be ninety-two years of age, was descended from Pemroys White, who came over in the Mayflower in 1620.

Mrs. Charlotte White was born in Saratoga county, New York. She died in 1883, aged seventy-five years.

James H. White was principally reared in Glens Falls, where he attended the common schools. Leaving school he commenced learning carriage building with his brother-in-law, Edward Joubert, and remained with him until 1864. In that year Mr. White and Mr. Joubert formed their present partnership, which was at the time of this formation conducted on a very small scale, but it is due to the fine business ability of each member of this firm that they have gradually, year by year, built up their present immense and prosperous business. Since 1865 they have been conducting their business at their present stand, adding to their buildings as their trade increased, until now their factory is four stories high, with a fifty-foot front and one hundred and fifty feet deep. In 1880 they received a patent on their "Glens Falls Buckboard," the manufacture of which they have made a specialty of ever since, and is sold to the most wealthy and prominent people throughout the United States and to many of the nobility of the old world.

This popular vehicle was on exhibition at the mid-winter fair at San Francisco, and wherever introduced it becomes a favorite on account of its durability and beauty of construction and splendid workmanship. The firm of Joubert & White employ in the manufacturing of these carts, thirty to thirty-five men throughout the year in filling orders for these buckboards that pour in on them from every section of this country and many of the fashionable centers of Europe.

In 1861 he was wedded to Susan M. Smith, of Glens Falls. To Mr. and Mrs. White have been born two children, a son and a daughter: J. Beecher, who is a graduate of the Glens Falls academy, and after leaving the academy spent two years as a student in the Homeopathic Medical college in the city of New York. At the end of the two years he had to abandon the further study of medicine on account of ill health, and took a position in his father's carriage factory. In January, 1894, he was appointed superintendent of public documents at Albany for a term of two years, which position he now acceptably fills. Charlotte A. is also a graduate of the Glens Falls academy and the La Salle seminary at Auburndale, Massachusetts. She is now studying vocal and instrumental music, German and French, at Paris, France. Mr. White has frequently been solicited to accept public office, which he has always refused to do, preferring to devote his entire attention to his various business interests. He is a Mason, being a member of Glens Falls Lodge, No. 121, and with the other members of his family he is a member of the Presbyterian church.

RUFUS R. DAVIS, a democratic presidential elector in 1892, and a prominent and successful young lawyer of the county, was born in the village of Whitehall, September 7, 1857, and is the son of Oscar F. and Charlotte T. (Rowe) Davis. [See sketch of father, O. F. Davis, on another page.]

Rufus R. Davis was brought up in his native village, attending the public schools and later the Granville seminary, from which he was graduated in 1877. Leaving school, he began reading law with his father and was admitted to the bar in 1881, since which time he has been actively engagad in the practice with his father, under the firm name of O. F. & R. R. Davis. This firm has a good general law practice and a splendid law library. R. R. Davis is an active and influential democrat of his section, and for the past five years, or since 1889, he has filled the office of supervisor of his town most acceptably to the business men of both parties, and is consequently a hard man to defeat for office. In the general election of 1892, he was chosen by the State democracy as one of the Cleveland electors. Mr. Davis is a man of good business qualifications and has a brilliant future as a lawyer, and enjoys the confidence and esteem of all who know him.

ANDREW G. HAINES, the youngest of the three Haines brothers, builders of street railways, telephone lines and like enterprises, and now a citizen of Sandy Hill, was born on what is known as the Merritt farm, near Medusa, Green county, New York, January 10, 1863. When about two years of age his parents removed to Coxsackie, New York, where he received his education in the public and private schools. On account of failing health in 1879, his father gave up active business, and went to reside at Sandy Hill, where he died in June, 1881. Andrew then joined his brothers in New York, and the brotherhood thus completed was made the firm which afterward gained public recognition as a signal success. In April, 1881, Mr. Haines sailed for Mexico with his eldest brother, David, who was the general manager of the Mexican Telephone company, of the Republic of Mexico, and of which his brother, John, was president. Mr. Haines remained in Mexico some four years, when he returned to New York and

again joined his brothers in the railroad business. While the Haines brothers were building the Newburg Street railroad, in 1887, John D. Haines, the second eldest of the brothers, died at the United States hotel, on January 8 of that year. He had contracted a severe cold while superintending the construction of the railway, resulting in pleuropneumonia, and finally in death. Mr. Haines, while in Mexico, in addition to his telephone business, held the position of administrator general of La Compania Telegrafica Y. While there the government of Mexico became so interested in him that they gave him exclusive concessions and subsides, and placed at his disposal, free of any expense, two hundred workmen to carry out his plans; and on its completion he was honored with one of the grandest celebrations. In 1887 he became manager of the Cayuga Lake Park resort, which he managed successfully for a few years, which was among the leading summer resorts of the country, and at the same time, although but twenty-four years of age, he was vice-president of three prominent railroads; in fact the early life of this young man would afford a veritable romance. While acting as general superintendent of the Seneca Falls and Waterloo railroad, he won the confidence of the business community and traveling public. Few people seemed to realize the magnitude of the carrying out of this project, and giving to that part of the country a resort that has all the attractions of a Manhattan beach or Coney Island.

The Lochmede *Weekly* paper, published at Winter Park, Florida, said, in regard to the first train over the Orlando & Winter Park railway, on the 25th of July, 1888: "Everything passed off satisfactorily, with Col. A.G. Haines, vice-president of the company, in charge. Mr. Haines, while still a young man, has had a history that very few men ever have. Before he reached his majority he was at the head of the entire telephone system of Mexico, Central America and the West Indies. More concessions were granted him, including the work of two hundred men free, than were ever granted a foreigner in Mexico. He is a restless, energetic worker, and we look for a prompt completion of the Orlando & Winter Park railway, and hope for the same of the Orlando & Lake Jesup railroad." The *Coxsackie News*, of March 26, 1887, gives a page to the history of the Haines family, with cuts of all the Haines brothers. The head lines were: "Home talent abroad—The remarkable history of a family of Coxsackie boys who went out into the world and made themselves famous—The most extensive street and short line railroad builders in the world—a most unexampled exhibition of enterprise and pluck." Hon. Charles D. Haines, who is now a member of congress from the nineteenth district, was one of the originators of the Glens Falls, Sandy Hill and Fort Edward street railway company, having a controlling interest, and was elected president of the Winooski and Burlington Railway company. He is now serving his first term in congress, where he took a prominent part from the start.

Andrew G. Haines was married to Mamie L., daughter of Captain Merchant, of Savannah, Georgia. His father was David T. Haines, who died at Sandy Hill in 1881, having been born in Albany county, New York, July 28, 1820.

SAMUEL LEROY FINCH, a representative of an old and honored family of Sandy Hill and Glens Falls, was born in the village of Sandy Hill on August 21, 1859, and is a son of Edwin A. and Harriet (Cooper) Finch. His father, Edwin A. Finch, is a native of the town of Kingsbury, and is at present residing in Sandy Hill, at the age of sixty-three years. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. In political opinion he is a democrat and for many years held the offices of constable and street commissioner;

and for a long time was engaged in the ice business. He wedded Harriet Cooper, a native of the town of Kingsbury, who was a daughter of John H. and Lavinna (Parks) Cooper, and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Edwin A. Finch's father was Samuel Finch, and his mother Zilpha (Colvin) Finch.

Samuel Leroy Finch was reared in his native village, receiving his education in the Union school, and soon after leaving school he started in the ice business and teaming, which he has very successfully continued at ever since. In 1891 he took into partnership Guy R. Clark, under the firm name of Finch & Clark, and conducted business in the same channel up to 1893, when they added, in connection with their ice and teaming, coal and wood, keeping twenty-two horses, and their sales have steadily grown until the present, becoming one of the leading firms in these lines in the vicinity of Sandy Hill.

In 1879 Mr. Finch wedded Julia A. Richards, of Sandy Hill. He is a democrat in politics, and holds membership with the Methodist Episcopal church.

R. O. BASCOM, lawyer at Fort Edward and a representative of one of the early settled and prominent families of New England, is a son of Samuel H. Bascom and Elizabeth Clark, his wife, and was born at Orwell, Vermont, November 18, 1855. The progenitor and founder of the Bascom family in America came from England in 1734 or '35, and made his settlement in the vicinity of Dorchester, Connecticut, together with his wife and eldest daughter. He remained there for a time, when he removed from Dorchester to Northampton, Massachusetts, where he spent the remainder of his life and where many of his descendants now reside. Elias Bascom (paternal great-grandfather) was a native of Northfield, Massachusetts, where he lived and followed the trade of clothier. He was a soldier in the war of the Revolution, was at the battle of Saratoga, and witnessed Burgoyne's surrender. In 1792 he removed to Orwell, Vermont, where he made his home until his death. He served as deacon in the Congregational church of Orwell, and was the father of fourteen children: Elias, Reuben, Eunice, Jerusha, Joseph (1), Joseph (2), Zina, Artemedorus, Elisha, Cynthia, Lucie, Rebecca, Ira, and Lucinda. Elias Bascom departed this life on November 29, 1833, at the age of ninety-six years. Artemedorus Bascom, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born in Northfield, Massachusetts, December 19, 1774, and was for many years prominent in the Congregational church work and held the office of justice of the peace of his town. He wedded Chloe Hurlburd on March 11, 1800, by whom he had ten children: Thankful Cobb, Elvira Wilcox, Clarinda H., Emily Sanford, Oliver, Samantha, wife of Rev. H. H. Bates; Dorus, William F. and Samuel H. The last named (father) was a native of Orwell, Vermont, where he at present resides and is engaged in farming. He was born on February 18, 1819, and prepared himself during his earlier manhood for college, with the object in view of entering the ministry of the Congregational church, but he was compelled to abandon his labors on account of ill health. While ex-Senator Edmunds was speaker of the house of the Vermont legislature, he served as a member from his county in that body and took a leading part in its proceedings, and took a deep interest in the success of the Republican party in his county; he was prominent in local affairs, and like his father and grandfather, he held the office of justice of the peace for many years; he is at present deacon in the Congregational church of his village and zealously looks after the church's welfare. He wedded twice; by his first wife, Elizabeth Clark, he had the following children: Anna, wife of C. N. North, of Shoreham, Vermont; Samuel J., who resides in western Kansas; Wyman H. (deceased), Clarinda (deceased), George B.,

of Ticonderoga, New York, where he is superintendent of a paper mill; Robert O., Jesse (deceased), and Cassius Clay, of Orwell, Vermont.

Robert O. Bascom received his elementary education in the high school at Brandon, and at Newton academy, Shoreham, Vermont, and was afterward graduated from the Fort Edward Collegiate institute in 1876. In the same year he entered the office of Don D. Winn, of that village, as a student at law, and was admitted to the bar to practice in all the courts of New York State in 1883. He resides at Fort Edward, where he has built up a very substantial practice in the law.

On December 20, 1882, Mr. Bascom was married to Mary Larrabee Platt, of Larrabee's Point, Vermont, and has two children: Wyman and Robert Platt. He is a member and vestryman of the Saint James Episcopal church of Fort Edward, and a member of Jane McCrea Lodge, No. 267, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Mrs. Bascom is a daughter of Myron Platt, who is descended from Richard Platt, who came from England in 1638, and settled at New Milford, Connecticut; among others of his descendants are Senator Orville C. Platt, of Connecticut, and ex-Senator Thomas C. Platt, of New York, and the Platt family who founded and settled Plattsburg, New York.

LYMAN EDWARD MONTGOMERY, one of the leading business men of Fort Edward and Washington county, is a son of Adelman and Elizabeth (Richmond) Montgomery, and was born at Middle Falls, Washington county, New York, December 13, 1863. The Montgomerys are of Irish descent and Colonel Robert Montgomery, who served in the war of 1812, was the paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch. Colonel Montgomery married, and one of his sons was Adelman Montgomery (father), who followed coopering at Greenwich, this State, and Middle Falls, this county, for many years. He is a man of good business ability and has held several local offices. A republican and Baptist, he has been trusted alike by his party and his church, in which he is now serving as trustee. He married Elizabeth Richmond and their family consists of two children, a son and a daughter: Nellie, wife of George Wells, a liveryman and bottler of Fort Edward, and Lyman Edward.

Lyman E. Montgomery received his early education at the hands of private teachers, and then after attending the Island Grove school, from which he was graduated, he entered Union College in 1882, with the intention of fitting himself for the profession of civil engineering. After some time spent profitably in studying at Union College, his eyesight became so impaired as to compel him to leave school and abandon all thought of civil engineering. He then turned his attention to business pursuits, and after serving for four years as book-keeper for the lumber firm of Sherman & Green, of Glens Falls, this State, he came to Fort Edward and became a partner with his father in the firm of A. Montgomery & Son. In 1889 he succeeded his father and has constantly enlarged his business, until now it is the largest of its kind in the village, if not in the county.

Mr. Montgomery has his main office on Notre Dame street and his up-town office at the corner of Broadway and Mill streets. He does a large wholesale and retail business in coal, wood, salt, flour, feed of all kinds and lime and cement, being agent for the finest kinds of cement, plaster and fertilizers. He also does a very large produce shipping business to the Boston and New York markets by the canal and railroads. He employs as high as fifteen men in his business, which is continually increasing. Mr. Montgomery is a republican politically. He is vice-president of the Satterlee Hose Company, and in many other ways is useful to his fellow townsmen.

HON. NELSON W. VAN DUSEN, a prominent and well-known citizen of Glens Falls, was born at West Mountain, in the town of Queensbury, Warren county, New York, February 27, 1843, and is a son of William and Betsy M. (Ward) Van Dusen. He was reared to manhood in his native town and was principally educated at the Glens Falls academy. After leaving school he assisted his step-father, Zenas Van Dusen, in the lumber business, with whom he remained up till within a short time before the latter's death, when the business was sold to George H. Freeman, of Troy.

Mr. Van Dusen is one of the leading democrats of the town of Queensbury, and served as supervisor of that town in 1881, and again in 1884; in 1882 he was elected to the State assembly, where he bore a conspicuous part in the proceedings of that body. In 1868 he was united in marriage to Mary A., a daughter of Alfred E. Metcalf, of Worcester, Massachusetts; to their union has been born one son, Alfred M.

Mr. Van Dusen is a member of the Glens Falls Masonic Lodge, No. 121, Glens Falls Chapter, No. 44, and Washington Commandery, No. 33, Knights Templar, at Saratoga Springs.

William Van Dusen, the father of the subject of this sketch, was also a native of the town of Queensbury, where he was born in the year 1807; and in 1842 associated with his brother Zenas, engaged in the general lumber manufacturing business, their mill being located on the upper Hudson, at the feeder dam. He continued business here up to the time of his death, which occurred October 15, 1847. William Van Dusen was a son of John Van Dusen, who was born in Dutchess county, New York, on February 16, 1775. He removed when a young man, with his brothers, Robert, David and Abraham, to the town of Queensbury, where they became early settlers in that section. They were all engaged in farming, and Robert served in the war of 1812. The family is of Holland Dutch descent. William Van Dusen wedded Betsy M. Ward, who was a native of Vermont, where she was born October 29, 1817, and died in 1881. After the death of her husband she married his brother, Zenas Van Dusen. The latter was born March 6, 1809, and died at the feeder dam, February 22, 1889.

EDWARD REED, sheriff of Warren county, was born in the county of Washington, New York, July 11, 1857. He remained in his native county until he had reached the age of ten years, when he went to live in the village of Glens Falls, where he has ever since resided. He attended the public schools of the village until he was fourteen years old, when he became an employe in the grocery store of Peck & De Long, remaining with them for one year. After leaving their employ he commenced to learn the butcher business, which he followed most of the time up to the year 1879. In this year he was appointed to the police force of the village, discharging his duties in a most satisfactory way to the authorities of the village until 1885, when he was appointed deputy sheriff of Warren county, by George F. Bryant. He served in this capacity one year and a half, when he was promoted to the place of under-sheriff, where he remained until the expiration of Mr. Bryant's term. Bryant was succeeded in office by Joseph B. Mills, who continued Mr. Reed as his under-sheriff during nearly his full term. In the fall of 1891 Mr. Reed was elected sheriff of the county, as the regular nominee of the Republican party, for the term of three years. He is the present incumbent of the sheriff's office, and is popular with the people and conscientiously discharges every duty imposed upon him.

On May 29, 1878, Mr. Reed was married to Mary E., a daughter of David Norton, of Glens Falls. To their union has been born one child, Nellie E.

Edward Reed is a stockholder in the Glens Falls Printing Company, in the Merchants' National bank, the Glens Falls Agricultural society, and the Glens Falls Breeding association. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the Horricon Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; also the Red Men and Elks. Mr. Reed has for many years been actively engaged in politics, and enjoys the fullest confidence of the people of both parties. He has been the architect of his own fortune, and deserves considerable credit for having won his way to the front.

WILLIAM H. GAYGER, an old and prominent citizen of the village of Glens Falls, and a retired business man, is a son of Beverly Gayger and Elizabeth (Ray) Gayger, and was born in Willsborough, Essex county, New York, October 1, 1815. Beverly Gayger was a native of Rensselaer county, and when a young man removed from there to Essex county, where he resided until 1843, when he came with his family to Glens Falls and lived until his death, which occurred in 1868, in the eighty-third year of his age. He was a blacksmith and farmer by trade and occupation, a whig, and afterward a republican in politics; and was of Holland Dutch descent. He wedded Elizabeth Ray, who was born in the town of Greenwich, and lived to be eighty-four years of age.

William H. Gayger remained in his native county until he had reached manhood, attending the common schools of the neighborhood until at the age of twenty, when he commenced to learn the trade of blacksmith with his father. Remaining there but a short time, he went to Keesville, in Essex county, where he worked at his trade for one year. In the spring of 1836 he came and located in Glens Falls, where he followed his trade for five years, when he opened out in the manufacture of carriages, which business he carried on very successfully for twenty-five years. Some of his carriages were shipped as far west as California, but on account of failing health, at the end of this time, he had to close out his business, and has since lived practically a retired life. At present Mr. Gayger deals to some extent in real estate.

William H. Gayger has, for the past thirty-five years, been a director in the First National bank at Glens Falls, which is one of the safe and solid financial institutions in northern New York. He is also a stockholder in the Glens Falls Insurance company, a company known throughout the United States as one of the most reliable and conservative insurance companies in existence.

In 1841 Mr. Gayger was united in marriage to Julia A. Newman, a daughter of Lewis Newman, of Glens Falls; she died December 25, 1896, and was a member of the Presbyterian church. William H. Gayger is a republican in his political opinion, and is one of the conspicuous self-made men of the flourishing and beautiful little city on the falls of the Hudson.

FRANKLIN T. PEMBER, who has made a fortune as a fur dealer and orange grower, and is widely known as a naturalist, is a native of Washington county, and has his summer home at Granville. He is of English descent, and comes of a family planted in America two centuries ago. His paternal grandfather, Frederick Pember, was a native of Connecticut, and was taken by his parents when only seven years of age to Rutland county, Vermont, where he grew to manhood and received such education as was afforded by the country schools of that day. After attaining his majority he engaged in farming, and spent a long and active life in agricultural pursuits in his adopted State, dying in Rutland county at an advanced age. One of his sons was Reuel Pember, father of the subject of this sketch, who was born in Rutland county, Vermont, in 1811, and was reared and educated there. In 1833 he married Maria R. Tan-

ner, a native of Washington county, and a daughter of Joseph Tanner, and soon afterward removed to this county, and settled in the town of Granville. Here he engaged in farming and dealing in cattle and horses, which he followed successfully for many years, and here he continued to reside until his death in 1873, when in the sixty-second year of his age. He was a whig and republican in politics, and during his more active years took a prominent part in the political affairs of his locality. For many years he served as justice of the peace in the town of Granville, and occupied other positions of trust and responsibility. He was a strict member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and was always active in support of the various denominational interests of that body. By his marriage to Maria R. Tanner he had a family of children. Mrs. Pember was born in the town of Granville in 1816, and died at her home here in 1892, aged seventy-six years. She was a life-long member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Franklin T. Pember, son of Reuel and Maria (Tanner) Pember, was born on the old homestead in the town of Granville, Washington county, New York, November 2d, 1841. His boyhood days were spent on the farm and his primary education was received in the public schools, after which he took a preparatory course of study with a view to entering college, but did not do so. Leaving school he engaged in farming in the town of Granville, and followed that occupation until 1874. In connection with his farming operations he also began dealing in furs, which latter business increased in importance until by 1874 it had become so large as to demand his whole attention, and he abandoned farming and removed to New York city, where he gave his entire time to the fur trade until 1885, purchasing furs from all parts of the United States and exporting them in large quantities to the European markets.

Having been extremely successful in this line, and built up a large trade, he disposed of the business in the fall of 1885 and went to southern California, where he purchased a large tract of land. He at once began planting orange groves, and has also sold a large quantity of land to other parties for similar purposes, and at a handsome profit. He now has fifty acres of orange groves at Riverside, some sixty miles south of Los Angeles, which are now all in bearing condition. These groves form one of the most valuable properties in that section, and were all set out and brought to their present state of perfection by Mr. Pember, who, together with his wife, spends the winter season among his California groves, though he passes his summers principally in New York, having a handsome residence at Granville, which has always been his home. In addition to his orange groves Mr. Pember also has some banking interests in California, and owns considerable property in the oil and gas fields of Ohio. He has crossed the United States from the Pacific to the Atlantic some eighteen times, beside other extensive travel in this country, and in 1882 he visited Europe and spent several months in sight-seeing through the principal countries and capitals of the continent.

From his earliest years Mr. Pember was interested in birds and animals, and has become a naturalist of considerable note. He has one of the finest collections of birds and bird's eggs to be found in America, gathered at great expense of time and money from all parts of the world. The eggs range all the way from that of the ostrich to the smallest hummingbird, and in addition to these collections he also has a number of others, pertaining to and illustrating various branches of natural history.

In 1868, Mr. Pember was married to Ellen J. L. Wood, a daughter of David Wood, of Granville. He is a republican politically, and while residing on the farm held the office of justice of the peace for several years. He is a member and trustee of the Baptist church in Granville, and president of the Mittowee Valley Cemetery association of this place, of which



association he was one of the principal organizers. He is also treasurer and general manager of the Carver Manufacturing company, a young but successful corporation, doing business in Granville, New York.

CHARLES LYON, who has been the architect of his own fortune in the truest sense of that term, and now president of the People's National bank of Salem, was born in the village of Bennington, Vermont, January 4, 1817. He is a son of Freman and Lavisa (Pease) Lyon, and for many years has been widely known throughout the county for his remarkable business ability and integrity. His father, Freman Lyon, was a native of Westminster, Massachusetts, who in early life was brought by his parents to Bennington county, Vermont, where he lived, and died in the fall of 1866, at the age of seventy-seven years. A prominent farmer of his county and a whig in politics, he represented his county in the legislature of his adopted State, and several years served as justice of the peace of his town. Deacon Seth Lyon, grandfather, was one of the pioneers of the town of Peru, Bennington county, having settled there from Massachusetts, his native State. He was one of the organizers of the Congregational church in his town, and upon its completion he and his brother-in-law, Thomas Wyman, were elected and served as first deacons, which office the former filled for about forty years. He led an exemplary christian life, and was a man well liked and highly respected by all who knew him. He died in 1844 at Peru, aged eighty-two years. The Lyons are of English extraction, but the family has long been resident of this country. Mrs. Lavisa (Pease) Lyon was born at Weston, Windsor county, Vermont, in 1786, dying in 1828, aged forty-two years, and leaving seven children.

Charles Lyon was, at the death of his mother, only eleven years of age. His father being in rather limited circumstances, he was compelled at that early age to begin the struggle of life alone. For about nineteen years he worked by the month and piece, principally in woolen factories at Hoosic, Salem and other points, giving his earnings to his father, and at the age of nineteen years he sent his father a hundred and fifty dollars to recompense him for the time until he would come of age. He attended school but little on account of his early struggles against poverty, and while his educational advantages were limited, his subsequent learning came from the great school of a successful business career. In 1848 he branched out into the business world for himself, engaging in the woolen manufacturing at Rexlie, this county, which he carried on for about ten years, when he sold it, and in 1858 bought a woolen mill at East Salem, where he had formerly worked as an employe. This he successfully conducted until 1869, when this mill changed hands and he purchased the mill at Shushan, changing his residence to that place, removing from East Salem in 1870. Here he ran this mill until 1885, when he sold it out to his nephews. In 1890, to secure himself, he foreclosed the mortgage on the East Salem mill, and has ever since owned and conducted this plant. For twenty years previous to his becoming proprietor, he acted in the capacity of foreman in a woolen mill, a position he held up to the time he went into business, and in his own mills he has always filled that position himself. Some seven or eight years ago he was elected president of the Peoples' National bank of Salem, and owns stock in other banks and a great deal of valuable real estate. In politics he is a liberal republican, and has often been solicited by his friends to accept town offices, and this he has always refused to do with one exception, when he was appointed to fill a vacancy in the office of supervisor of his town.

Charles Lyon was married in 1861 to Mrs. Susan Abbie (Burton) Hatch, of Manchester, Vermont. He has been a total abstainer from

the use of tobacco or whisky during his whole life; liberal to the worthy poor of his neighborhood, and contributor to the Methodist church.

JAMES WOOD CARVER, a successful business man and well known inventor of the county and promoter of manufacturing enterprises, was born in the Town of Pawlet, Rutland county, Vermont, November 26, 1858 and is a son of Chester L. Carver and Emeline (George) Carver. Chester L. Carver was a native of the same place and resided in that town during his entire life, his death occurring in the sixty-fifth year of his age, in 1863. He followed the occupation of a farmer, and at one time of his life was considered a very wealthy man. He was a son of Nathaniel Carver, who was a native of the State of Connecticut, removing from Canterbury, in that State, in 1780, to the State of Vermont, settling on a farm in the town of Pawlet, in Vermont, where he resided up to the time of his death, in 1805, in the fifty-second year of his age. The Carvers are of English descent, and the progenitor and founder of the family in this country was John Carver, who was at one time Governor of Massachusetts. In company with him, in his voyage over, were two of his brothers, from one of whom the subject of this sketch has descended.

Chester L. Carver wedded Emeline George, who was born in Massachusetts, is now a resident of Pawlet, and is in the seventy-first year of her age.

James Wood Carver grew up in his native town of Pawlet, on the farm, and after reaching manhood continued on the farm up to 1886, since which time he has been devoting his entire attention to invention, and has at the present time two hundred and thirty inventions gotten out wholly by himself, and has had issued to him patents from the different governments on a great many of them. When the Carver Manufacturing company was organized in 1892, he was elected vice-president, but he has since sold his patents that this company was interested in, to his brother, George H. Carver, the sale including only patents prior to June 4, 1891. Mr. Carver is now industriously engaged in manufacturing in Granville, New York, of farm implements, fire arms, etc. Nathaniel Carver (grandfather), reared a family of seven children: John, Betsy, David, Chester L., Lucy, Lydia and Olivia.

James W. Carver in 1882 was united in marriage to Fannie W. Soullard, of Pawlet, Vermont. To them has been born three sons, Chester E., Merritt and Hascall; the two last named have died. Chester E. is also an inventor and has several valuable patents, and is only twelve years of age on July 4th, 1894. Mr. Carver is a member of the Congregational church, and in his political belief endorses the principles of government advocated by the Republican party. As an inventor Mr. Carver ranks high, and is destined to be classed among the leading inventors of his day.

HUGH H. WALLACE, a successful young merchant of Greenwich, and who is prominently identified with the business interests of that village, was born in County Down, Ireland, February 10, 1864, and is a son of Hugh and Elizabeth Frances (Hunter) Wallace. (For facts pertaining to ancestry, see sketch of brother, James W. Wallace.) He was educated in the National schools of his native county, and at the age of fourteen went to Staffordshire, England, where he applied his time in learning civil engineering under the tutelage of the royal engineers, where he remained for one year. At the end of that time, owing to an accident which happened him, he was unable to longer pursue his work, so he returned to County Down, where he accepted a clerkship with a mercantile firm. He remained in that capacity for two years, when, in 1883, he came to this country and located in the village of Green-

wich, where he was first engaged as a book-keeper for the Dunbarton Flax Spinning company. He remained as a book-keeper for that company until 1885, when he associated with his brother, J. H., opened a dry goods store at number 71 Main street, under the firm name of J. H. Wallace & Company, where they carry a full line of dry goods and all other articles found in a first-class store of the kind.

In addition to their Greenwich stand, they own one at West Hebron. Hugh H. Wallace is a member of the First United Presbyterian church, and is a prohibitionist in his political belief. Mr. Wallace is a young man of intelligence and energy, and has taken an active part in promoting the best interest of his town, as well as devoting his best endeavors to the permanent establishment and successful prosecution of his mercantile enterprises.

ERNEST T. HORTON, M. D., a leading homeopathic physician at Whitehall since 1882, is a son of Dr. A. E. and Ellen (French) Horton, and was born at Mount Holly, Rutland county, Vermont, June 28, 1858. Dr. A. E. Horton was a native of the same place, and was a graduate of the medical department of the university of Vermont, at Burlington. Since 1864 he has been practicing his profession at Poultney, Vermont. He was born in 1835, and was at one time president of the Vermont State Homeopathic Medical society. His father was Alva Horton, who was also born at Mount Holly, and now resides at Clarendon, in Rutland county, and is in the eighty-second year of his age. For many years he was engaged as a lumber merchant. The Hortons are of English descent. Some four or five generations of them have resided in Rutland county; the first of the name to settle in Vermont came from Massachusetts.

Dr. Ernest T. Horton was reared at Poultney, Vermont, receiving his education principally at the public schools and Saint John's parish school, of that village; the latter is an Episcopalian institution taught by Rev. E. H. Randall. Choosing the medical profession as his life's vocation, after leaving school Dr. Horton commenced reading medicine with his father, and after pursuing the regular course of study he entered the New York City Homeopathic Medical college, from which well-known institution he was graduated in the class of 1881, when immediately thereafter he located at Sandy Hill, where he practiced up to the fall of 1882, removing thence to Whitehall, and has continued to practice there with brilliant success ever since.

In 1882 Dr. Horton wedded Cornelia, a daughter of L. J. Eddy, of Rutland, Vermont. To them have been born two children: Mildred and Gertrude.

RODNEY VAN WORMER, clerk of Washington county, and one of the county's most popular citizens, was born in the town of Fort Ann, Washington county, New York, December 9, 1850. [For family history see sketch of brother, F. M. Van Wormer, of Sandy Hill.]

Rodney Van Wormer grew to manhood in his native town, where he attended the common and select schools of the neighborhood. Leaving school he soon became a student in the law office of Silas P. Pike, of Fort Ann, and was admitted to the bar in 1882. From his admission up to 1889 he was actively and successfully engaged in the practice of law at Fort Ann. In the fall of 1888 he was elected to the office of county clerk for a term of three years, taking charge of the same January 1, 1889. At the expiration of his term it was through his popularity and efficiency as a county official that he was re-nominated by acclamation and re-elected to the same office in the fall of 1892, and again re-nominated by acclamation in 1894, which assures his re-election for a third term.

In 1871 Mr. Van Wormer was united in

marriage to Cornelia L., a daughter of Samuel and Emma Lamb, of Fort Ann. To their union has been born one child, a daughter, Letta A., who graduated from the Fort Edward Collegiate institute, class of 1894.

Rodney VanWormer belongs to the Masonic fraternity and is a member of Mount Hope Lodge, No. 260, of Fort Ann. He is a stanch republican and an active and effective worker in the ranks of the Republican party.

WILLIAM H. POWELL, a retired merchant of Philadelphia, and a man of varied business experience now residing in the town of South Hartford, was born in the town of Hartford, Washington county, New York, September 13, 1822, and is a son of John and Phoebe Powell.

John Powell was a native of the town of Hartford and was one of the town's thrifty farmers during his active business life. His death occurred in 1856, aged fifty-eight years. He was a consistent member of the Presbyterian church, and a whig in his political principles. He started to the war of 1812, but before seeing any active service peace was declared. He was a son of Thomas Powell, who was a native of Wales, and who came to the United States when a young man, locating in the town of Hoosick, Rensselear county, New York. Of this town he was one of the early settlers, taking up a farm on which he resided until he met his death by accident, at the age of forty years, by being thrown from his wagon.

Phoebe was born in the town of Hebron in 1800, and died in 1877. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

William H. Powell grew up on the farm and received his education in the common schools of the neighborhood. In 1844 he wedded Louisa, daughter of Israel McConnell, of Hebron. For three years after his marriage Mr. Powell continued to farm and trade in live stock. In 1848 he went to the State of Wisconsin, where he was engaged in mercantile pursuits, farming and lumbering until 1852, when he went to California, where for one year he was engaged in meat marketing and buying and selling cattle. In 1853 he removed to New York city, where he branched out in the fruit and produce business at which he successfully continued up to 1862, when he went to Philadelphia. Here he carried on the same line doing a large wholesale business, also buying and selling fish in large quantities, and continued to reside in Philadelphia up to May, 1890, covering a period of twenty-eight years of an active and successful business career in that city. In that year he returned to South Hartford where he has since lived retired, owning one of the most beautiful homes in that section of the county.

William H. Powell is a Mason, belonging to Atlas Lodge, No. 116, of New York city, joining this lodge some forty years ago. He is a stanch democrat. His wife is a member of the Universalist church of Hartford, and is a lady of many accomplishments.

CHARLES H. BUCK, editor of the Glens Falls *Republican*, one of the influential democratic organs of northern New York, was born at Troy, Bradford county, Pennsylvania, February 18, 1853, and is a son of William Russell and Betsy C. (Leonard) Buck.

William Russell Buck was a native of the same State, being born at Ridgebury, March 7, 1819, and was for many years proprietor and manager of a large tannery at Wellsboro, on the Chemung river, in his native State. Subsequently he removed to Troy, Pennsylvania, where he purchased a farm, on which he resided up to his death, on January 5, 1889. He was a leading member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and for two terms served as postmaster of East Troy, under President Grant. He was a stanch republican, and a member in good standing of the Independent

Order of Odd Fellows. His wife was Betsy C. Leonard, who was a native of Pennsylvania, being born at Springfield, Bradford county, May 18, 1824, and died August 3, 1887. Her parents settled in Bradford county, from Springfield, Massachusetts. The Buck family is of English and Scotch origin.

Charles H. Buck was reared to manhood in his native village, and after completing his academical education entered the office of the Northern Tier *Gazette*, of that village, and three years later became foreman of the office. And after leaving there did reportorial work on the Williamsport *News* and the Lockhaven *Record*. In 1876 Mr. Buck went to Buffalo, New York, where he accepted the place as assistant proof reader on the Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser*, and in 1879 he went to Yonkers, New York, and did general work on the Yonkers *Gazette*, remaining there until 1887, when, at the death of W. A. Wilkins, editor of the Whitehall *Times*, Mr. Buck was called to that village to take charge of that paper as editor and manager. He remained here until September 1, 1888, when he moved to the village of Glens Falls and purchased the Glens Falls *Republican*. This plant is the oldest in the county, being a weekly sheet, and is thoroughly democratic in principle, and is the only one in Warren county. The paper is ably edited and has a splendid job work department. In his political tenets Mr. Buck is a consistent democrat, and in the session of 1892 and 1893 he was postmaster in the State senate.

In October, 1883, Charles H. Buck was wedded to Anna L., a daughter of David Wiggins, ex-postmaster of Greenport, Suffolk county, New York. To their marriage have been born one son, Leonard H., and one daughter, Beatrice E.

ROBINS M. WITHERBEE, of Whitehall, and a leading wholesale and retail merchant of Washington county and northern New York, is a son of Waldron S. and Paulina (Guilford) Witherbee, and was born in the town of Dresden, Washington county, New York, November 16, 1843. Waldron S. Witherbee was a native of Connecticut, who came into this county in 1818, and one year later settled in the town of Dresden, where he resided up to his death, which occurred in 1883, in the eighty-first year of his age. He was a member of the Baptist church of Dresden, a farmer by occupation and a republican in political opinion. His father was David Witherbee, who was a native of Maine and a soldier in the war of 1812. His death occurred in Oswego county, New York, where he had resided for many years previous to his death. The family is of English extraction, and was planted in this country in about the year 1620. Waldron S. Witherbee married Paulina Guilford, who was a native of Hampton, this county, a member of the Baptist church, and died in 1876, aged sixty-six years.

Robins M. Witherbee remained on the farm in his native town until he had reached the age of seventeen years, receiving his education in the common schools of the neighborhood. On September 2, 1861, at the age of seventeen, he enlisted in Company A, 87th New York State volunteer regiment, as a private, and after serving for one year was discharged at Philadelphia on account of disability. He then returned home, and soon went to Orwell, Vermont, where he worked for one year and a half at ship- and boat-building, when at the end of that time he accepted a position as a deck hand on a canal boat, in which capacity he remained for three seasons. At the expiration of this time he purchased a canal boat, and was successfully engaged in canal boating from Canada to New York city up to the fall of 1872. In the winter of the same year he became incapacitated for work of any description on account of weak eyes, and for sixteen months did nothing. On February 26, 1874, he bought the grocery store of George M.

Chubb, of Whitehall, located in the Polley block, which he conducted up to 1881, when he removed his stock of goods to the Dayton block, where he added a separate department of clothing, boots and shoes. In 1885 he purchased the Grand Union Hotel building, and immediately converted it into a store room, removing his stock of goods there on February 1, 1886, and on February 26 of the same year the building, including the stock, was burned to the ground, with no insurance, and in addition to the loss of the building, the stock of goods was valued at nineteen thousand dollars. He immediately rebuilt, and now keeps the largest stock of groceries, clothing, boots and shoes of any firm of the kind in Whitehall or in the entire county. He does considerable jobbing business, occupying two store rooms, the main one being three stories high and each floor filled with merchandise. Mr. Witherbee also controls one of the leading meat markets of the village, and in 1882, when the Whitehall grist mill company was formed, he was made president and manager of the company, which position he held for several years. In September, 1890, associated with his son-in-law, he bought the entire stock of this company, and still owns and manages it. For the past ten years he has been extensively engaged in building canal boats, and owns several boats that run from Canada to New York.

In 1879 Mr. Witherbee was married to Mary L., a daughter of Daniel McLaughlin, who was a native of Wisconsin, but her parents were from the town of Putnam, this county. To their marriage were born three children, a son and two daughters: Minnie E., born December 14, 1871, who is the wife of Emmet J. Gray; Clayton R., born May 17, 1873, and Ada J., born November 22, 1876, died February 28, 1880.

Robins M. Witherbee is a member of Phoenix Lodge of Masons, and also of Champlain Chapter. He is a member of Whitehall Lodge, No. 5, Independent Order of Odd Fellows and Whitehall Encampment, No. 69. On political questions Mr. Witherbee has always been a stanch republican, but has been too thoroughly a business man to ever seek or hold office. He is, pre-eminently, a self-made man. Starting out in life poor, he has, through abundant energy and self confidence, won his way to wealth and affluence. His career in the mercantile world is seldom equalled, considering the obstacles he has had to overcome.

GEORGE SATTERLEE, one of the oldest citizens and a prominent business man of Fort Edward for nearly half a century, is a son of Squire William H. and Ruth (Cady) Satterlee, and was born in the town of Ballston, Saratoga county, New York, March 12, 1820. The Satterlee family is from Satterlee Parish, Suffolk county, England, where its coat of arms was a stork on a broad, white band, surrounded by buckles and arrows, indicating fidelity and knighthood attained by military service, while the motto was *Semper Fidelis*, meaning always faithful.

Mr. Satterlee's paternal grandfather, with two of his brothers, came to Stonington, Connecticut, which he soon left to purchase land in the town of Ballston, where he died in 1828, aged seventy-eight years. He was of Puritan stock, and a Baptist, married and had eleven children: John, Samuel, Edward R., Squire William H., Douglas, George C., Valentine, James, Elizabeth, Lucy Tracy and Sophia. Squire William H. Satterlee (father) was born at Ballston, Saratoga county, New York, and died at Burnt Hills, the same county, in 1846, aged fifty-eight years. He served in the war of 1812, was engaged in farming, canal contracting and merchandizing, and did a large amount of legal work of various kinds. He was a Baptist and a democrat, and served as postmaster at Burnt Hills, beside acting as clerk of the board of trustees of his church, and taking part in every public movement in his neighborhood.

He married Ruth Cady, daughter of Asa Cady, of near Amsterdam, New York, and to their union were born four children: William and Angelina, who died in infancy; Eliza, who married J. Oakley Nodyne, of Plainfield, New Jersey, and died Christmas, 1891; and George, the subject of this sketch.

George Satterlee was born at Burnt Hills, Saratoga, where he attended school until he was fourteen years of age. He then became clerk in a New York city store, and after it was burned returned home and was successively engaged as a clerk in his father's store, in speculating, as a deputy clerk in the county clerk's office, and as a collector of tolls on the Champlain canal, at Schuylerville, New York.

In 1848 he came from Schuylerville to Fort Edward, where he was first engaged in the livery business and running a stage line. He was afterward employed in the First National bank of Fort Edward, next served as store keeper for Sing Sing prison, and then engaged in the pottery business, which he followed up to 1891. In that year Mr. Satterlee retired from the pottery business and accepted his present position as general foreman of Champlain canal. He is an active democrat and a useful member of Fort Edward Presbyterian congregation, which he helped to found. Mr. Satterlee has also been active in other fields beside those in which his business enterprises have called him. He was secretary for twelve and marshal for eight years of the Washington County Agricultural society, during which time he was instrumental in giving one of the best fairs in the State. He conducted the Empire hotel, at Syracuse, New York, for three years, served as supervisor of his town and as president of his village for several terms, and was collector of tolls at Fort Edward for some time. He is a member of the Royal Arcanum and Fort Edward Masonic Lodge, which he helped to institute, and of which he is the oldest living member.

On January 12, 1841, Mr. Satterlee married Mary J. Davidson, of Scotch Bush, Saratoga county. To their union were born four children: Margaret D., wife of A. J. Russell, a hotel proprietor of Albany county, New York; Anna, widow of S. W. McCoy, who was a jeweler; George W., who wedded Jennie Thomas, and died October 16, 1892, leaving three children; and Josephine, widow of Myron G. Patten, and who now resides with her father.

JAMES O. LaVAKE, treasurer of Washington county, and veteran of the Civil war, is the eldest surviving son of Louis and Abigail (Wicker) LaVake, and a native of Castleton, Vermont, where he was born March 14, 1844. The LaVakes are of French extraction, as the name would indicate, and the family was planted in America by John LaVake, paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, who was exiled from his native France on account of his republican principles. He came and settled at Northampton, Massachussetts, where he died at an early age, leaving one son, Louis LaVake (father), who was born at Northampton in 1810, and was reared and educated in that State. Louis LaVake inherited great musical talent, and became a professor in that art. In 1842 he removed to Castleton, Vermont, where he remained for several years and won a reputation as one of the finest singers in that section. He also composed and published several pieces of music, which became quite popular at the time. In 1858 he was called to Cincinnati, Ohio, to take charge of a large musical association in that city, where he remained for a number of years, engaged in various enterprises. Later he removed to Troy, that State, where he resumed his profession, and afterward went to Massillon, Ohio, where he taught music until the breaking out of the Civil war. He was then appointed to the position of post adjutant at Cincinnati, and served as such until his death in that city, November 3, 1862, when in the fifty-second year of his age. He was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and of

the Methodist Episcopal church, in which he always had charge of the music. During his residence in Cincinnati, he also had charge of all the musical conventions of the different churches. On June 21, 1841, he married Abigail Wicker, daughter of Lemuel and Sarah Wicker, of Ferrisburg, Vermont, and by that union had a family of five sons: William K., who was for some time clerk in the wholesale millinery house of James G. Johnson & Co., on Broadway, New York, in which city he died March 31, 1893; James O.; Louis, a ranch owner in Idaho; Charles S., a member of the millinery firm of James G. Johnson & Co., of the city of New York, and Walter H., a Methodist minister, now stationed in southern California. Mrs. LaVake died in 1853, July 6, aged twenty-eight years.

James O. LaVake was principally reared in Ohio, and obtained his education in the public and private schools of Massillon, that State. On September 10, 1861, at the age of seventeen, he enlisted in Co. A, 19th Ohio infantry, under command of Capt. Charles F. Manderson, now United States senator from Nebraska. On January 1, 1862, he re-enlisted in the field as a veteran, at Flat Creek, Tennessee. He participated in the battles of Shiloh, Murfreesboro, Chickamauga, and Chattanooga. He also took part in the siege of Chattanooga, was present at the battle of Missionary Ridge, and was with Sherman in his march to the sea. Other battles in which he was engaged were those of Lovejoy's Station, Franklin, and Nashville. Later he was sent to Texas with the third division of the fourth army corps, and was mustered out in that State October 16, 1865. Soon after Mr. LaVake came to Washington county, New York, and entered the employ of the Greenwich Boot and Shoe Manufacturing company, with whom he remained one year. The factory was then sold to H. E. Weed, of Troy, and the firm name became Weed, Hascall & Co. Mr. LaVake remained with the latter firm for a period of twelve years. After leaving the factory he became traveling salesman for a wholesale shoe house in New York city, and has successfully continued that business more or less to the present time. In the fall of 1887 Mr. LaVake was elected treasurer of Washington county, and has held that office ever since. He also owns a stock farm in Greenwich, where he raises blooded horses and cattle.

On January 17, 1872, Mr. LaVake was married to Sarah G. Mowry, a daughter of William Mowry, of the village of Greenwich. To their union were born three children: Elise, LeRoy and Abbie C. Elise was graduated from the Metropolitan academy of music of New York city. Mr. LaVake is a republican in politics, and by that party was elected to his present office of treasurer of Washington county. He is a member of Mount Zion Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and of the Reformed church of Greenwich, in the musical services of which he still takes an active part. He is also treasurer of the Consolidated Electric company of Greenwich, and a director in the Greenwich Water company, and in the Greenwich & Johnsonville Railroad company.

J. WARREN GRAY, an old and highly respected citizen and farmer of the village of Granville, who has long been in independent circumstances, and is widely known and universally esteemed for his many excellent traits of character, is a son of John and Dilly (Caswell) Gray, and was born January 31, 1830, at Middletown, Vermont. The family was planted in America long prior to the Revolutionary war, in which David Gray, paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, actively participated and personally underwent many of the privations which helped to make that struggle famous in history. He was born in Putnam county, New York, in 1757, and in the latter part of his life removed to New Brunswick, New Jersey, where he died at an advanced age. One of his sons was John Gray (father), who was a native of

Middletown, Vermont, where he lived until 1849. In that year he removed to Saratoga county, and continued to reside in that county until his death, in 1874, when in the seventy-fourth year of his age, having been born during the first year of the present century. During the early part of his life he was employed in the woolen mills of Vermont, but afterward turned his attention to farming and spent the remainder of his life in agricultural pursuits. Politically he was a whig and republican, and in religion a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal church. On August 21, 1821, he married Dilly Caswell, a daughter of Jesse Caswell, and a native of Middletown, Vermont.

Mrs. Gray was also a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and died at Poultney, Vermont, in 1839, aged thirty-six years.

J. Warren Gray was reared partly at Middletown, Vermont, and partly in Saratoga county. His education was obtained in the common schools, and at the age of twenty-four he removed to Pawlet, Vermont, where he engaged in farming and resided for a period of fourteen years. In the winter of 1869 he removed to his present farm, purchased that year, containing one hundred and forty acres of valuable land, and now lying within the corporate limits of the village of Granville. Here he has resided ever since, enjoying the independent life of a farmer and surrounded with all the comforts and conveniences calculated to make such existence enjoyable. He has already sold off a number of lots for building purposes, and still owns a large quantity of land that may be devoted to such uses and will make some of the finest building sites in the village. Some years ago Mr. Gray retired from active business, and now rents his farm to others, though he continues to reside upon it.

On January 31, 1854, J. Warren Gray was united in marriage to Judith Dillingham, a daughter of Stephen Dillingham, of the town of Granville. They have a family of three children, two sons and one daughter, of whom only the sons survive: Stephen D., a furniture dealer and undertaker of the village of Granville, and William P., book-keeper for Norton Brothers Slate company, living at home with his father; the daughter, Eliza, married Charles Kibling, and died in 1879.

In political faith Mr. Gray is a stanch republican, and for more than three years has held his present office of trustee of the village of Granville. In early life he became a member of the Society of Friends, and while connected with that society, in 1869, he organized the first Sunday school they ever had in this village, and served as its superintendent for twelve years. In 1885 he withdrew from the society, and united with the Methodist Episcopal church of Granville, in which he is now serving as trustee and steward. He is pleasant and sociable in disposition, with a kind word for everybody, and may be justly regarded as a fine example of the old-time gentleman.

R. JAY WILLIAMS, senior member of the well known slate firm of Williams & Edwards, and one of the most successful and prominent slate operators in eastern New York, is a son of John and Ann (Roberts) Williams, and a native of Wales, in the north of which principality he was born April 21, 1845. His parents both came from prominent Welsh families, and both lived and died in their native country—the father dying in 1859, at the age of fifty-four, and the mother in 1884, aged eighty-two. John Williams was a farmer and a member of the Episcopal church, while his wife was a member of the Congregational church. They had a family of six children, of whom only the subject of this sketch came to America.

R. Jay Williams was reared in Wales, and educated in the common schools of his native country. He remained on the farm until twenty-one years of age, when he determined to come to the United States in the hope of finding a broader field for the exercise of his

ability than offered at home. Landing in America he settled in Pennsylvania, and spent one year in the Lehigh valley slate region. In 1867 he removed to Washington county, New York, locating at Middle Granville, where he lived for five years, after which he came to Granville, and has resided in this village ever since. After coming to this county he began working in the slate quarries, and followed that occupation for three or four years. He then opened a red slate quarry at Middle Granville and began operating in slate on his own account. Two years later he transferred the base of his operations to Granville, and opened what is now known as the Brownell quarry, now owned by W. H. Hughes, just across the State line, in the town of Pawlet, Rutland county, Vermont. This proved to be one of the best sea-green slate quarries in the entire slate belt, and Mr. Williams operated it successfully for seven years, after which he sold it to Brownell Slate and Flagging Slate Company, with whom he remained as superintendent for four years.

In 1881 Mr. Williams opened another sea-green slate quarry just east of the Brownell quarry, and operated it for about three years, after which he purchased an interest in a red slate quarry at South Granville, and also opened a black slate quarry near that place. He worked both these quarries for a year, but they proved unprofitable and he abandoned them and leased some land just south of the Brownell quarry, where he opened the third sea-green slate quarry, which proved unusually good. After running this alone for three years he sold an interest in it to John W. and John Edwards, and under the firm name of Williams & Edwards, they have successfully conducted the business ever since. In 1890 the firm leased the James McCormick farm in the town of Wells, and opened three quarries, which they are now operating, and the slate produced there is among the best to be found.

In 1893 Mr. Williams purchased a farm of one hundred and thirty-four acres from Luther Temple in the town of Wells. This farm, now the property of Williams & Edwards, has a fine vein of sea-green slate running through it, which will be worked when occasion requires. The firm gives employment to a large number of men, and the roofing slate they manufacture is known as among the best sent out from the slate regions of Vermont.

In 1871 Mr. Williams was married to Alice Baker, who died in 1875, leaving two children, only one of whom, a daughter named Edith, now survives. In 1879 Mr. Williams was married a second time, wedding Mary J. (Roberts) Jones. They have one daughter, Bertha.

Politically, Mr. Williams is a republican, and has served as trustee of his village and president of the board of water commissioners. He is a member and deacon of the Welsh Congregational church of Granville, and a member of Wilde Lodge, No. 55, Free and Accepted Masons, of this village. Although he started in life poor, Mr. Williams has fairly conquered success, and is now among the most substantial citizens of Washington county, and at the head of one of the largest slate firms in this section.

CHARLES RUSSELL TABER, a representative business man of the county, and breeder of thoroughbred Chester white swine and Shropshire sheep, at Maple Row Stock Farm, is a son of Horace and Tabiatha (Sheldon) Taber, and was born July 20, 1851, on the farm on which he now lives. He received his education in the district schools of the town of Easton, supplemented by a course at the Greenwich academy, where he was a classmate of John S. Lambert, one of the present judges of the supreme court of the State. When he left school he was twenty years of age, returned home and engaged in farming with his father, when in a short time he abandoned farming and turned his attention to the glove and mitten business, traveling on the road and selling them, and continued in this

up to 1887, relinquishing it after six years' experience. His sales amounted to from seven hundred to nine hundred dollars per month. He returned home and assumed charge of his father's farm, which he had practically had charge of since fifteen years of age. Since 1890 Mr. Taber has been extensively engaged in breeding fine hogs and sheep, and has one of the best stock farms in northern New York, and is one of the most enterprising and progressive farmers as well. Mr. Taber is a member of the Greenwich Baptist church, and is a charter member of the first Christian Endeavor society formed at Greenwich. He has been married twice: his first wife, Elmira A. Norton, on October 28, 1872, and who died March 1, 1877. He was again married on April 3, 1878, to Sarah Johnston. To this last marriage has been born one child, a son, Horace James.

Shortly previous to the breaking out of the Revolutionary war Jacob Haner came from England, going to the town of Easton, where he made his permanent home, located on the farm now occupied by Ephriam Burdick, and in this town his two sons, Jacob and Cornelius, settled. Jacob Haner was the grandfather of Mrs. Taber, the grandmother of the subject of this sketch, who was a life-long resident of the town of Easton, and lived to be ninety-four years of age. The Tabers are also of English origin. John Taber (great-grandfater), the founder of the Taber family in Washington county, came from Rhode Island to the town of Easton prior to the Revolution. He was a carpenter by trade, and owned a small farm in the town. He was the father of six children: William, Martin, John, Henry (grandfather), Nancy and Hammond. Henry Taber was a farmer, and in an early day taught school. He owned and occupied the farm, now owned by Horace, and lived there for some sixty odd years. He served as school commissioner of his town, and was also several terms road commissioner. He was a whig in politics, and was a soldier in the war of 1812. He was a leading member of the Baptist church. His wife was Margaret Haner, by whom he had five children, all sons: James H., Horace (father), Russell, Lewis and John M. His death occurred in 1862, at the age of sixty-two years.

Charles R. Taber is widely known throughout the county as an able and successful farmer and business man, and has evinced a business capacity of high order, while his excellent stock and established trade are characteristics as creditable as they are indicative of further enlargement and prosperity in the future.

JAMES E. PRATT, a well known citizen of Granville, was born in the town of Pawlett, Rutland county, Vermont, October 2, 1833, and is a son of Ervin and Caroline (Elwell) Pratt. Ervin Pratt (father) was born on the same farm, in the town of Pawlet, as the subject of this sketch, and where he lived all his life. For his day he was a well educated man, receiving an academical education, taught district school for several winters, and owned one square mile of land in the town of Pawlet, where he kept a dairy and owned sixty milch cows. He was a very successful farmer in his section of that State; was a regular attendant and a liberal contributor to the Congregational church; and in his political affiliation he was a republican, and a leader in the counsels of his party, representing his district twice in the Vermont legislature. In 1807, at the age of twenty-three years, he wedded Caroline, daughter of Harrison Elwell, a prominent farmer of Rupert, Vermont, and of New England ancestry. To their marriage were born four sons and three daughters: James E., Sarah J., Byron A. (a farmer of Pawlet, Vermont); Henriette C., wife of Capt. George S. Orr, of Pawlet; Quincy A., a druggist of Pawlet; Francelia, and Minor E., the latter a sale agent of Rutland. Ervin Pratt died at his home in Pawlet, from the effect of a kick from a horse, at the age of eighty-four. His

wife is still living in Pawlet, in the eighty-fifth year of her age.

Capt. James Pratt (grandfather) was a native of Colerein, Vermont, and was among the pioneer settlers in the town of Pawlet, where he purchased a large tract of land for five shillings per acre, all covered with forest excepting one-half acre, which had been cleared by his predecessor. This farm is still known as the Pratt mountain farm. He served as a captain in the Revolutionary army; a member of the Congregational church, in politics a whig, and one of the most prominent men of his day and section. He was the father of six children: Rev. Minor Pratt, a Congregational minister, who was educated at Middlebury college; Alva, who was a deacon in the same church; Jane, Elisha, Esther, and Ervin (father). Capt. James Pratt died in September, 1854, in the ninety-third year of his age, and was of English extraction.

James E. Pratt grew to manhood on the farm, receiving his education in the common schools, North Hebron academy, and the Burr seminary of Manchester, Vermont. After leaving school Mr. Pratt went to La Crosse, Wisconsin, where he split rails for sixteen dollars per month, and with the first fifty dollars he earned he bought forty acres of government land in that State. He kept adding to the original forty acre tract until he owned one quarter of a section in that vicinity. In 1854 he, in company with Isaac Thompson, a surveyor and land agent of that county, took an extended trip through the unsettled part of that State, being for two weeks exclusively among the "Red lords of the forest." Mr. Pratt remained in Wisconsin for three years, returning home at the end of that time, where he shortly afterward married. Soon after his marriage he returned to Wisconsin, where he purchased a farm and continued to farm for seven years, when he again removed east and settled in the town of Hebron, where he engaged in the same occupation, his farm containing two hundred acres. Subsequently he sold this farm and moved into the town of West Hebron, where he bought another and built a cheese factory, conducting both the farm and the factory for four years. In 1873 he left the farm and came to Granville to reside, associated in partnership in the grocery business with E. B. Temple, under the firm name of Temple & Pratt, which partnership existed for four years, when he became a member of the firm of D. Rogers & Co., general merchants, of the same village. He remained as partner with this firm for fifteen years, commanding one of the most extensive trades of any firm in the eastern part of the county. In 1893 he sold his interest to Nelson G. Holiston, and immediately started a grocery and produce store, at 53 Main street. Mr. Pratt is a member and class leader of the Methodist Episcopal church of Granville, and one of the officers of its board, and in political opinion he is a stanch republican. Beside considerable buildings and real estate owned by Mr. Pratt in Granville, he is a stockholder in the Granville National bank, and owns a summer cottage at Lake Saint Catharine. Mr. Pratt has great confidence in the future development and prosperity of the town in which he lives, and an article appearing in the Granville *Sentinel*, on January 12, 1894, written by him on the subject: "Have faith in your town," shows him to be up to date and advanced in his ideas.

James E. Pratt, on March 25, 1856, was married to Phœbe L., a daughter of Daniel Woodward, of North Hebron, and to their marriage has been born one daughter, Carrie, who is the wife of D. Rogers, his former partner in business.

JOHN H. MEALEY, head of the general mercantile firm of Mealey & Becker, and one of the popular and successful young business men of the county, is a son of Cornelius and Esther (Hayden) Mealey, and was born September 13, 1859, at Fort Miller,

Washington county, New York. The Mealeys are of Irish descent, and the family was planted in America by Cornelius Mealey (father), who was born in County Clare, Ireland, in October, 1812, and lived there until 1834, when he crossed the Atlantic and settled near Ontario, dominion of Canada, where he engaged in railroad contracting, and resided for several years. From Canada he removed to North Creek, Warren county, New York, and became interested in the tannery and leather business. In 1850 he purchased a farm at Fort Miller, in the town of Fort Edward, Washington county, and removed his family to this county. He followed farming until 1889, at which time he retired from all active business, and moved into the village of Greenwich, where he lived quietly and comfortably until his death, in 1891, when in the seventy-ninth year of his age. Before coming to America he had taught school in Ireland, and was a man of good education and fine natural ability. In religion he was a member of the Catholic church, and about 1852 married Esther Hayden, a member of the same church, and a daughter of Richard Hayden, of Ireland. She came to America in 1842, and now resides in the village of Greenwich, in the sixty-second year of her age. They reared a family of four children, all sons: John H., the subject of this sketch; Cornelius, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this volume; James, and Andrew.

John H. Mealey was reared principally on his father's farm, in the town of Fort Edward, and received his education in the common schools, Fort Edward collegiate institute, and the high school at Saratoga Springs. When thirteen years of age he became clerk in a store at Fort Miller, and followed that occupation for several years. Later he taught in the district school at Fort Miller, and was afterward employed as clerk in a general store until he had attained the age of nineteen. He then accepted a position as clerk in a hotel at Saratoga Springs, where he remained three years, after which he came to Greenwich, and for seven years occupied the position of clerk in the hotel conducted by Robert Hamilton, in this village. In February, 1886, Mr. Mealey was appointed postmaster of Greenwich, and held that office for four years, discharging his duties in a manner highly satisfactory to the general public. In 1890 he formed a partnership with John S. Becker, under the firm name of Mealey & Becker, and they purchased the large general store of Convery & McCracken, in the Hill block, on Main street, this village, where they have conducted a prosperous and successful business ever since. They have over twelve thousand dollars invested in the business, and their annual sales amount to more than forty thousand dollars.

On September 15, 1885, Mr. Mealey was united in marriage to Jennie E. Scully, a daughter of John Scully, of the village of Greenwich. To Mr. and Mrs. Mealey have been born two children: Ella F. and Carl E. In political sentiment Mr. Mealey is a democrat, and served as secretary of the democratic county committee for six years. He is a member of the Catholic church, in which faith he was reared, and a member and president of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, No. 1, of Greenwich. He is also a member of the Sylvia Hook & Ladder company, of this village, with which he has been connected for twelve years, and was for some time chief of the fire department. For three years he has been a member of the Merchant's Protective association, and is a member of the executive committee of the board of trade of Greenwich.

THOMAS C. GIFFORD, of Cambridge, who, since 1868, has been extensively and successfully engaged in wool buying, operating over several of the eastern States, was born in the town of Easton, Washington county, New York, September 28, 1815, and is a son of Ira and Susannah (Cornell) Gifford. Ira Gifford was a native of the town of Cam-

bridge, born January 1, 1788, and was one of the thrifty and well-to-do farmers of the county, following that occupation during his entire life. He owned and operated a large farm in the town of Easton, where he raised immense lots of grain and live stock. Like many other of his neighbors, he started for the battle of Plattsburg, in 1812, but the battle had ended when he arrived. He was a great reader and a well informed man; a whig, and later a republican in politics, and filled some of the town offices. On April 6, 1813, he was joined in wedlock with Susannah, a daughter of Thomas Cornell, of the town of Easton, the latter formerly of Rhode Island, who was a blacksmith and farmer, and was elected to the legislature by the Whig party. To that union were born five sons and three daughters: Seneca W., Thomas C., Mary C. (widow of the late James Tellmadge, now of New York city), Jeddiah P., Royal C., Ira M. (dead), Sarah A. (wife of Martin Bancus, of Pittstown, New York), and Jane (widow of George Hayner, of Schaghticoke, New York). Ira Gifford died May 12, 1867, and his wife, February 1, 1879; she was a member of the Society of Friends. Elihu Gifford (grandfather), was a native of Rhode Island. The Gifford family must have been one of the very earliest to make homes in that town. He was a farmer, and a Quaker in his religious belief, and a whig in politics. He was an extensive farmer of his day, owning some three hundred acres of land, making a specialty of hog raising. He took to wife Deborah Wing, by whom he had nine children, five sons and four daughters: Ira, Abigail, Hannah, Sally, Mrs. Potter, Nathan, Allen, Jeddiah and Elihu. This family of Giffords is of Welsh extraction, being among the first to emigrate to find homes in the New World.

Thomas C. Gifford received the rudiments of his education in the ordinary schools of the neighborhood, and afterward attended the Chatham Friends' boarding school in Columbia county, New York, and also the Westerloo Friends' boarding school. Mr. Gifford followed farming in the town of Schaghticoke, Rensselaer county, New York, and from 1863 to 1868 was engaged in the same occupation in the town of White Creek, owning a farm at that time of one hundred and thirty-four acres in Schaghticoke, and one of four hundred acres in White Creek, and made a specialty of sheep raising. In 1868 he removed to Cambridge, where he gave his time exclusively to buying wool throughout the States of New York, Ohio, West Virginia and Pennsylvania, and has handled as high as two hundred and fifty thousand pounds of wool annually. In later years he has become practically retired on account of his age, but still owns and oversees his farm in the town of White Creek. In addition to his farms he owns four good dwellings in the village of Cambridge. On December 5, 1837, Mr. Gifford wedded Lydia, a daughter of Benona Kenyon, of Schaghticoke. To their union were born three children: Augustus (dead), Edward W. and Sarah (wife of Charles Tingue, of this village). Mrs. Gifford was born February 15, 1819, and died November 9, 1860, and was a member of the Presbyterian church. In 1861 Mr. Gifford was again married, wedding Eliza, daughter of Truman Baker, of Schaghticoke.

Thomas C. Gifford is a member of the Masonic fraternity, holding membership in Cambridge Valley Lodge, No. 481, and for a number of years has been chairman of the board of trustees of the Presbyterian church, of which he is a member. He is a stanch republican, having held the office of assessor of the town of White Creek for fifteen years. His last term only recently expired.

HENRY DILLINGHAM, a retired farmer, now residing in the village of Granville, is a son of Abram and Lydia (Rogers) Dillingham, and was born in Granville, in a house that formerly stood on the same ground that his present residence now

stands, on July 17, 1833. Abram Dillingham was a native of the town of Easton, where he was born March 10, 1800, received a common school education, and afterward followed farming. When a young man he removed from his native town to Granville, New York. He moved to Danby, Vermont, in 1838, where he lived two years, when he purchased a farm about one mile west of Middle Granville, of one hundred and fifty acres. In 1886 he sold this property and purchased that now owned by his son, Henry, and where his death occurred on March 27, 1887. In connection with farming, for many years he kept a dairy, and manufactured cheese. He was a member of the Society of Friends, politically a republican, and for two years was overseer of the poor of his town. By prudence and economy he accumulated considerable wealth. In 1827 he married Lydia, a daughter of Aaron Rogers, of Danby, Vermont, and was the father of three children: Aaron, George (died young) and Henry. Mrs. Lydia Dillingham died in 1839, and in 1841 he married her sister, Eunice, who was the widow of his brother. By his second marriage he had one child, Aaron R., who died young. Mrs. Eunice Dillingham died in 1844. He was again married, this time to Ruth Bordon, of the town of Easton.

Stephen Dillingham (grandfather) was a Quaker in religious belief, and a native of the town of Easton, and removed from his native town to the town of Granville, where he owned a large farm of three or four hundred acres, adjoining the village of Granville. He was a whig, and afterward a republican; he married Amy Tucker, by whom he had twelve children. He was born March 6, 1774, and died in 1859, and wedded in 1794. His wife was born in 1775 and died in 1856. The founder of this family in Washington county was Joshua Dillingham (great-grandfather), who settled and lived in Easton.

Henry Dillingham grew to manhood on the farm, receiving his education in the district schools and the North Granville academy, and after completing his academical course he returned to the farm, at which he was very successfully engaged up to 1886, when he retired. He owns considerable property in the village, and has accumulated a competency through good business management, abstemious habits and economy. He is a prohibitionist in political belief, being identified formerly with the Republican party, and served one term as village trustee, and is now president of the village board of health.

On August 22, 1854, Mr. Dillingham was married to Lillys, a daughter of Russell S. Borden, of the town of Easton. To their union have been born two children: Lydia, wife of Dr. B. D. Mosher, of Granville; and Le Moyne, who is the wife of G. Myron Allen, a miller and lumber merchant of the same town.

MICHAEL H. O'BRIEN, A.M., LL. B., who stands in the front rank of the young and progressive lawyers of the State and who has already won success and reputation, is a son of Patrick and Alice (Smith) O'Brien, and was born October 4, 1858, at Olmsteadville, in the town of Minerva, Essex county, New York. He attended the Union school of Fort Edward and the Fort Edward Collegiate institute, which latter institution he represented in the oratorical contest of the "Inter-Academic Union" at Albany in 1878, where he won the second cash prize. Carrie A. Turner, the celebrated actress, representing the Albany High school in that contest for the ladies, was awarded the first cash prize. The year previous Mr. O'Brien's brother, Edward C., carried off the first cash prize. These two prizes, won by the O'Briens, were the only substantial honors ever won by the Fort Edward Collegiate institute at the "Inter-Academic Union contest in oratory."

After this he entered St. John's college in New York city, from which he was graduated in 1883, receiving the degree of A. B. In 1885 the college only conferred three honorary

degrees, that of A. M. on him and his brother, Edward C., and that of LL. D. on Gen. Winfield S. Hancock. Leaving college he took up the study of jurisprudence and entered the Columbia college law school, from which he was graduated in the class of 1885, with the degree of LL. B. For the next five years he engaged in general reading, served as a justice of the peace, and did considerable practicing. At the end of that time, in 1890, he was placed at the head of the land department of New York, in the attorney general's office. The year before he was appointed chairman of the democratic county committee. He discharged successfully all the duties of these different positions with promptness and with satisfaction to the State authorities and the public, but at the end of two years resigned in order to enter upon the full and active practice of his profession in the courts of record of this State. In 1892 he was appointed corporation counsel of Fort Edward, and has since resided there. He is a member of the State bar association, and has obtained prominent standing among the young and progressive lawyers of New York.

Mr. O'Brien is a democrat in politics, and a Catholic in religious belief and church membership. He has always retained a deep interest in collegiate life and progress, and in 1884 served as chairman of the executive committee of the Cleveland and Hendricks democratic club of Columbia university of New York, representing its four schools, medicine, arts, law and mines.

The O'Brien family was prominent in the early history of Ireland, and Peter O'Brien (grandfather) came from the "Emerald Isle" to Essex county, this State, and afterward removed to Fort Edward, where he died. He was a democrat and Catholic in politics and religion, while for an occupation he chiefly followed farming. He wedded Mary Milligan, and their children were: Patrick, Michael, James, Mary Shaw, Bridget Ryan, Julia Degnan, and James. Patrick O'Brien (father) was educated in the national schools of Ireland, where he was a school-mate of Monsignor (Bishop) Burke of Albany. He came about 1854 to Fort Edward, where he was in the paper-making and lumber business for some time, and conducted the O'Brien hotel. He was a democrat and Catholic, and after coming to Fort Edward held many of the important civil and educational positions of the village. He was a prominent leader in the projected Fenian invasion of Canada from New York. He died in 1888, at the age of fifty-seven years. Mr. O'Brien married Alice Smith, who died November 25, 1892, aged fifty-two years.

To their union were born twelve children: Edward C., a lawyer of New York city, and secretary of rapid transit commission; Michael H. (subject), James E., New York city; Dr. Frank P., of Albany; Charles P., and Thomas, at home; Mary, a teacher in the public schools; Alice, professor of elocution and English literature in Plattsburg State Normal school; Angeline, a sister in a Convent; Catharine, who died in infancy; Anna, librarian of Plattsburg State Normal school, and a daughter that died in infancy.

JAMES ELLIS, an old and time-honored citizen of the village of Cambridge, was born in the same village, Washington county, New York, January 16, 1816, and is a son of Spencer Ellis and Mary Viall, his wife. Spencer Ellis was a native of Providence, Rhode Island, and was born October 24, 1777. Receiving a very good common school education, he, after leaving school, learned the trade of comb maker in Providence, and in a few years migrated to this village where he worked at his trade for a number of years. In 1837 he went to New York city, where he was employed to work on the aqueducts, remaining there but a short time, drawing his pay for his labor and was never again heard of. The supposition among the members of his family was, that he



was either killed or drowned. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, his widow receiving a warrant for one hundred sixty acres of government land for his services. Politically he was a Jacksonian democrat. On December 8, 1812, he wedded Mary, a daughter of Nathaniel Viall, who was a farmer, formerly lived at Dorset, Vermont. To their union were born six sons and two daughters: Bennett V. (dead), James, Thomas, Horace F. (killed in the battle of the Wilderness, June 17, 1863), Alexander (dead), William B. (residing at Cambridge), Ada Eliza (wife of Jeremiah Haskins of this village), and Mary A., widow of the late Mason Prentice, of the same place. Mary Viall Ellis was a native of Vermont, born November 1, 1787, died in Cambridge August 7, 1858, and was at the time of her death a consistent member of the Presbyterian church.

The Ellis family is of English origin. The founders of the American branch of the family were the grandfather of the subject of this sketch and his brother, who came from England and settled in Rhode Island. The grandfather had three sons: Reuben, Silas and Spencer, the latter the father of James Ellis.

James Ellis received his education in the common schools of his native village, afterward learned the trade of carpenter and joiner, following that business for thirty years, but from twenty to twenty-five years of that time however, he did considerable contracting and building. A great many of the handsome structures of this beautiful village are the product of his handiwork. During his active business career he employed regularly from ten to fifteen men. For a few years Mr. Ellis was foreman in the lumber yard of M. D. Hubbard, deceased, of this village; since leaving his employ, he has devoted the most of his time in settling estates and loaning money. In the palmy days of the old State militia, Mr. Ellis was first lieutenent of a Cambridge company, known as the Flood-Wood company in that day. In political opinion he has been a life long democrat, believing that the principles of that party are the chief corner stone of a representative form of government. He has held all the most important town offices; served two terms as supervisor; president and trustee of the village; also has been assessor of the village. For over fifty years he has been a leading and official member of the Presbyterian church, filling the offices of trustee, elder and deacon.

On November 12, 1843, was united in marriage to Laura A., a daughter of Joshua Burt, a farmer of near Ridgefield, Connecticut.

HON. GODFREY R. MARTINE, M. D., of Glens Falls, is one of the most successful and most favorably known physicians of northern New York. He is a son of the late James J. Martine, formerly of Troy New York, but latterly of Caldwell, Warren county, where he died in 1888, aged eighty-nine years.

Dr. Martine, the only survivor of six brothers who entered the war of the rebellion, was born in the city of Troy, New York, on the 27th of April, 1837, coming to Warren county at the age of eight years. He received his early education principally at the Warrensburg academy, where he pursued special studies under different instructors, among whom, and who afterward became prominent in politics and war, was Gen. O. E. Babcock, Grant's secretary of war, and who accompanied that general in his trip around the world and wrote his life. Dr. Martine subsequently pursued a Latin course under the direction of Rev. R. C. Clapp, of Chestertown, and attended the Normal school at Albany, where he received a teacher's State certificate. He afterward taught in several of the towns of Warren county, and later, several terms as principal of Warrensburg academy. On leaving here he entered the medical department of the university of Vermont, and was graduated from there with the degree of M. D. in 1862.

Immediately after leaving college he returned to Warren county and began the practice of medicine at Warrensburg; later removing to Johnsburg, where he practiced until 1882, when he came to Glens Falls, where he has secured a wide field of practice. On the 9th of September, 1869, Dr. Martine wedded Miss Mary E. McDonald Woodward, of Warrensburg. They have one child, a son, Byron A., who was born April 8, 1883.

Dr. Martine is a democrat in his political opinion. He represented the town of Johnsburg on the board of supervisors from 1866 to 1870, inclusive, and has also held the offices of health officer and coroner. In the fall of 1869 he was elected to the State assembly, which position, with his excellent acquirements and integrity, enabled him to discharge the duties of that important trust to the perfect satisfaction of his constituents. The popularity and magnificence of the Blue mountain lake region is almost solely due to the energetic efforts of Dr. Martine in beautifying and giving to it the present enviable reputation as one of the favorable mountain retreats. In 1875, when that section was an unknown wilderness, he purchased the site and erected the Blue mountain lake house, a splendidly located hotel, accommodating with its surrounding cottages four hundred guests. Roads were opened and this famous region has become one of the most popular summer resorts in the great Adirondack wilderness. It is an acknowledged fact that Dr. Martine's perseverance and faith in this enterprise were the means of saving the Adirondack railroad from an early decline. The lasting benefits thus conferred upon the people of that section and the public generally can hardly be properly estimated.

Dr. Martine is a fellow of the New York State Medical association, and one of its original members; is president of the Warren County Medical society, a member of the American Medical association, and of the World's Medical congress, to which he was elected delegate; has served five years as secretary of the United States pension board of examining surgeons at Glens Falls. He established, in 1885, with Dr. Lemon Thomson, jr., the Glens Falls hospital. He is a working member and one of the originators of the Glens Falls lyceum, and one of its ex-presidents; a trustee of the Crandall Free library, and of the Glens Falls academy; is one of the original stockholders of the Glens Falls Summer school; one of the originators and a director of the Glens Falls board of trade; one of the first contributors and sustaining members of the Glens Falls Young Men's Christian association. He is a life member of the American Peace society, and has been for forty-five years a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

He is an active, energetic, public-spirited gentleman, a large-hearted and progressive citizen, one whom no community can afford to lose. It has been said that the doctor has actually earned and given away more money than any man in northern New York, his motto being "There is something in life better than the hoarding of riches." Dr. Martine's medical labors, with an exception of a short term of service as a volunteer physician in the hospital at Annapolis, Maryland, during the war of the rebellion, have been confined to Warren county and its surroundings, and his career throughout has been crowned with success and honorable distinction.

SOLON C. MASON, one of the well known and successful business men of Granville, and a member of the grocery firm of Temple & Mason, is a son of Linus R. and Clarissa (Barbour) Mason, and was born April 14, 1849, in the town of Granville, Washington county, New York. The Masons are of Scotch extraction, and are numbered among the earliest settlers of Washington county, where their energy, industry and thrift have done much toward the development and upbuilding of the agricultural interests. Truman

Mason, paternal grandfather of Solon C. Mason, was born in this county in 1778. After attaining manhood he engaged in farming, and in 1819 purchased and moved onto a farm in the town of Granville, where he passed the remainder of his days, dying in 1869, at the advanced age of eighty-one years. He married Esther Parker, and reared a family of eight children, one of his sons being the father of Solon C., who was born at Fort Ann in 1815, and when only four years of age was brought by his parents into the town of Granville, where he grew to manhood and received such education as was afforded by the common schools of that early day. Here he has resided ever since, engaged in farming and stock raising, and has become prosperous and well-to-do. In religious faith he is a Baptist, and in politics an ardent republican, with whig antecedents. He has been elected to, and acceptably filled, a number of the town offices, and is a man highly esteemed by his neighbors and all who know him. He married Clarissa Barbour, a native of the town of Granville. To them was born a family of four children.

Mrs. Mason is a member of the same church as her husband, and is now in the seventy-eighth year of her age.

Solon C. Mason was reared on the old Mason homestead, in the town of Granville, and obtained an education in the excellent public schools provided by the State. He remained on the farm until his twenty-second year, when he entered a steam mill at Fort Ann, and was employed there for the space of a year and a half. After leaving the mill he taught district school for some eighteen months, and while thus employed learned telegraphy. In 1875 he entered the employ of the Eastern Railroad company, as station agent and telegraph operator, at Chelsea, Massachusetts, where he remained for a period of six years. By the end of that time his health had become so poor that he was compelled to resign, and he then returned to Granville. In 1883 he formed a partnership with Abraham Temple, under the firm name of Temple & Mason, and they engaged in the grocery business in this village. Being popular gentlemen, of agreeable manners, and inclined to give strict and careful attention to their business, the new firm soon acquired considerable prestige and built up a profitable trade, which they have ever since conducted. They have a neat and carefully arranged store, and keep at all times a large and varied stock of everything connected with the grocery business.

On December 1, 1870, Mr. Mason was married to Ellen Vail, a daughter of Edwin Vail, of the village of Granville. In politics Mr. Mason is a prohibitionist, though formerly identified with the Republican party. He is a member and trustee of the Baptist church of Granville, in which he has also served as chorister for a number of years.

JOSEPH MILLER, a retired carriage builder of Greenwich, is a member of an old family, who originally came from France. Anthony Miller came from that country early in the eighteenth century and located at Quebec, Canada, and in a short time afterward removed to Montreal, where he owned and resided upon a farm for a while, when he removed to Point Oliver, where he lived up to the time of his death; being a farmer the most of his life, and a man of considerable literary attainments. He was a member of the Catholic church, as was also his wife, and one of his brothers was a Catholic priest. He was in the war of 1812, and fought with Napoleon in his European wars. On his voyage to this country, he formed the acquaintance of a Miss Duffy, who was of Holland birth, and whom he afterward married, and then settled in Montreal. His wife lived to the remarkable age of one hundred and seven years. They had ten children, three sons: Anthony, Peter, and Luther; and seven daughters. The grandfather of the subject of this sketch,

Anthony Miller, died at the age of eighty-six years.

Joseph Miller was born September 3, 1816, in the district of Montreal, Canada; received his education in the ordinary schools of that country, and later became proficient in French and Latin. After leaving school he became a dry goods clerk in a general mercantile establishment, where he remained until during the Canadian rebellion, and then he came to the United States. During this war he acted as messenger for the officers of the army, which was a responsible position as well as risky and dangerous. He went on duty in this capacity October 16, 1837, and being pursued by the Loyalists, he escaped and crossed the line to Saint Albans, Vermont, and on November 12, 1840, he located in the village of Greenwich, and found employment with J. Fisher, with whom he remained for one year. He subsequently worked on farms for awhile, when he, with his brother Frank, engaged in the carriage manufactory in Greenwich, and after completing his trade here, he branched out extensively in this line, employing twenty men in the wood, blacksmith, painting and trimming departments. For many years he carried on one of the largest carriage manufacturing businesses in the county, and continued it up to five years ago, when, in November, 1889, he rented his plant, but he is still more or less interested in the business affairs. The plant occupies a large three story building, and is well and favorably known throughout that section of the county. Mr. Miller is a republican in his political opinion and has always been an active partisan in the success of his party's principles, and has filled many of the town offices. For the past twenty-one years he has been a member and is one of the organizers of the fire department of Greenwich, of which he has served as captain. He filled the office of trustee of the village two terms, and has been commissioner of highways and school trustee. He is one of the charter members of the Ashley Masonic Lodge, No. 584, being one of the original nine members who founded it; and is also a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

On December 6, 1845, Mr. Miller was united in marriage to Susan Shaw, and has four children: George F., who resides in North Adams, Massachusetts, where he is one of the leading insurance men of the place, married Della Adams, and is to some extent interested in the railroad business. He was born January 16, 1847; Lewis, died in infancy; Mary L., wife of S. B. Welock, a merchant of Greenwich; and Frederick, who died at the age of two years. Mrs. Miller died April 6, 1875, in the forty-eighth year of her age, having been born April 5, 1827. Mr. Miller married for his second wife, on May 29, 1875, Anna M., a daughter of Patrick Silk, a native of Ireland. She came to this country in 1870. To his second marriage Mr. Miller has two children: Burton Allison and Joseph Ransom.

BENJAMIN F. OTTARSON, who, for many years was an active and prominent business man of Granville, but now practically retired, was born in Pawlet, Rutland county, Vermont, May 17, 1816. His education was received in the district schools of his day, and after leaving school he went to learn the trade of tailoring with John Hughes, of Cambridge, with whom he remained five years. In 1840 he returned to the village of Granville, where in the same year he started up in business in the same line for himself, which he carried on very successfully until 1864. In 1861 he received the appointment of postmaster of the village, and with the exception of three years under Johnson's administration, he most acceptably filled this office until 1889; in that year he retired from the postoffice after a service of a quarter of a century. In politics he is a stanch republican, and for twenty years served his village in the office of town clerk. Mr. Ottarson is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and is the oldest member of Granville

Lodge, No. 50, and was at one time identified with the Sons of Temperance, Rechabites and Good Templars of his village, the latter three of which have all come and passed away.

Benjamin F. Ottarson was united in marriage on October 31, 1843, with Nancy F., daughter of James Richardson, a cabinet maker, of Poultney, Vermont, and Mary Fisher, his wife. Mr. Ottarson is a cousin of Frank Ottarson, who was one of Greeley's assistant editors on the Tribune, and afterward editor of the City News of New York city.

Benjamin F. Ottarson was a son of John and Margaret (Mahar) Ottarson. John Ottarson was born in Londonderry, Vermont, in 1784. He was a carpenter and joiner by trade, and followed it all his life. In April, 1820, he came to Granville, and died in 1828 in the same house now occupied by the subject of this sketch. He was a member of the State militia of Vermont, also of the Washingtonian Benevolent society and the Congregational church. In political opinion he was a federalist. He wedded Margaret, a daughter of James Mahar, who was a native of Ireland, but left that country at the age of sixteen years to keep from being forced to serve in the English army, and came to the United States, locating in what was then known as Middletown, now Portland, Connecticut. To John Ottarson and Margaret Mahar was born but one child, Benjamin F. Mrs. Margaret Ottarson died in this village in 1865, at the age of seventy-five years, and was a member of the Methodist church. B. F. Ottarson's death occurred, July 4, 1894, aged seventy-eight years.

ADAM ARMSTRONG, Jr., a prominent member of the Warren county bar, was born at Johnsburg, Warren county, New York, April 26, 1841, and is a son of Adam and Anna (Williams) Armstrong. Adam Armstrong, sr., was a native of County Fermanagh, Ireland, where he was born in 1801, and in the year 1809 he with his parents emigrated to this country, locating at Johnsburg, where Adam, sr., resided up to his death in 1888, in the eighty-seventh year of his age. During his whole life he was engaged in farming and lumbering; was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and a democrat in his political tenets. His father was John Armstrong, born in County Fermanagh, and became an early settler in the vicinity of Johnsburg, where he resided from 1809, engaged in farming, up to his death. He was of Scotch-Irish extraction. Adam Armstrong, sr., wedded Anna Williams, who was a native of Connecticut, a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and died in 1878, having been born in 1808.

Adam Armstrong, jr., grew up in his native town, where he attended school and subsequently went to Albany, where he took a course at the Albany Law school. He then returned to Glens Falls, where he entered the law office of Judge Brown in 1862, where he remained as a student at law until his admission to the bar in 1869. Here he practiced law very successfully until 1872, when he removed to the village of Chester, where he continued to practice up to 1888, when he returned to Glens Falls, where he has remained ever since. He owns a fine law library, and has a steadily growing practice.

In 1869 Mr. Armstrong was married to Kate, a daughter of Nathaniel and Hanorah (Gilmore) Stackpole, of Williamstown, Massachuetts. To their marriage has been born one child, a son, Louis, who after leaving the Union school and Glens Falls academy, was graduated from the law department of the university of Ann Arbor, Michigan, in 1892, and in the same year was admitted to practice law. He was born August 12, 1870, and is now in business with his father.

Adam Armstrong, jr., is a member of Senate Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of Chestertown Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Improved Order of Red Men, and is a stanch democrat. From 1871 to 1874, Mr. Armstrong served as school commissioner of

his county; and also from 1881 to 1884. Was village clerk in 1890, having once filled the same office previous to his removal to Chestertown. In 1861 Mr. Armstrong was enrolling officer of the State militia for the towns of Johnsburg, Thurman and Stony Creek, and is at present president of the board of health of the village of Glens Falls.

AHIRA ELDRIDGE, a plumber and highly respected citizen of Cambridge, is a son of Ahira and Polly Rice, his wife, and was born in the town of Salem, Washington county, New York, April 11, 1823. Ahira Eldridge (father) was a native of the State of Connecticut, and was born in the year 1794. While yet a young man he migrated to Washington county and located in the town of White Creek, where, for some years afterward, he was engaged in the manufacture of combs, commanding quite an extensive traffic in that line. Later he turned his attention to farming, first owning a small tract, but kept adding additional tracts until his farm numbered two hundred and forty acres. When the British were making threatening invasions into the State, during the war of 1812, he started to join his countrymen, and to participate in the battle of Plattsburg, but before he arrived there the battle had ended. He became a leading member of the Presbyterian church, and served as elder for twenty years. His wife was Polly Rice, a daughter of Roswell Rice, of the town of White Creek. They were the parents of three sons and one daughter: Ahira, Mary (dead), wife of Jehial Baker, of White Creek; William, still living, born in 1835; and one not named. Ahira Eldridge, sr., died in 1879, and his wife in 1870, who was born in 1798.

Zoeth Eldridge (grandfather) was a native of England, came to this county and resided in Tolland county, Connecticut, and was a farmer and lumberman by occupation; was twice married, and the father of eleven children. The Eldridge family is of English extraction, and the founders of the American branch of the family were three brothers, who came to this country from England, and located at Boston; one remained there, one went into Connecticut, and the other went on board a whaling vessel and never returned.

Ahira Eldridge grew to manhood on the farm, and received his education in the common schools. His life was spent upon the farm, up to the year 1884, when he sold it and removed to the village of Cambridge, where for three years he was engaged in selling western mortgages. At the end of this time he started in the plumbing business, in which he has been very successfully engaged since. For some years he acted as first sergeant of the old State militia.

Ahira Eldridge, on November 8, 1848, wedded Rhoda, daughter of Elery Staples, of Danby, Vermont. To this union have been born three children: Jane, wife of Volney Kinyon, of Nebraska; Mary I. and Grace A. (the latter who died young). The death of Mrs. Eldridge occurred in March, 1863. On January 20, 1873, Mr. Eldridge was again married to Carrie, daughter of Dr. D. Woodward, of Castleton, Vermont.

MARTIN D. HUBBARD, deceased, was one of Cambridge's most public spirited and useful citizens. During his life he was as much identified with the industrial development of that village, and moral and religious progress, probably as any other man. He was born at Salem, Washington county, New York, in September, 1814, and was a son of Jonathan and Ellis (Archer) Hubbard. The family is one of the pioneer ones in the vicinity of Salem, as Jonathan Hubbard (father), was born in that town, January 2, 1784, where he followed farming and lumbering, carrying on quite an extensive business for that day. In politics he was a member of the Democratic party, and served in the war of 1812; his wife

was Ellis Archer, by whom he had eight children: Anna Eliza (died unmarried), Martin D., James (now residing in Michigan), Julia (twin of James), Sarah (late wife of John Dobbin of Salem), Margaret (widow of Thomas Oviatt), John (dead), Frances Parmelia, wife of William P. Robertson. Jonathan Hubbard died July 9, 1870, and his wife passed away April 15, 1864, being born March 17, 1786.

Dr. John Hubbard, grandfather, who was a native of the village of Shushan, in the town of Salem, was twice married, and was the father of fourteen children, having three by his first wife: John, Daniel and Polly; and eleven by his second wife, a Miss Moore: Jonathan, Hugh, Lyman, Sallie, Eli, Betsey, Julia Ann, Rebecca, Darwin, Jabez and Peter.

Martin D. Hubbard was a self-educated man, having once said that he never attended school over three months in all, which was mainly due to the fact of his father needing him in his lumber work. He afterward worked on a farm in this county a few years, when at the end of that time he went to Hartford, Connecticut, and became an employe of a man by the name of Goodrich, who was then a very extensive general merchant of that place, where he remained as a salesman in his mercantile establishment for a number of years. In about 1844, having perfect confidence in his honesty and business integrity, Mr. Goodrich sent him to Cambridge to buy wool. Being pleased with this section of the country, he concluded to make it his home, and soon afterward engaged in business for himself in that village. In 1853 he erected his general storehouse. He erected his opera house in 1878. It was here he carried on a general mercantile business, dealing in all kinds of produce, wool, etc., commanding one of the most extensive mercantile trades in the county, and in addition to that conducted an extensive lumber yard. In 1874 he gave up his mercantile interests, and devoted his attention mostly to his lumber business. The fact of his having the confidence of his neighbors and the business men generally of Cambridge and vicinity, is attested by his having been chosen president of the Cambridge Valley National bank, in which capacity he served a number of years. He always lent a helping hand to any legitimate public enterprise. He was an official member and a liberal contributor to the life and advancement of the Presbyterian church for a long series of years.

Mr. Hubbard was twice married: first, on May 10, 1847, to Sophia B., a daughter of Thomas Rice, of Cambridge; one child was born to this marriage: Sophia R., who died at the age of three years and seven months. Mrs. Hubbard died December 2, 1849, and on October 19, 1853, he wedded the elder sister of his first wife, Mary N. Rice, who still survives. Thomas Rice, father of Mrs. Hubbard, was born at Millington, Connecticut; was one of the early settlers of the town of White Creek, removing thence with his parents when at the tender age of about six months. He followed the occupation of farming all his life, owning two hundred acres of land. His wife was Selina, daughter of Ebenezer Billings, of the town of Jackson. To that marriage were born Mrs. Mary N. Hubbard, Mrs. Sophia Billings Hubbard, George and Henry. Thomas Rice was born July 27, 1795; died February 8, 1859, and was a son of Roswell Rice, who was a native of Connecticut, came to the town of White Creek in about 1797, where he became a farmer and a highly respected citizen. His first wife was Mary Nye, to whom he was married March 22, 1792, and had one child, a son: Thomas Rice. Mrs. Mary Rice died January 10, 1796, and in January, 1797, he married Phœbe Niles. The children of this marriage were: Polly, Roswell J., died in infancy; Roswell (2), Phœbe, Jerome H., and Eliza M. The Rice's trace their ancestry back to the landing of the Mayflower in 1620.

Mrs. Mary N. Hubbard is a very competent business manager, and owns considerable valuable property in the village of Cambridge,

and believes in the emancipation of women, and is consequently an active partisan in behalf of the woman's suffrage movement. She is a member of the Equality Club of this village, and one of the Equality executives. She was a delegate to the convention held in Brooklyn in November, 1893, and was also a delegate to the National convention convened at Washington, District of Columbia, February 15, 1894.

CHARLES H. VAN NESS, a successful lawyer and business man of the village of Greenwich, is a son of Matthew and Elizabeth (Hinchman) Van Ness, and was born in the town of Greenwich, March 4, 1859. His father, Matthew Van Ness, is a native of Waterford, Saratoga county, New York, and was born May 5, 1818, and has followed the occupation of farming during the greater part of his life, coming to the town of Greenwich in 1849, where at the present time he owns a farm of seventy-nine acres. He is a republican in politics and a member of the Dutch Reformed church. In 1849 he married Elizabeth, a daughter of Obediah Hinchman, of Rhinebeck, Dutchess county. To their marriage were born three children, two daughters now deceased, and Charles H. Hendrick Van Ness, (grandfather) was born at Waterford, New York, followed farming, and was a member of the Dutch Reformed church. He was a son of Abraham Van Ness, also a native of Waterford, and who also followed the occupation of farming. The Van Ness family is of Holland descent. Three brothers emigrated from their native country during the early settling of northern New York, one of whom located in Saratoga county and the other two settled in New Jersey.

Charles H. Van Ness received the rudiments of his education in the Union school, afterward read law, and then entered the law department of Columbia college and was graduated from that institution in 1880. He immediately commenced practice in his native village and has continued in it with a considerable degree of success ever since. For twelve years Mr. Van Ness was treasurer of the Greenwich & Johnsonville railroad, and was at the time of his appointment the youngest railroad official in the State. He is also agent for some of the leading insurance companies of the country: The Fire Association of Philadelphia, American of New York city, Orient of Hartford, Springfield Fire and Marine, London and Lancashire, also the Commercial Union of England, the Sun of the same country, and Caledonia of Scotland. He is a republican in political opinion, and a member of the Reformed church.

On September 14, 1887, Mr. Van Ness was united in marriage with Anna H., daughter of John Woodruff of Newark, New Jersey. To their marriage have been born two children: Hendrick and Anneke.

HOMER B. BATES is a son of Henry H. and Eunice S. (Bascom) Bates, and was born March 27, 1845, at East Windsor, Connecticut. James Bates settled at Saybrook, Connecticut, in 1669, latterly living at Middletown, in the same State. His children were: John, Nathaniel, Jacob and David. David (great-grandfather) removed to Granville, Massachusetts, and reared a family of eight children. Nathaniel Bates had a son Nathaniel, who was a lawyer by profession and prominent at the bar at Westfield, Massachusetts. Isaac C., son of Jacob Bates, became a prominent lawyer, representative and senator in congress from the State of Massachusetts. David Ward Bates (grandfather), son of David Bates, was a farmer by occupation, who resided in the vicinity of Granville, Massachusetts. He married Susan Howard and had seven children: Eliza A., Mary A., Harris Ward, Harriet S., Augustus S., Almira C. and Henry Howard, all of whom were born in Granville, Massachusetts, excepting Henry H., who was a na-

tive of Benson, Vermont, where he was born November 23, 1808. H. W. Bates was a pioneer collar and shirt manufacturer in the city of Troy, New York. Rev. Henry H. Bates, the youngest son, was an Episcopal clergyman. He became an Episcopalian while at Union college, Schenectady; studied theology at the general Theological seminary of New York, and afterward became rector of the Episcopal church at Blandford, Massachusetts, remaining with that charge for four years, thence to Warehouse Point, Connecticut, where he labored eight years; he then removed to Tariffville, that State, remaining six years, at the end of which time he removed to Glens Falls, New York, and had charge of the Episcopal church of that place for three years. At the breaking out of the war, in 1861, he entered the army as chaplain of the 22d New York volunteer regiment, going out for one year, at the end of which time he asked permission from his congregation to remain one year longer, which was granted him. At the second battle of Bull Run he was taken prisoner, and was afterward released by the confederate General Wilcox. Returning home at the end of two years, he, with his family, removed to Oak Hill, Green county, New York, where after four years service in the ministry at that place his death occurred, which was on January 14, 1868. He was a member of the Republican party and of the Glens Falls Lodge, No. 121, of Masons. On March 17, 1840, he wedded Eunice S. Bascom, who was born at Orwell, Vermont, December 18, 1811. They were the parents of the following children: Henry Bascom, Homer Bryant and Mary Maria. Henry Bascom served in the 2d Massachusetts cavalry in the late Civil war, is now residing in New York city, and is in the employ of the New York and Boston Chemical and Dye Works company.

Homer Bryant Bates was principally educated in the old Glens Falls academy; leaving school at the age of sixteen or seventeen, he entered E. E. Safford's store, at Glens Falls, as a clerk, and after the great fire of that village in 1864, he engaged with the Jointa Lime company of that village. He is at present in charge of the lime business at Bald Mountain, New York, having been in the employ of this company since 1865, acting as the company's cashier up to the time of his removing to Bald Mountain in 1872. Since then he has filled the office of secretary and superintendent of the Bald Mountain Lime company, making from one hundred and forty to one hundred and fifty barrels per day, employing about thirty men and two boats to deliver lime, principally to New York city. He also handles coal, powder, dynamite and building material in connection with his lime interest. Mr. Bates is a republican, and has served as supervisor of the town of Greenwich, is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and also a member and vestryman of Saint Paul's Episcopal church of Greenwich.

September 1, 1869, Mr. Bates wedded Rosamond A. Davis, and has three children: Helen Gertrude, Henry H. and Mary Louise. Mrs. Bates died December 19, 1890, in the forty-eighth year of her age. On December 28, 1891, Mr. Bates was married to Fannie J. McNeil. Eunice Samantha Bascom Bates (mother), was a descendant of the immigrant Thomas Bascom, who came to this country, probably from England, about the year 1634, and located at Dorchester, Massachusetts. In 1639 he removed to Windsor, Connecticut, thence to Northampton, Massachusetts, where his death occurred May 9, 1682. Dorus Bascom, maternal grandfather of Mr. Bates, was born at Northfield, Massachusetts, December 19, 1774; married Chloe Hulburd, March 11, 1800; his death occurred August 26, 1841; his wife, October 1, 1851. They had nine children: Thankful, wife of Horace Cobb; Priscilla Elvira, wife of Linus Wilcox; Clarinda, wife of Samuel Howard, of Benson, Vermont; Emily, wife of William R. Sanford; Oliver; Hulburd; Eunice S., wife of Rev. Henry Howard Bates: Dorus, William Franklin, and Samuel H.

GRENVILLE MELLEN INGALSBE was born in the southern part of the town of Hartford, New York, on the 26th day of July, 1846. He was the only child of Milo and Laura C. Ingalsbe, nee Chapin. He received instruction until he was fourteen at home, from his father, afterward attending the district school four winters, and for one fall term he was a pupil at a select school. During one year, 1864-65, he was a student at the Fort Edward Collegiate institute. In 1866 he entered Union college as an eclectic student, classed with the juniors in the class of 1868, and remained one year. In 1870 the college granted him the bachelor's degree, and three years later its degree of master of arts was conferred upon him.

In the fall of 1867 he assumed charge of the Argyle academy, at Argyle, New York, and was its principal for three years. Until his retirement from the teachers' field, his summers and vacations were invariably spent upon the farm, engaged in the active duties of farm life, for which he developed and still holds a great affection.

In the fall of 1870 he began the study of law in the office of Hughes & Northup, at Sandy Hill, New York, where he remained a year. He then entered the Harvard Law school, at Cambridge, Massachusetts, and after an attendance of one year he passed the examinations upon the subjects of the entire course, and received from Harvard university, in June, 1872, the degree of LL. B.

He then became managing clerk for Hughes & Northup; was admitted to the bar in 1874, and in 1875 opened a law office in Sandy Hill, where he has ever since been actively engaged in the practice of his profession.

For four years, 1874–8, he was the secretary of the Washington County Agricultural society, and since that time has been an advisory member of its board of managers. In 1877 he was appointed a justice of the peace for the town of Kingsbury. Afterward, by successive elections, he held the office over eight years, and then retired because of its interference with his professional work. For three years, 1875–78, he was the supervisor of his town. In 1878 he was the chairman of the county board of supervisors. At the expiration of his third term as supervisor, he declined a unanimous re-election, and has since held no elective office.

Though taking an active part in local politics, he has persistently refused to allow the use of his name as a candidate for district or county offices. In 1874 he was elected village clerk of Sandy Hill. In 1875 the office became appointive, and by successive appointments he held the position, with the exception of a single year, until March, 1894, when he resigned, that he might thenceforth devote himself exclusively to his profession; to his various business interests, including the management of the farm homestead, at Hartford, and to study along certain lines which have always been so attractive to him, that amid the duties of an exacting profession, he has always preserved the mental poise of a student, and many of the habits of a recluse. On September 20, 1876, Mr. Ingalsbe was married to Franc E. Groesbeck, at "Pine Avenue," the home of her stepfather, Mr. Amasa Howland, of Sandy Hill, New York. Miss Groesbeck was daughter of Nathaniel Barnett Groesbeck, of Fort Ann, deceased, and Lydia A. Groesbeck, nee Kingsley. She is a graduate of the Temple Grove seminary, Saratoga Springs, and was a teacher in the Sandy Hill Union Free school. They have one child, Grenville Howland, born November 8, 1878.

Mr. Ingalsbe is not a member of any church, but in the absence of a Congregational church at Sandy Hill, has been connected with the Presbyterian society, of which he was a trustee for nineteen years, resigning in 1893. In politics he has always been and is a republican, except that in 1872 he espoused the Liberal Republican cause. He is not a partisan to the extent of placing party above country, or claiming that his party can do no wrong.

At present Mr. Ingalsbe is a director and the secretary of the "Spring Brook Water Com-

pany," of the "Sandy Hill Electric Light and Power Company," and of the "Sandy Hill Power Company;" a director of the National Bank of Sandy Hill, and of the Glens Falls, Sandy Hill & Fort Edward Street Railway Company; a trustee of the Glens Falls academy; an advisory director of the Washington County Agricultural society, and a member of the executive committee of the New York State Bar association. He is a life member of the New York State Agricultural society, and a member of the Union College Alumni association, the Harvard Law School association, the American Bar association, the American Academy of Political and Social Science, and of various other similar societies.

JOHN CIPPERLEY, M. D., one of the well-known physicians and citizens of Greenwich, is a son of Abraham and Maria (Chase) Cipperley and was born at Sand Lake, Rensselaer county, New York, September 29, 1830. The name is of German origin, and the founders of the family in this country were Bernhard and his three sons, religious refugees from the Palatinate on the river Rhine, who came over in 1710, settling in Rhinebeck, Dutchess county, New York, where many of his descendants, also in Rensselaer county, reside. He was the chief founder of the First Lutheran church of that place. The old German spelling of the name was Ziperlin. Henry Cipperley (great-grandfather), who was a grandson of the immigrant Bernhard, fought at the battle of Saratoga and witnessed Burgoyne's surrender. A relative of his, who was an officer in the war of the Revolution, was shot from his horse, by the enemy, who were lying in ambush. George Cipperley (grandfather) was a prominent man of his day, understanding the German and English languages, and served as justice of the peace and supervisor of his town. He was prominent in the affairs of his neighborhood, a member and trustee of the Lutheran church, and was popular and well liked by his neighbors. His wife was Polly Coon, a daughter of Abram Coon; the latter fought through the entire war of the Revolution. By this marriage George Cipperley was the father of seventeen children: Henry, Abraham, Adam, George, Hiram, Jacob, Michael, Catharine, Regina, Maria, Hannah, Elizabeth, Louisa, Elmira, Savena, Clarissa, and all of whom grew to man and womanhood.

George Cipperley died November 4, 1847, in the seventy-third year of his age.

Abraham Cipperley, who was the greater part of his life engaged in the occupation of farming, died where the subject of this sketch now resides; but was engaged in his early life in the manufacture of cloth at West Sand Lake. In his political belief he was a democrat, and served as assessor of Sand Lake and took an active interest in the public affairs of the village; was also a member, deacon and trustee of the Lutheran church. He married Maria Chase and had two children: Dr. John and Henry. Abraham Cipperley died April 14, 1892, having been born in 1803.

Dr. John Cipperley received his elementary education in the district schools of West Sand Lake and in a select school taught at West Sand Lake, and afterward attended the Williston seminary, located in Massachusetts, and subsequently entered and took a course at the Albany State Normal school. Selecting the profession of medicine as his life's work, he accordingly became a student under Dr. P. H. Thomas, and after taking the required course of study, he graduated at Albany Medical college in 1856. He began the practice in the vicinity of Greenwich, where he has practiced for twenty-five years. At present Dr. Cipperley is a member of the Washington County Medical society. He is a member of Ashlar Lodge, No. 584, Free and Accepted Masons, and is also member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He is joint owner and member of the firm of Cipperley and Hegeman's grist mill, saw mill and plaster mills, located in

Middle Falls, including a number of tenement houses and four acres of ground in the same village. He has been for a number of years engaged in the manufacture of cement, at Middle Falls. He is a prohibitionist and takes an active part in the interests of his party.

In 1859 Dr. Cipperley was wedded to Salina Hegeman. To their marriage have been born seven children: William H., born June, 1860, and resides at Greenwich; Maria L., Abraham L., Augusta, Fred, Eddie, who died at the age of sixteen years, and one who died in infancy.

DENNIS J. SULLIVAN, a resident of Sandy Hill, and a member of the Washington county bar, is a son of John and Catharine (O'Brien) Sullivan, and was born in the town of Horicon, Warren county, New York, April 2, 1857. John Sullivan was born and reared in County Kerry, Ireland, where he received his education, and was variously engaged until he was thirty years of age. He then, in July, 1850, came to the United States, and after spending about nine years in the town of Horicon, became a resident of this county, when he purchased his present farm in the town of Fort Ann, where he has been engaged ever since in farming and stock raising. He is a member of the Catholic church, and a republican in politics, and has held several town offices since his coming to Fort Ann. After arriving in this country he wedded Catharine O'Brien, who was born in County Cork, Ireland, in 1827, and is a member of the Catholic church.

Dennis J. Sullivan received his education in the public schools and Glens Falls academy. Completing his studies at the latter institution in 1874, he taught school, and in 1875 he entered the law office of the late Hon. U.G. Paris, and after completing the required course of reading, was admitted to the bar of the State of New York, at the November term of 1878. Since his admission to the bar Mr. Sullivan has been engaged in the general practice at Sandy Hill. He is energetic and active, enjoys a good practice, and ranks as a safe counselor. He is a republican in politics, and has been clerk of the board of education of his town for ten years successively.

Mr. Sullivan has also served as justice of the peace continuously for nine years. He is also village clerk.

CAPT. EMMETT J. GRAY, a member of the milling firm of Witherbee & Gray, of Whitehall, and who has served as captain in the National Guard of Vermont, and is now first lieutenant of the 9th separate company, National Guard of the State of New York, is a son of Enoch and Helen M. (Arnold) Gray, and was born at Glens Falls, New York, December 7, 1865. The Grays are of Scotch ancestry, and were among the pioneers of the town of Hadley, Saratoga county, where several generations of the family have lived. In that town the paternal grandfather of Capt. Gray, Asahel Gray, was born and reared. After attaining manhood he engaged in farming in his native town, where he followed that occupation successfully until his retirement from all active business. He then removed to the village of Glens Falls, where he died about 1881, aged seventy-nine years. He married Hanna Heath and reared a family of six children, one of his sons being Enoch Gray (father), who was born in the old Gray homestead in the town of Hadley in 1832. In his earlier years he was engaged in the clothing business at Glens Falls, but the latter part of his life was devoted to speculating. In 1857 he removed to Glens Falls and continued to reside in that village until his death in 1884, when in the fifty-second year of his age. He was a member of the Baptist church at Glens Falls and a republican in politics. In 1854, at the age of twenty-two years, he married Helen M. Arnold, a native of the town of Wilton, Saratoga county, and a daugh-

ter of Zibra Arnold. Mrs. Gray is a member of the Baptist church and now resides in the village of Glens Falls, in the sixtieth year of her age.

Emmett J. Gray was reared in his native village, and obtained an academic education in the Glens Falls academy. After leaving school he entered the large clothing store of the Rochester Clothing company, at Glens Falls, where he remained for more than two years, and was then sent as manager of the same firm's extensive clothing house in Rutland, Vermont. For a period of nearly three years he successfully conducted the large clothing trade of the Rochester company at Rutland, but in 1890 resigned his position, and coming to Whitehall, formed a partnership with R. M. Witherbee, his father-in-law, and engaged in the milling business. Under the firm name of Witherbee & Gray, these gentlemen have continued to do a large and lucrative business here ever since, operating one of the largest, best equipped and best paying grist mills in Washington county.

On the 26th of November, 1890, Captain Gray was united in marriage to Minnie E. Witherbee, a daughter of R. M. Witherbee, his present partner in business, and an old resident of Whitehall. To that union has been been born two sons: R. Gerald and Howard E.

There appears to have been a strong military element in the character of Captain Gray from his earliest years, nor is this to be wondered at when it is remembered that he was reared amid the dying echoes of the Civil war, while all classes were yet familiar with the chief aspects of that struggle and its results were everywhere being discussed. On February 11, 1884, Mr. Gray, while yet in his nineteenth year, became a member of the 18th separate company of the National Guards of the State of New York, at Glens Falls. On June 6 of the next year, he was made corporal, and was promoted to be second lieutenant January 2, 1888. On March 21, 1889, he received a full and honorable discharge from the National Guard of this State, and on February 11, 1890, was commissioned captain of Co. A, of the National Guard of the State of Vermont, at Rutland, where he then resided. This commission he resigned on September 15 of the same year, upon his removal to Whitehall. Here he again connected himself with the National Guard of New York, and on October 13, 1893, was made first lieutenant of the 9th separate company at Whitehall, which rank he still holds. He is a member and trustee of the Baptist church of Whitehall, and a member of Center Lodge, No. 34, Free and Accepted Masons, of Rutland, Vermont. In politics Captain Gray is an ardent republican and takes an active interest in local political affairs.

ALBERT C. VAUGHAN, the present postmaster of Fort Ann, and a Union soldier during the great Civil war, was born at Massena, St. Lawrence county, New York, September 4, 1845. He is a son of John and Almira (Hovey) Vaughan, and was reared at Plattsburg, New York, where he received his education in the public schools of that place. He left school in 1861, at sixteen years of age, to enlist in Co. H, 60th New York volunteers, in which he served out his term of enlistment, two years and nine months. He then re-enlisted in the same company and regiment, and served until August 25, 1865, when he was honorably mustered out of the service at Ogdensburg, New York. He was wounded at the battle of Chancellorsville, and received another slight wound at Lookout Mountain. Returning home from the army he soon left northern New York, came and settled at Fort Ann, where he has continued to reside ever since. From 1865 to 1877 he was engaged in boating on the Champlain canal. At the end of that time he was appointed deputy sheriff of Washington county, which position he held for eight years. Since then he has been engaged in various lines of business and different speculative enterprises.

On June 4, 1889, Mr. Vaughan was commissioned by President Harrison as postmaster of, and is the present incumbent of that office, at Fort Ann.

On May 6, 1868, Albert C. Vaughan was united in marriage with Elsie M. Vaughan, daughter of Washington Vaughan, of Fort Ann.

In political opinion Mr. Vaughan is a pronounced republican, and is a trustee of his village, and a member of its board of education. He has been a member of Mount Hope Lodge, No. 260, Free and Accepted Masons, since 1868, and is the organizer of Lowe Washburn Post, No. 335, Grand Army of the Republic, and has filled all the offices of this post. In political and business affairs at Fort Ann, Mr. Vaughan has been active for over a quarter of a century.

The Vaughans are of English descent, and Benjamin Vaughan (grandfather) was one of three brothers who came from Rhode Island to northern New York when the country was largely a wilderness. Benjamin Vaughan served as a soldier in the Continental army during the Revolutionary war, and afterward removed to Plattsburg, New York, where he lived to reach a ripe old age. His son, John Vaughan, was born at Plattsburg, in Clinton county, and died there on February 9, 1891, at seventy-eight years of age. He was a shoemaker by trade, and had been a consistent member of the Baptist church for many years previous to his death. He married Almira Hovey, a resident of his native town, and who still survives, at the age of eighty-one years.

FRANKLIN FISHLER, editor and proprietor of the Whitehall *Times*, and a gentleman who has had much experience in metropolitan journalism and wields a vigorous and trenchant pen, is a son of George W. and Sarah (Sofield) Fishler, and was born at Wellsburg, Chemung county, New York, January 9, 1860. He comes of the sturdy German race, which has borne such a conspicuous part in the settlement and development of this country. His paternal great-grandfather, George Fishler, was born and reared in the Fatherland, which he left about the middle of the eighteenth century, to find a new home in the western world. He settled in Pennsylvania, where he passed the remainder of his life, and died at an advanced age. Among his sons was George Fishler (grandfather), born in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, April 9, 1797, and a carpenter by occupation, who, after attaining manhood, removed to Chemung county, New York, and settled at Wellsburg, where he resided until his death, June 15, 1887, when in the ninetieth year of his age. He married and reared a family of five children, one of his sons being George W. Fishler (father), who was born in Wallpack township, Sussex county, New Jersey, August 22, 1827, and now resides in the city of Elmira, Chemung county, in the sixty-seventh year of his age. He is a republican in politics, a contractor and builder by occupation, and has resided in Elmira since 1870. In 1854 he married Sarah Sofield, a native of Wellsboro, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, and a daughter of John Benjamin Sofield. To them was born a family of four children, of whom the subject of this sketch is next to the youngest. Franklin Fishler was reared principally in the city of Elmira, New York, and after passing through the public schools there, was graduated from the free academy of Elmira in the spring of 1878. After careful preparation he began teaching in the latter institution, where he remained for one year, and then entered the law office of Senator David B. Hill, at Elmira, for the purpose of preparing himself for the bar. Senator Hill was then principal proprietor of the Elmira *Daily Gazette*, and soon after Mr. Fishler entered his law office a vacancy occurred in the counting room of that paper, and Mr. Hill offered the place to his young law student. Having already become interested and having had some experience in

the newspaper business, Mr. Fishler gladly accepted the position, and the tripod secured an ornament originally intended for the bar. Entering upon his new duties with the enthusiasm which characterized a born journalist, it was not long until Mr. Fishler had worked himself up to the position of city editor of the *Gazette*, a place he acceptably filled for more than two years and until the paper was consolidated with the Elmira *Free Press*, under the name of the Elmira *Gazette and Free Press*. Upon this consolidation I. M. Gregory became editor of the paper and Mr. Fishler was given the same position he formerly occupied on the *Gazette*. One year later Mr. Gregory resigned and removed to New York city, to accept his present position on the well-known humorous paper, *Judge*, and Mr. Fishler was then made managing editor by Senator Hill, and did all the campaign work on the *Gazette and Free Press* during 1884. When Lieutenant Governor Dorsheimer became proprietor of the New York *Star*, and made it a great National democratic paper, Mr. Fishler went to New York city and became a city reporter for that journal. After six months he was assigned to city hall, and for one year carefully looked after all matters concerning municipal politics. He was then given charge of the Brooklyn department of the paper, which he ably conducted for a year and a half, making a total service of three years on that great metropolitan daily.

On September 15, 1888, Mr. Fishler purchased his present paper, the Whitehall *Times*. This is a six-column quarto, issued every Thursday, and devoted to local and general news and to the advocacy of democratic principles and policy in both national and local affairs. It was established in 1823, and during the seventy years of its existence has always adhered with unflinching courage and noted ability to the great cause of popular government, as represented by the party of Jefferson and Jackson. It now has one of the largest circulations of any paper in this county, and ranks with the ablest and best democratic journals in northern New York. Much of its recent popularity and growth is due to the able management, both in the editorial and business offices, which characterizes the administration of the present proprietor.

On July 25, 1884, Mr. Fishler was united in marriage to Ellinor J. Smyth, a daughter of Hon. William Smyth, of Owego, New York. To Mr. and Mrs. Fishler have been born two children, one son a daughter: Bennett Hill and Dorothy Smyth. As has been intimated, Mr. Fishler is an ardent democrat in politics and among the most trusted leaders of his party. His keen intellect and ready pen constitute a power well known to political friends and foes, neither of whom are perhaps inclined to underestimate its effects during a campaign. He is a trustee of the Presbyterian church at Whitehall, and a member of Phœnix Lodge, No. 96, Free and Accepted Masons. For three years he has been serving as collector of canal statistics, to which place he was appointed by Superintendent Shanahan.

HON. WILLIAM McDONALD, to whom Glens Falls owes much of its business prosperity, was born at New Milford, Connecticut, February 29, 1784, and was a son of Doctor and Mary (Sanford) McDonald. He received a good education, was a fine penman, and soon became a prominent merchant at Glens Falls. He served three terms in the legislature, secured his first election over a strong Clintonian candidate by his personal popularity, and secured the survey and appropriation for the Glens Falls feeder to the canal. He was an Episcopalian, and a Mason, and served for many years as president of the old Commercial bank.

William McDonald did much to advance the material interests of his village, and died September 11, 1870, at the ripe old age of eighty-six years.

JAMES LAW, a prominent and retired farmer of the town of Salem, was born in the town in which he now resides, Washington county, New York, January 11, 1827, and is a son of John T. and Catharine (Reid) Law. The Law family has long been resident of this town and prominent in its affairs and industrial and moral progress. John T. Law (father), was born in the town in the year 1793, where he spent his life engaged in the occupation of farming up to time of his death, which occurred in 1878, in the eighty-fifth year of his age. For many years he was a leading and honored member of the United Presbyterian church in the village of Shushan, and was for many years a leading elder in that denomination. In political opinion he was a member of the Whig party and afterward a republican. Alexander B. Law, a brother, was born in the town of Salem in 1811. He was an intelligent and well-to-do farmer of his section; prominent in politics of his county, serving for thirty years as justice of the peace, and for nine consecutive years, including the years of the Civil war, he served with great credit as supervisor of his town, and afterward was elected and served two terms as a member of the State assembly, where he took a leading part in the measures that came before that body. He died with the smallpox during the time that epidemic swept through this section of the county in 1881, at the age of seventy years.

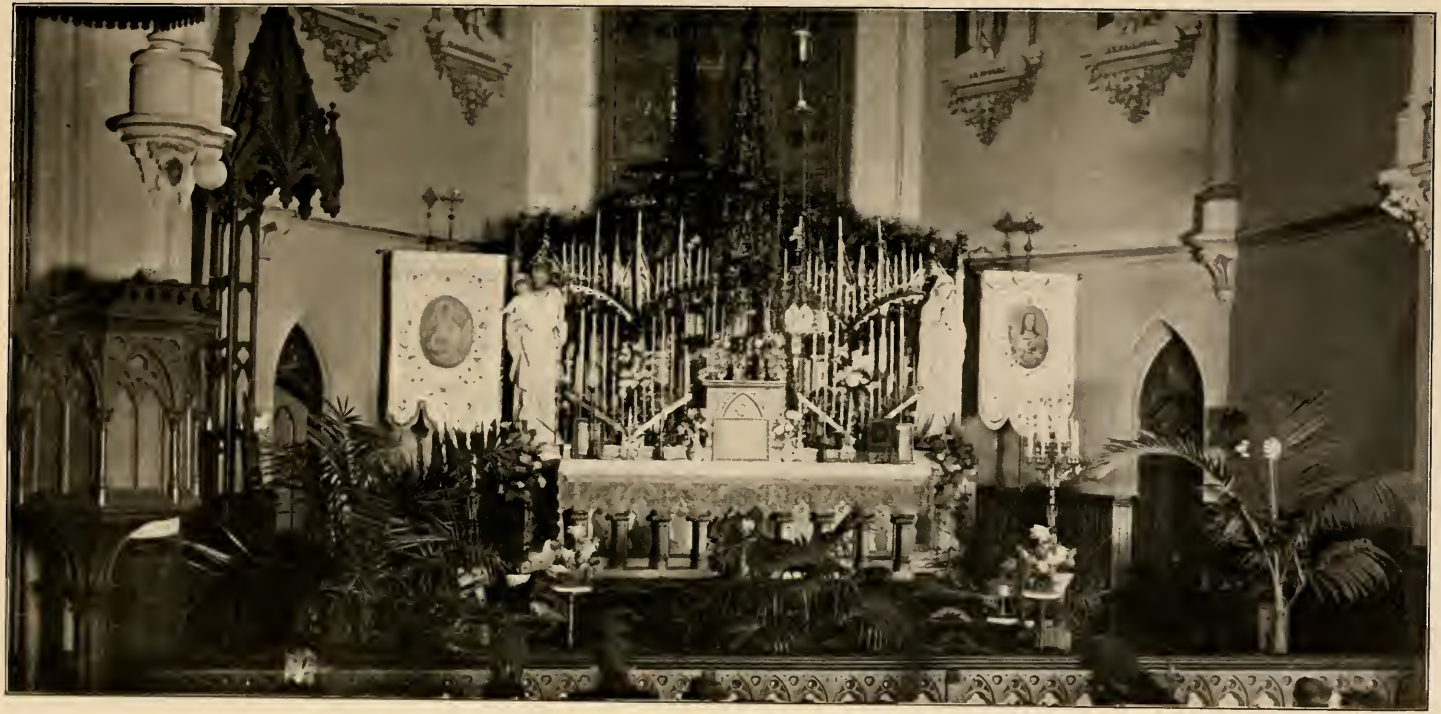
Thomas Law (grandfather) was a native of Ireland, and while yet a child emigrated with his father, John Law, to this country and settled in the town of Salem as early as 1770. John Law was also a native Irishman, and became one of the pioneer settlers of the town of Salem, where he tilled the soil and carried on general farming until his death. John T. Law (father) wedded Catharine Reid, who was a native of the town of Argyle; born in the year 1794, and died in 1876, at the age of eighty-two years. She was a daughter of John Reid, a member of the United Presbyterian church, and was of Scotch descent. Two brothers of John T. Law are worthy of mention on these pages: Robert T. and Thomas, both of whom became successful farmers and well respected citizens of the community in which they lived. Robert T. was the eldest of the children born, whose death occurred in 1880, aged eighty-eight years; and Thomas, who was born in 1802, and died in 1872.

James Law has always resided in his native town and has become one of the town's most influential and successful farmers and business men. His education was received in the ordinary district schools of the neighborhood, which has since been supplemented by reading and self study. After arriving at the age of manhood Mr. Law engaged in farming on his own account, which he carried on successfully up to 1888, since which time he has been practically retired from all active business, having accumulated a sufficient competency that will enable him to live the remaining years of his life in ease and comfort. He still owns the old homestead farm, containing three hundred acres, which constitutes one of the best improved and most valuable farms of the town. He has never been married. His sister Ellen resides with him. He has for many years been a member of the United Presbyterian church of Shushan, and is now filling the offices of elder and trustee.

DANIEL D. WOODARD, president of the National bank of Granville, and a financier of marked ability and of conservative tendencies, is a son of Daniel and Marian (McNitt) Woodard, and was born in the town of Hebron, this county, January 7, 1854. The Woodards are of Scotch extraction, and the family were among the early settlers of Washington county. Daniel Woodard, paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a native of the town of Hebron, a farmer by occupation, and spent a long and active life in agricultural pursuits in that town. He was



VIEW OF THE ALTARS IN SAINT ALFONSUS' CHURCH AT GLENS FALLS



VIEW OF THE ALTAR IN SAINT MARY'S CHURCH AT GLENS FALLS.



Rev. Joseph S. Ethelin.

very successful, and some time previous to his death retired from active business and removed to the village of Granville, where he died about 1880, at an advanced age. His son, Daniel Woodard (father), was born on the old homestead in the town of Hebron, in 1823, where he grew to manhood and received a good English education. He then began farming, and in 1855 removed to Salem, where he resided for twenty years, engaged in farming and other business enterprises. He became vice-president of the First National bank of Salem, and retained that position until 1875, when he removed to Granville and organized the Granville National bank. Of this institution he was made president and served as such until his death in 1887, in the sixty-fourth year of his age. He was a clear headed, practical and successful business man, and as a financier ranked with the ablest in northern New York. Politically he was a republican and protectionist, and earnestly supported the general policy of his party, and especially every measure calculated to afford protection to American industries.

In 1845 he married Marian McNitt, a native of Salem and a daughter of James McNitt. To them was born a family of ten children, five sons and five daughters. Mrs. Woodard is a member of the Baptist church, and now resides in the village of Granville, in the sixty-eighth year of her age.

Daniel D. Woodard was reared partly at Salem and partly in the village of Granville, where he obtained an excellent English education in the public schools. At the age of fifteen he left school to embark in the general mercantile business at West Hebron, and after four years, at the age of nineteen, he removed to Chicago, Illinois, where he engaged in the dry goods business as a clerk, salesman and manager, until 1875. In that year he returned to Granville to assume the duties of teller in the National bank of Granville, and has been connected with this institution ever since. In 1878 he was made cashier of the bank, and in 1890 was elected president, which position he has ever since occupied, administering its affairs with distinguished ability. The bank has a capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars, a surplus of twenty-five thousand, and its total resources amount to four hundred thousand dollars. Its affairs have been conducted in a judicious and conservative manner, free from entangling alliances with speculative movements, and as a consequence it now stands as one of the safest and most trusted financial institutions of the county.

On January 28, 1879, Mr. Woodard was united in marriage to Elizabeth W. Westcott, a daughter of James H. Westcott, of Saratoga, New York. To Mr. and Mrs. Woodard have been born three children, one son and two daughters: Ethel W., Alan J. and Madeline E., all living at home with their parents in their handsome residence, in the village of Granville. In political faith Mr. Woodard is a stanch republican, and in religion a member of the Methodist Episcopal church of Granville, which he is now serving as steward.

REV. JOSEPH S. ETHIER, the able and popular pastor of the Saint Alfonsus French Catholic church, of Glens Falls, where he has labored most zealously and with much success since 1891, was born at Saint Eustache, Province of Quebec, Canada, on May 11, 1842. His father was Noel Etienne Ethier, who was for over forty years director of the Catholic church choir at Saint Eustache, who succeeded his father, Joseph Ethier, who had occupied the same position for fifty years, and the place is now filled by Daniel Ethier, a brother of the subject of this sketch. Noel E. Ethier married Margarite Gooselin, a native of the Province of Quebec, and who resides at present at Glens Falls, in her seventy-ninth year. The family to which she belongs is noted for its longevity. She had seven brothers and sisters, none of whom died under ninty years of age; four lived to be over

one hundred, and another lived to be one hundred and eight years of age. The founder of this family in Canada came from Limoges, France, over two hundred years ago, and settled at Repentiguy and Mascouche, Canada; his name was Leonard Ethier, who was born in 1641, at Limoges, France, and came to Montreal in 1670, and was for many years surgeon in the French army. His son, Réné Ethier, who died in 1752, was also a surgeon. One of his sons, Joseph, who was born in 1708, and wedded Catharine Lanzon in 1760, was a surgeon also. One of his sons was Mone Ethier, who was the grandfather of Father Ethier, and was born April 11, 1745, and died in 1827. During the war of 1812 he served as captain in the State milita. He was afterward made prisoner and sent to Albany, thence to New York and Philadelphia, where he was released. After he volunteered his services and joined our armies he was naturalized and became a citizen of this country. He was one of Bonaparte's gallant soldiers, and was with that renowned and ill-fated general at the battle of Waterloo. He was also by profession a surgeon.

John H. Ethier, a cousin of the subject of this sketch, was captured while fighting for the Union in the late Civil war, and died while in prison.

Rev. Father Ethier grew to manhood in his native place, and was educated for the ministry at Saint Therese college, and in 1867 was ordained to the priesthood in Montreal by Bishop I. Bourget. For five years Father Ethier was professor in his Alma Mater, and at the end of that time he began his ministerial labors at Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, as pastor at Acadiaville L'Ardoise's French Catholic church, where he remained for fourteen years. In 1884 he came to Whitehall, where he assumed charge of (N-D)ões Victoires congregation, and remained there for a period of eight years, when in 1891 he was transferred to his present charge, where he has assiduously looked after the spiritual welfare of three hundred and fifty families. Since Father Ethier's short pastorage at Glens Falls, he has completed his present fine church edifice, at a cost of sixty thousand dollars. The main altar, a full page view of which can be seen in this work, and the two side altars were manufactured in Holland, at a cost of six thousand dollars, being especially made to exhibit at the the Columbian fair, Chicago, where they were awarded first prize. Had it not been with this object in view on the part of the manufacturers, the altar would not have cost less than fifteen thousand dollars. A description of Saint Alphonsus' church being appropriate, we will speak of it briefly here: The sanctuary of the church was completed according to the original plans. A curved oak wainscoating eight feet high runs entirely around it, the design being very elaborate and artistic in execution. Twenty-four stalls in polished oak are provided for the altar boys on either side, and a massive brass hand rail in front of eight of them lends an added effect. In the top of the wainscoating a number of incandescent lamps are placed a short distance apart, and the ground glass globes shed a soft and mellow light. There are three altars. On the left is the altar dedicated to the Virgin Mary, which was presented to the church by the ladies of the Altar society. The general design is very handsome. It is built of oak around an alcove in the wall, on the back of which is an oil painting representing Notre Dame de Lourdes. On a high covered oak pedestal in this niche stands the statue of the Virgin and the child, flanked on either side by tall candelabra. On the right of this altar is a statue of Saint Louis, presented by Louis Bayle. On the other side of the church is the altar of Saint Anne, which was presented to the church by the elderly ladies of the parish. In style and architecture it is a duplicate of the other. The oil painting in the alcove represents the presentation to the temple, and a statue of Saint Anne fills the niche. On the left is a statue of Saint Stanislaus of Koska, presented by Miss Lizzie

Bayle. The main altar is a thing of beauty and a work of art. It is large and massive, and weighs about six tons. A solid foundation of masonry had to be built in the cellar to support it. The tomb or base of this altar was made in Europe, and was on exhibition at the World's fair, where it took the first premium. It is rectangular in form, being ten feet long and six feet wide. The design of the front is especially striking. From a marble base rise four Corinthian pillars of Mexican onyx, the base, plinth and capital in gilt, supporting the top of the altar, a solid block of marble six inches thick, the beveled edge of which is ornamented by a chevron. Between the pillars are three panels of Belgium white stone, on which are sculptured in bas-relief important events in the lives of the three most prominent figures of the Old Testament. The first shows Abraham offering his son Isaac as a sacrifice; the second represents Moses and the shower of manna in the desert; the third shows Aaron serving the paschal feast just before leaving Egypt. These panels are all emblematic of the eucharist, and the work of one of the leading artists in this line in Europe.

The upper portion of the altar is devoted to the New Testament. It is built of polished oak, hand carved, and it rises to a height of twenty feet. There are three elevations, the taller one in the middle, the other two at the ends. The base of the center tower forms the tabernacle, which is built of steel and brass, and weighs seven hundred pounds. In reality it is a small safe, with top and bottom locks, and thoroughly fire proof. The exterior of the doors are very handsome, as they consist of two angels in bas-relief, the polished brass giving a rich effect. In a niche above stands the large crucifix, and in the niche above that is the figure of the patron saint of the church, Saint Alphonsus. The smaller towers on either side are uniform in style with the center one. The one on the left forms a niche for Saint Joseph, and the one on the right for Saint John the Baptist. The space between the three towers forms two niches on either side, in which are placed statues of the four evangelists. Over these niches stand two seraphim. The altar is flanked on either side by two high pedestals of oak, on which stand two large seraphim, each supporting candelabra. At either end of the altar are two oak columns, on which stand ornamental brass candelabra. On the top of the two partitions separating the side altars stand two large candelabra of handsome design, with a novel arrangement for burning the candles in globes of a rich rose tint. The side walls of the sanctuary are ornamented with two large guardian angels, spear in hand, and by two smaller ones expressive of adoration. There are thirty-six electric lights on and around the altars, all of which will be shaded with ground glass. The wood-work is from original designs of Father Ethier, arranged and elaborated by Architect E. B. Potter.

The church of Alphonsus was founded in 1842, and the Rev. Father Ethier is the fifth resident pastor. He was naturalized and became a citizen of this country in 1888, at Whitehall.

NATHAN E. PACKER, superintendent of the Sandy Hill Iron & Brass Works, and one of the enterprising and popular citizens of that village, is a native of the town of Providence, Saratoga county, New York, where he was born December 9, 1837. His parents are Nathan and Eliza (Cadman) Packer, the former a native of Vermont, and the latter born and reared in Saratoga county. The family is of English extraction, and was planted in America at an early day by three brothers of the name, who came from England and settled in Vermont. In that State Benjamin Packer, paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a carpenter and builder by occupation, and served as a soldier in the war of 1812. In 1829 he removed to Saratoga county, New York, and settled in the town of Providence, where he resided until a

short time previous to the Civil war. He then removed to Starke county, Illinois, where he died in 1883, at the advanced age of ninety years. He married Mary Johnson, and reared a family of seven children, one of his sons being Nathan Packer (father), who was born in Vermont in 1814, and when seventeen years of age came with his parents to Saratoga county, where he has resided ever since. While yet a young man he learned the trade of millwright, and has devoted nearly all his active life to that business. He was a superior workman and became widely known, though in recent years, on account of age, he has been compelled to abandon all active labor. He resides in the town of Providence, and is now in the eighty-first year of his age. Politically he is a republican, and in religious faith a Christian. His wife, Eliza Cadman, is a daughter of George Cadman, a member of the Christian church, and is now in her seventieth year. To them was born a family of eight children, five sons and three daughters.

Nathan E. Packer was reared in the town of Providence, Saratoga county, and obtained a good English education in the public schools of that town. After leaving school he learned the trade of millwright with his father, and worked at that occupation until 1868. In that year Mr. Packer came to Sandy Hill, where he has resided ever since, and learning the trade of machinist, he worked at that business for a period of ten years. He then purchased an interest in the Sandy Hill Iron & Brass works, of this place, and was a partner in that enterprise for five years, after which he disposed of his interests and accepted the post of superintendent of these works, a position he has acceptably filled from that time to the present. This concern is now owned by F. M. Van Wormer and R. C. Tefft, of Sandy Hill, and in their sketches, elsewhere in this volume, may be found a description of these important works.

On August 1, 1860, Mr. Packer was united in marriage to Sarah J. Marihew, a daughter of James Marihew, a prosperous farmer of the town of Providence, Saratoga county, New York. To Mr. and Mrs. Packer were born three children, two sons and a daughter: James William, Marietta and Frank H.

In political sentiment Mr. Packer is an ardent republican, and has filled the office of village trustee of Sandy Hill for two terms. He now occupies a handsome residence on Main street, which he erected in 1893.

EDWARD HERBERT BEMIS, the distinguished oculist of Glens Falls, whose remarkable ability in his field of labor and wonderful energy have made a deep impression upon the medical surgery and science of the day.

He is a son of Enoch and Abigail (Bugbee) Bemis, and was born in the village of Bethel, Vermont, March 4, 1849. Enoch Bemis, was a native of Marlsboro, New Hampshire, and died at Bethel in 1868, at the age of fifty-eight years. He was a farmer by occupation, a republican in politics and a member of the Baptist church. Johnathan Bemis (grandfather) was also born at Marlsboro, where he died at the same age as his son, fifty-eight years. The Bemis family originally came from England, the founder of the family in America being among the earliest settlers in this country. The mother of the subject of this sketch belonged to an old and honorable Vermont family, and was born at Bethel, that state, where she died in 1873, aged fifty-three years.

Dr. Edward H. Bemis, was principally reared at Marlsboro, New Hampshire, where he received his education in the public schools. Leaving school he began business as an optician; the experience he received in this line of work and through his natural adaptability and aptitude, led him to assidnously apply himself to the special study of the eye and its diseases.

Relinquishing his work as an optician, he went to New York city, where he became a

upil under Dr. Rowland B. Gray, specialist of National reputation and president of the Long Island Medical society. Dr. Bemis remained with him for one year, and in 1872 he located at Glens Falls, where he has continuously labored in treating diseases of the eye.

Here his efforts have been crowned with one success after another, until his reputation as an eye specialist has become confined to no particular section of the eastern and New England States. For a number of years after locating in this village, Dr. Bemis would spend his summers attending to his patients at Glens Falls and the winters in Florida; excepting, however, some six summers spent in the practice of his profession at Utica, New York; but since 1887, he has given his entire time to his immense practice at home. In 1893, he began the construction of a large sanitarium on Glen street, to which has just been completed an annex to accommodate his rapidly increasing business. On March 7, 1894, Dr. Bemis purchased the old Sherman mansion, where he resides with his family, and is one of the most pleasant homes in the village.

His practice amounts to about thirty thousand dollars annually, and in addition to his home office, he has established and controls, through assistants, branch offices in the cities of Boston and New York, which he himself occasionally visits. The remedies used by Dr. Bemis in the treatment of eyes are entirely his own inventions, which absorb and remove cataracts from the eye without the use of the knife. Cases which have been pronounced positively incurable by others, have, after coming under Dr. Bemis' observation and treatment, been permanently cured. The names and testimonials of those who have left his institution cured, we have not the space on these pages to give. In 1872 he was united in marriage to Marion E. French, of Burlington, Vermont. To their union have been born six children: Myrtle, Edward, Etta May, Mattie E., Jennie and Avedna L.

DR. B. J. CLARK, who is claimed to have originated, in 1808, the first temperance organization of the United States, was a son of Ithamar and Sarah (Simonds) Clark, and was born January 4, 1778, at Northampton, Massachusetts. He read medicine with Dr. Gibbs, and afterward with Dr. Lemuel Wicker, of Easton, Washington county, and located at Moreau, in Saratoga county, in 1799. For forty years he practiced over a wide field in Saratoga and Warren counties. Dr. Clark served as a member of the assembly and was a presidential elector in 1848.

Dr. Clark was energetic and active in his profession, and led in many of the reformatory movements of his day. He secured the incorporation of the first county medical society in the State, and in April, 1808, originated the first temperance organization in this country. Dr. Clark died at Glens Falls, September 20, 1866.

CHARLES H. LOTRACE, manager of the Whitehall row-boat manufactory, and whose reputation as an artistic and skillful builder of row-boats and canoes extends throughout the New England and northern States, is a son of James and Hannah (Greenough) Lotrace, and a native of Castleton, Vermont, where he was born October 13, 1830. The family is of French extraction, as indicated by the name, and its first representative in America was Joseph Lotrace, paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, who left his native France in the latter half of the eighteenth century to settle in Upper Canada. There he reared his family and passed the remainder of his life, dying at his home in that province when lacking only two years of being a centenarian. One of his sons was James Lotrace (father), who was born in Canada in 1805, and when twenty years of age, in 1825, left that country and came to the United States. Shortly afterward he settled at Castleton, Vermont, where he resided until 1835.

In that year he removed to Schuylerville, Saratoga county, New York, and continued to make that village his home until his death in 1847, when well advanced in the forty-second year of his age. He was a blacksmith by occupation, a democrat in American politics, and a member of the Roman Catholic church. In 1827 he married Hannah Greenough, a native of New Hampshire, and a daughter of Robert Greenough. She died in 1832 at the age of thirty-two years, and leaving behind her two children: Louise Helen and Charles H., both living.

Charles H. Lotrace was reared at Schuylerville, Saratoga county, this State, until he had attained his eighteenth year, and received his education in the public schools of that place. At the age of eighteen he came to Argyle to learn the trade of blacksmith with Benjamin Carswell, and having mastered it in every detail, continued to work at that occupation for a third of a century. He followed the trade in various places until 1854, when he finally settled in the village at Whitehall. Here he continued the blacksmith business successfully until 1883, when he engaged in building row-boats, cat-boats and canoes. In this enterprise he met with immediate and most gratifying success. His boats may now be found on the principal waters from Maine to Chicago, and are especially numerous along the Hudson river and the lakes of northern New York. He manufactures a superior row-boat, which has already won deserved reputation wherever it has been introduced, and is always guaranteed by the manufacturer to be "the best in the market for the money." As a consequence his trade is constantly increasing and is becoming large and lucrative.

On November 29, 1854, Mr. Lotrace was united in marriage with Anna E. Lacca, a daughter of Ira and Charlotte Lacca, of the village of Whitehall. To them was born a family of three daughters: Minnie, Lillian and A. Lula. In politics Mr. Lotrace is a democrat, and has served as inspector of elections and game constable, which latter office he is now holding. He is a member of the Episcopal church of Whitehall, in whose choir he has sung for a number of years, and takes an active part in supporting the various social and religious interests of his denomination. He is also a member of Phœnix Lodge, No. 96, Free and Accepted Masons, of Whitehall.

HON. ASA FITCH, M. D., one of the most distinguished physicians of Washington county, was a son of Dr. Peletiah Fitch, and was born at Groton, Connecticut, November 10, 1765. The Fitches are one of the old Anglo-Saxon families of England, that came to that country from Germany in the days of Hengist and Horsa. The family record in England extends back without a break for four centuries. In 1638, a widow Fitch with five sons came from Braintree, England, and settled in Connecticut. One of these sons, Rev. James Fitch, founded the city of Norwich, where he was pastor of the first church for thirty-six years. His second son, Samuel, married Mary Brewster, a great-granddaughter of Elder Brewster, of the *Mayflower* Pilgrim band. Their ninth child was Jabez Fitch, the father of Dr. Peletiah Fitch, of Salem. The youngest of Dr. Peletiah Fitch's six sons was Dr. Asa Fitch, the subject of this brief sketch. Dr. Asa Fitch received his early education from his father, and at sixteen years of age served nine months as sergeant of a company doing duty on the northern frontier against British invasions from Canada. After the close of the Revolution, he read medicine successively with his father and with Dr. Philip Smith, of Easton. In 1788 Dr. Fitch commenced the practice of his profession at Duanesburg, and three years later wedded Abigail Martin, daughter of Adam Martin. Four years after his marriage he purchased his father-in-law's mills and property at Fitch's Point, where he resided until his death, which occurred August 24, 1843. Dr. Fitch received

the honorary degree of M. D. from the regents of the university during the latter part of his life. He had one of the largest medical libraries of his day, and was instrumental in obtaining the incorporation of the State and County Medical societies of New York. Dr. Asa Fitch was a Presbyterian and a high degree Mason, and served as a justice of the peace, judge of the county court, and a member of congress, being one of the congressmen who voted against the declaration of war against England in 1812.

JOHN GILROY, a leading young lawyer of Granville, a member of the law firm of Seeley & Gilroy, who for a number of years has served as a justice of the peace in this village, is a son of John and Catharine (Lawler) Gilroy, and was born March 22, 1864, at Richfield Springs, Otsego county, New York. His father and mother are both natives of Ireland, the former born in County Longford and the latter in County Carlow. At the age of twenty-one and still unmarried, John Gilroy (father) came to the United States and settled in Otsego county, New York. He now resides at Richfield Springs, that county, in the fifty-ninth year of his age. He is a farmer by occupation, a democrat in politics and a member of the Catholic church. In 1863 he enlisted in the 2d New York heavy artillery and served as a member of that organization until the close of the war, after which he resumed farming and has devoted the remainder of his life to agricultural pursuits. In 1860 he married Catharine Lawler, a daughter of Patrick and Ellen Lawler, who had come to America from County Carlow about 1857. To them was born a family of eight children, three sons and five daughters. Mrs. Gilroy is also a member of the Catholic church, and is now in the fifty-fourth year of her age.

John Gilroy was reared on his father's farm at Richfield Springs, Otsego county, and obtained his elementary education in the public schools, after which he took a course of training in the Union school at Cooperstown, that county. Leaving school he became a clerk in a leading dry goods house at Richfield Springs, where he remained until 1886. In that year he came to Washington county and accepted a clerkship in one of the dry goods stores at Granville, which position he occupied until 1888. He then engaged in the general insurance business in this village, and was thus employed until the spring of 1892. In 1888 he had begun reading law, in the office of John S. Warren, of Granville, and completed his legal studies with Jurden E. Seeley, also of this village. In September, 1892, Mr. Gilroy was admitted to the bar of Washington county and immediately became a partner with Mr. Seeley, under the firm name of Seeley & Gilroy. He has been in the active practice of law ever since, and the firm has a large and constantly increasing business. Mr. Gilroy has already won an enviable reputation at the bar, and stands high as a citizen and as an intelligent, cultivated gentleman. In politics Mr. Gilroy is an ardent and active democrat. He has long taken a deep interest in political affairs, and for several years has been treasurer of the Washington County Democratic committee. In 1889 he was elected to the responsible position of justice of the peace, and is now serving his second term in that office. Being well acquainted with the principles of law and endowed with the judicial cast of mind, he has discharged the duties of the position with ability and in a manner acceptable to the general public.

In religion Mr. Gilroy adheres to the faith in which he was reared, and is a member of the Granville Catholic church.

HON. ENOCH HUNTINGDON ROSEKRANS, LL. D., a justice of the supreme court of the State of New York from 1855 until 1871, was the son of Benjamin and Esther Rosekrans, and was born at Water-

ford, New York, October 16, 1808. He was graduated with honors from Union college in 1826, read law with his uncle, Judge Samuel D. Huntingdon, and was admitted to the bar in 1829. He came to Glens Falls in 1831, and the next year after his marriage to Caroline Beach, was admitted as a counsellor and received the appointment of supreme court commissioner and master in chancery. In 1855 he was elevated to a justiceship in the supreme court of the State, and at the close of his term was re-elected, serving in all two terms of eight years each. Prominent at the bar and able on the bench, Judge Rosekrans ranked high as a lawyer and a jurist.

JOHN HALL, of the banking firm of John Hall & Co., comes of a worthy ancestry, and some of the members of his family were prominent in the early settlement of New England. He is one of the substantial and representative business men of Fort Ann and the county, and is a son of Ira and Rachel (Thompson) Hall. He was born in the town of Fort Ann, Washington county, New York, March 19, 1833. John Hall traces an honorable ancestry back nine generations to John and Bethia Hall, who came in 1630, from Coventry, Warwickshire, England, and settled at Charlestown, Massachusetts, where they were among the founders of the first church in Boston. About ten years later they removed to Yarmouth, on Cape Cod. Their son, Benjamin, was the father of Capt. William, whose son Theophilus married Ruth Sergeant. Their son Nathaniel married Mary Storrs, and was the father of Nathaniel, jr., who wedded Mehitabel Storrs, and settled in Lebanon, New Hampshire, where their son, Dr. Ira Hall (grandfather) was born, December 20, 1772. Dr. Hall was graduated from Dartmouth college in 1793, and in the same year became a resident of Granville, this county, where he died in 1816. Dr. Hall was a large landholder, and on December 17, 1795, married Rebecca Parker, who was born in 1777 and died in 1847. Of their seven sons, one was Ira Hall, the father of the subject of this sketch. Ira Hall was born March 17, 1798, and about 1820 came to Fort Ann, where he died August 29, 1868, in the seventy-first year of his age. He was a clothier, then a leading business, and gave employment to a number of hands. Mr. Hall was a Presbyterian and Henry Clay whig, and in 1819 wedded Rachel Thompson, daughter of Judah and Mary (Harris) Thompson, and a granddaughter of Caleb Thompson, latter of Dutchess county, New York. Mrs. Hall was born in 1799 and died in 1875. Mr. and Mrs. Hall reared a family of six children: Edward, Horace, Silas, Lyman, John, and Abigail.

John Hall was reared in his native town, and after receiving a practical English education in the common schools, left the farm to engage in the general mercantile business at Fort Ann. He continued successfully in that line until 1873, when he embarked in banking, founding the banking house of John Hall & Co., at Fort Ann, where he has built up a large and prosperous banking business. He is considered a sound and able financier. For many years he was interested in the purchase and sale of western lands and securities.

In 1858 Mr. Hall married Nancy E. Hopkins, daughter of Robert and Ann Hopkins, and a granddaughter of Robert Hopkins, sr., who was captured at Fort Ann during the Revolutionary war, and after being held prisoner in Canada, was exchanged and returned to his farm in Fort Ann. In politics Mr. Hall has always been an active and influential republican, and while not desirous of political preferment has served in several village, town and county offices. He is a member of Mt. Hope Masonic Lodge, No. 260, Fort Edward Masonic Chapter, and Washington Masonic Commandery, No. 33, Saratoga Springs. John Hall's family, it has been said by one well acquainted with the history of the county, that "In all the long list of



GLENS FALLS ACADEMY.

this Hall family, we find none extremely poor, nor one not prompt in all payments or who failed to pay every debt in full. This conservatism in financial matters has come to be a family trait, of which they are justly proud."

DOCTOR DANIEL C. FARR, of the old Glens Falls academy, was born in Ashby, Middlesex county, Massachusetts, March 31, 1847, and is a son of Marshall and Lois (Wheeler) Farr. Marshall Farr was a native of Chesterfield, New Hampshire, and resided at Ashby for over thirty years; from thence, in 1868, he went to Bedford, Massachusetts, where he died in 1874, aged sixty-eight years. He was a farmer by occupation, but retired from all active business after his removal to Bedford. A democrat up to the breaking out of the war, when he voted for Lincoln, becoming quite active in politics, filling many of the town offices and serving as delegate to many conventions. His father was Capt. Isaac Farr, a native of Chesterfield, New Hampshire, and a captain in the war of the Revolution. His death occurred in 1810, at his native place, of Chesterfield.

The Farrs are of Welch extraction, the family being planted in America by three brothers, who came over from Wales and were among the early settlers of Massachusetts. Capt. Alpha Farr, who distinguished himself in the Baltimore riots, and Brig-Gen. Everts W. Farr, who was for a number of years a member of congress from New Hampshire, belonged to the same family of Farrs as the subject of this sketch.

Mrs. Farr, nee Wheeler, was born at Acton, Middlesex county, Massachusetts, and died at Fort Edward, New York, in 1877, in the sixty-second year of her age. She was a daughter of Nathan Wheeler, of the old and well known family of Wheelers of Middlesex county, Massachusetts, and a relative of William A. Wheeler, who was vice-president of the United States.

Nathan Wheeler wedded Catharine Wetherbee, who was a native of Acton, and a daughter of Edward Wetherbee, who belonged to an old and influential family of Acton.

Doctor Daniel C. Farr grew to manhood in his native village, where he prepared himself for college by attending the academy of Ashby, and afterward the Lawrence academy, at Groton, Massachusetts. In September, 1868, he entered Williams college, from which institution he was graduated in 1872. He came to New York, and for a short time taught in the Collegiate institute at Fort Edward, when he accepted an invitation to take charge of the public schools of that village, in which capacity he labored for five years, up to 1877. In the fall of that year he opened a private school, known as the Island Grove school, of Fort Edward. He conducted this school for two years, when on account of impaired health he left his school in charge of an assistant, and in the spring of 1878 took charge of the Glens Falls academy. This institution is one of the best known institutions in the State of New York. Doctor Farr has conducted this school most successfully ever since, and has seen over a hundred of his scholars enter some of the leading colleges of the land: Harvard, Yale, Wesleyan, Williams, Dartmouth, Smith, Vassar, College of Physicians and Surgeons, in New York, Cornell university and Law school, Albany Law school, Bryn Mawr, Princeton. The location of this academy is one of the finest and most healthy in the village and the building itself is one of the most beautiful and best arranged found in northern New York. Doctor Farr's aim is to keep it up in the line of progress with the most progressive schools of the country. The school contains one of the finest libraries north of Albany, the students having free access to it.

Doctor Daniel C. Farr is a member of the Presbyterian church, and has been superintendent of its Sunday school for many years, and is a member of the executive committee for the Sunday school society of the State.

He is active, liberal and progressive, and always keeps in view the prosperity of his school and its intimate relations to the progress of morality and religion.

CORODON H. PIERCE, the present postmaster of Salem, and who has been largely interested in the manufacture of roofing slate for nearly a quarter of a century, is a son of Hiram and Lydia (Harris) Pierce, and was born at Guilford, Vermont, in 1841. Hiram Pierce was of English extraction, and a native of Dummerston, Vermont. He was born in the initial year of this wonderful nineteenth century of progress, invention and achievement, and lived two years beyond man's allotted age of three score and ten. He was a slate manufacturer and a republican in political affairs. He wedded Lydia Harris, who was born in 1799, at Chesterfield, New Hampshire, who survived her husband twelve years, dying in 1884, at the advanced age of eighty-five years.

Corodon H. Pierce was reared at Guilford, Vermont, received his education in the common schools and Claremont academy, New Hampshire, and then was engaged in the general mercantile business in Massachusetts for some time. After disposing of his stock of goods he left Massachusetts and went to Guilford, Vermont, then Brattleboro, Vermont. Was engaged in the same business in both towns, where he embarked in the manufacture of roofing slate, which business he conducted there up to 1870. In that year he came to Salem, where he continued to operate his slate quarries successfully until 1891, when he was commissioned postmaster of Salem by President Harrison, resigning the management of his slate business so as to give his time fully to the postoffice.

In 1861 Mr. Pierce was united in marriage with Sarah J. Boyden, of Brattleboro, Vermont, who died in 1868.

Corodon H. Pierce attends the Presbyterian church, and contributes to its support. He is a stanch republican and an active worker for his party whenever occasion requires him, and was president of the republican organization in the presidential campaign of 1888.

MELVIN THOMAS, breeder of Guernsey cattle, Ohio improved Chester swine, Mammoth Bronze turkeys, etc., of Middle Falls, was born in the town of Easton, this county, February 18, 1861, and is a son of Smith and Phœbe (Wilbur) Thomas. The name is of Welch origin, the founder of the family in New England coming from Wales, and settling in Connecticut, being among the early settlers of that State. Jared Thomas (great-grandfather) is supposed to have been born in that State. His son, whose name was also Jared, was born in Washington county, New York, and owned and operated a large farm in the town of Easton. He was a zealous Quaker in religious belief, strong in his anti-slavery proclivities. He was twice married. His first wife was Matilda Mead, by whom he had four children: Abel, Phœbe, Smith and Hannah. His second wife, Sally Mead, was a sister of his first wife, by whom he had no issue. His death occurred in January, 1864, aged sixty-six years. Smith Thomas (father) was born August 14, 1829, in the town of Easton, receiving his education principally by self study, and remained on his father's farm until he had come of age, and has since been engaged in general farming. He is a prohibitionist in political opinion, and is a member of the Society of Friends, and since 1870 has been one of the trustees of Marshall seminary, a Quaker institution, located in the village of Easton. He wedded Phœbe Wilbur, and by her has had three sons and three daughters: Cora, Melvin, Jared, Anna, Fones and Abbie.

Melvin Thomas received his elementary education in the district schools of his native town, and afterward took an academical course

at the Marshall seminary. At the age of twenty he commenced teaching school during the winter season, and farmed in summer. In the spring of 1885 he rented the farm on which he now resides, where he carried on general farming until 1888, since which time he has made a specialty of blooded stock and fowls, and in addition to his cattle, swine, etc., he expects to breed the Lincoln stock of sheep. He sells and ships his stock to almost every section of New England and the south and west, and experiences little trouble in finding ready sale for all he raises. At the New York and New England fair, held at Troy, in 1893, received first and second prizes on mammoth bronze turkeys raised by him; and also at the general fair, held at Cambridge; and first at New York State fair, held at Syracuse; and first, second and third at Madison Square, New York city. He made some forty entries at the fairs, taking prizes on them all. He is an extensive advertiser in the leading farm journals throughout the country, and expects to breed on his farm the French Coach horse. He has probably received more prizes and met with more encouragement than any other blooded stock grower in northern New York.

Mr. Thomas is trustee of Marshall seminary, is a leading member of the Patrons of Industry; member of the Society of Friends, and of the political Equality club. Formerly he was identified with the Republican party, but now is a prohibitionist, and was one of the organizers of that party in the town of Easton, and served as secretary of the county Prohibition convention, held at Salem in 1885. He helped to organize the Prohibition club in his town, and of which he is secretary and treasurer; he is also a member of the farmers' co-operative association. Mr. Thomas has always been identified with the various movements and enterprises intended for the betterment and development of his town.

On December 3, 1884, he married Sarah J. Lawton, and has four children: Grace L., William Saint John, Jared Fayette and Edith Rosetta. Mr. Thomas has recently purchased a large farm near Quaker Springs, New York, and has moved there, and will continue breeding the choicest stock in the county.

WILBUR FRYER, ex-supervisor, and a member of a well known family of the town of Easton, is a son of Jacob and Sarah (Wilbur) Fryer, and was born October 10, 1841, in the house where he now resides, in the town of Easton, Washington county, New York. The family originally came from Holland, the great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, coming from that country prior to the war of the Revolution, locating in the vicinity of Albany, and residing there all his life. He was the father of a number of children: Philip (grandfather), John, Jacob, Agnes Hush, Ann Pierce, and Betsy Cloud. At his death he was over eighty years of age. His son, Philip, removed into the town of Easton, where he resided several years, and died at Easton Corners in that town. He was a whig in politics and served as a private soldier in the war of 1812. He wedded Bridget Sweet, and had nine children, five sons and four daughters: Valentine, John (was drowned in Saratoga lake at the age of about thirty-five years), Charles, William, Jacob the oldest, Mary A., Susan, one who died in infancy, and Sarah. Philip Fryer died at the age of eigthy years or over, in 1872, near Easton Corners.

Jacob Fryer (father) was a farmer by occupation, and worked with his father some at the cooper trade, and the most of his life was spent in the town of Easton. After accumulating two hundred dollars, while yet a very young man, he purchased a small tract of land, where he engaged in potato raising and also speculated considerably in that product. In 1840 he bought the farm where his son Wilbur now resides, comprising one hundred and seven acres. He was a member of the Society of Friends and a republican in politics. His wife was Sarah Wilbur, by whom he had two children:

Thomas, who died in infancy, and Wilbur. Jacob Fryer died January 8, 1894, in the eighty-second year of his age.

Wilbur Fryer received his early education in the common schools of his town, and afterward attended the Greenwich academy then taught by Prof. James Dobbin. Leaving school at the age of twenty, he was for some thirty years engaged with his father in farming and potato buying. He is one of the leading republicans of his town, having served one term as supervisor, which office he did not seek, but at the earnest solicitations of his friends he accepted it, giving general satisfaction to the business men of his neighborhood in his administration of that office. He is a member of the Patrons of Industry, and takes a deep interest in the proceedings of that order.

On November 13, 1866, he wedded Patience Haviland, daughter of Caleb Haviland. To this marriage have been born two children: O. J. and W. Byron. Mrs. Fryer's family are of Pittston, her father being a farmer in that section, where he owns a large farm. Some members of the family are members of the Society of Friends: being eight children beside Mrs. Fryer: James L., Elizabeth Wilbur (dead), Jane Newcomb, Emma Lawson, Anna (deceased), H. J., Nettie Herrington (dead), and Cornelia Hall.

LEMON THOMSON, M. D., a prominent physician and surgeon of Glens Falls, is a son of Edward and Mariah (Morehouse) Thomson, and was born at Johnsburg, Warren county, New York, July 19, 1857. Edward Thomson, was a native of Athol, in the same county, and is now living a retired life in Glens Falls, in the sixty-ninth year of his age. He followed the trade of blacksmith in connection with farming, and since 1885 he has been a citizen of Glens Falls. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and a life-long member of the Republican party. His father, Charles C. Thomson, was a native of New Jersey, and became one of the early settlers, with his brother Benjamin, in the town of Johnsburg. They went there to live when they were only nine and eleven years of age respectively, with John Thurman, after whom the town of Johnsburg was named. Charles C. Thomson was reared in that town, where he learned the trade of blacksmith, dying at Johnsburg, March 1, 1860, having been born in 1790. The founder of the Thomson family in America was the great-great-grandfather, who came from the north of Ireland and settled in New Jersey long prior to the war of the Revolution. His son, who was the great-grandfather of Dr. Thomson, was a graduate of Princeton college, and afterward became a lawyer and died early in life, leaving the two sons above mentioned, Charles C. and Benjamin. Edward Thomson wedded Mariah Morehouse, who was born in the town of Hebron, Washington county, and is now in the sixty-third year of her age. Her father, Thomas Morehouse, was also a native of Washington county, subsequently removed to Warren county, where he died at the age of seventy years.

Lemon Thomson, M. D., was brought up at Johnsburg, and received an academical education. After leaving school he commenced the study of medicine in the office of Dr. John Swinborne, now deceased, of Albany, who in his day was one of the most eminent surgeons in the State. Dr. Thomson afterward graduated, on March 1, 1882, from the Albany Medical college, and then remained with his old preceptor till January 1, 1883, when in April of that year he went to Europe, where he visited various hospitals in London, Paris, Christiana, Copenhagen and Stockholm. He then studied for one year in the university at Berlin, and also one year in the university at Vienna. Returning home at the end of that time, he located in practice at Glens Falls, and on December 1, 1885, opened the Glens Falls hospital and dispensary, which he continued to manage up to 1888, when he was

appointed under the Harrison administration, United States pension examiner, in which capacity he served till Cleveland came into office, when Dr. Thomson sent in his resignation, and has since been engaged in the general practice of medicine.

On June 5, 1886, Dr. Thomson was married to Luli Rugge. They are the parents of two children: George Rugge, aged six, and Kathleene Louise, aged four. Dr. Thomson is a member of the Glens Falls Lodge of Masons, No. 121, of Glens Falls, and the Red Men's Tribe, No. 139. In politics he is an active and influential republican. Dr. Thomson claims that he learned more of the true principles of surgery under his old preceptor, Dr. Swinborne, than in all the hospitals of Europe that he visited. He believed in conservative surgery and used the knife only when it was absolutely necessary. Dr. Thomson was closely associated with him for three years, and the last year was first assistant in his dispensory.

THEODORE C. WALLACE, a prominent and the oldest physician of the village of Cambridge, and a graduate of Yale college, in the class of 1848, was born in the town of Easton, Washington county, New York, September 6, 1829, and is a son of James and Patience S. (Anthony) Wallace. James Wallace (father) was a native of County Down, Ireland, who came to the United States in 1820, at that time being about thirty years of age; and after his arrival in this country he first located in Troy, where he afterward became a contractor on public works. He did extensive contracting and accumulated considerable wealth. His wife was Patience S. Anthony, who was a daughter of John Anthony, of Rhode Island. To this marriage were born three sons and three daughters: Dr. Theodore C., Eliza B., widow of Henry H. Stevens, residing at Baltimore, are all now living of the children. James Wallace died in 1833, in the city of Troy, at the age of about forty years; his wife passed away in 1857, aged seventy-two years. She was an active member in the Methodist Episcopal church, and the last ten years of her life were spent in Wilmington, Delaware.

Dr. Theodore C. Wallace, after his graduation from college, commenced the study of medicine in Wayne county, under the tutelage of Doctors Hillman and Polloch, and later read in Troy and under Prof. Alden March, of Albany Medical college. After preparing himself to enter college he matriculated at the Geneva Medical college, from which institution he was graduated in 1850. He first commenced the practice of his profession at Palmyra, Wayne county, New York, where he was engaged in the practice for two years, when he accepted the position of surgeon on the Collin's line of steamers running between New York city and Liverpool, England, remaining in this capacity for four years. In 1859 he located in Cambridge, where he has remained ever since, excepting a time he was serving in the United States army. He is a leading member of the Washington County Medical society, of the Union Medical association, of the New York State Medical society, and is also a member of Cambridge Valley Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons. He has been a member of this lodge for thirty-four years, and for five years filled the office of master; is also a member of Apollo Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, of Troy. In his political tenets he is a stanch democrat, and has served as health officer of the village.

On December 20, 1861, Doctor Wallace enlisted as assistant surgeon of the 93d New York regiment. In September of the following year he was promoted to surgeon of the 61st New York, and on March 7, 1864, he resigned on account of ill health, receiving his discharge on account of general disability. During his service in the army he participated in every battle in the army of the Potomac; was in the Peninsula campaign, first fight at Antietem, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg,

Mine Run and Cold Harbor, receiving his discharge from the latter place. While at Chancellorsville he was taken prisoner, but was held only about one hour, when he was rescued.

On December 6, 1859, Doctor Wallace was wedded to Mary J., a daughter of Daniel Rice, of the village of Cambridge.

CAPT. GEORGE NEDDO, who has for the last eight years held the important position of marine insurance adjuster for some of the best companies in the United States and Canada, was born in Rouse's Point, New York, which he has always made his home, on April 26, 1840. He is a son of Peter and Mary (Belele) Neddo, who were both born in the Dominion of Canada, and where they were married, coming to the United States in 1837. Peter Neddo was forced to leave his native country on account of his being one of Papineau's soldiers, and was given his choice to leave the country or be hanged. He located immediately after his arrival in the village of Whitehall, where he resided until his death occurred in 1856, having been born in 1802. He was a member of the Catholic church, and by occupation was a boat-builder. His wife died in 1885, at the age of eighty-one years; she was also a member of the Catholic church.

Capt. George Neddo grew to manhood in Whitehall, receiving his education in the schools of that village, and after leaving school, at the age of sixteen, commenced work at ship-carpentering, at which he continued up to the breaking out of the war in 1861. In that year he enlisted in Co. A, 6th Vermont infantry, as a private, and served for three years and three months, being discharged at Brattleboro, Vermont, October 20, 1864, with the rank of captain. In 1865 he commenced work again at boat-building at Whitehall, where he has continued manufacturing canal boats ever since. He has completed since engaging in this business himself, one hundred and sixty canal boats, which is a greater number than has been built by any other man in Whitehall. In 1888 he accepted the position of marine insurance adjuster, operating north of Troy and in Canada, for some of the best insurance companies. Captain Neddo has been twice married: first in 1865, to Mary Brown, of Whitehall; her death occurred in 1866, leaving one child, a daughter, Kate, who is the wife of John Morris, formerly of England, but now a resident of Whitehall; his second marriage was in 1867, to Delia Archabault, of Canada. By the last marriage there have been born four sons and six daughters: Mary, Oliver, Delia, Emma, Henry, Eva, Clara, Thomas L., Robert C., and Phronie, who died in 1893, in her seventh year.

In political opinion Captain Neddo is a stanch republican, served on excise board, and has been village trustee, and takes an active interest in the success of his party.

HON. CORNELIUS LANSING ALLEN, who served from 1851 to 1859 as a justice of the supreme court of New York, from the fourth judicial district, was a son of Hon. David and Elizabeth (Lansing) Allen, and was born at Lansingburgh, New York, July 17, 1800. The Allen family in this county trace their ancestry back to Lieut. Gideon Allen, who served in the British army during the reign of Queen Anne. Hon. David Allen (father) was an eminent lawyer, served in both houses of the legislature, and was surrogate for one term of Rensselaer county. He married Elizabeth Lansing, a daughter of Cornelius and Hester (Vanderhuyden) Lansing.

Judge Allen was graduated from Princeton college in 1818, read law with Hon. David Russell, of Salem, and was admitted to the bar in 1821. He was successively in partnership with Mr. Russell and Hon. B. Blair, and then was by himself until he retired from the active practice of his profession. Judge Allen was elected to the supreme court in November, 1851, and served for eight years. His career as a lawyer and a judge was marked by zeal

and quickness to grasp the salient points of a law case. He held many offices of trust and responsibility in his village, being president of Washington academy and the National bank of Salem.

Judge Allen, in 1828, wedded Sarah H. Russell, daughter of Hon. David and Alida (Lansing) Russell, of Salem.

NELSON G. BAKER, a successful business man at Sandy Hill, since 1868, and dealer in sewing machines, pianos and organs, is a son of Morrell and Elizabeth (Taylor) Baker, and was born in what is now the town of Fort Ann, Washington county, New York, April 14, 1841.

Morrell Baker was also a native of this county, and for many years he carried on the manufacturing of woolen goods at Fort Ann, and afterward removed his business to Oneida, Warren county, where he continued to manufacture goods up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1855, at fifty-seven years of age. He was a man of prominence and influence in his community, successful in business, and a leading member of the Baptist church ; a whig and republican in his political opinion, and held the office of justice of the peace and other town offices. His father, Nathan Baker, was born in Massachusetts. Morrell Baker was twice married : his first wife was Lydia Ann Baker, of Fort Ann, by whom he had three children, two of whom are now living : Mrs. Catharine C. Baker, living near Chicago, and Julia, who married Carver Brewster, of Kansas; his second wife was Elizabeth Taylor, who was a native of the town of Argyle, and whose death occurred in 1854, in the fifty-fourth year of her age. She was a member of the Baptist church, and a daughter of John Taylor, who emigrated from Scotland in the latter part of the eighteenth century, and settled in the town of Argyle. He was of Scotch-Irish extraction, and a member of the United Presbyterian church of Argyle; being engaged in farming during all his life, and died at the age of ninety-two years.

Nelson G. Baker was principally reared and educated in Lake county, Illinois, and after leaving the common schools attended an academy for several terms. In July, 1862, he enlisted in Co. B, 104th Illinois volunteer regiment as a private, and remained in the service for one year, when he was discharged on account of disability. He participated in the battle of Stone river, where he was taken prisoner, afterward exchanged and discharged, he returned to this county and accepted employment with his cousins, a lumber firm at Plattsburgh, and remained with them, in the capacity of a traveling salesman, with headquarters at Plattsburg, for a period of five years. In 1868 Mr. Baker located at Sandy Hill, and with a small capital started in his present business, which has steadily prospered year by year. Dealing in the very best makes of machines and musical instruments, he has succeeded through persistent effort, to sell the best as cheap as any other house, thereby commanding at present a large and lucrative trade.

Nelson G. Baker, in May, 1867, was married to Abbey A. Giddings, daughter of William B. Giddings, of Poultney, Vermont, and has three children living : Wilbert G., Arthur G., and Herman C. He is a member of the Episcopal church at Sandy Hill, and Collin Post, Grand Army of the Republic.

E. W. SKEELS, one of the leading business men and well known dealers in vegetables and meats, of the village of Whitehall, was born in the northern part of the town of Whitehall, Washington county, New York, June 26, 1847, and is a son of Samuel G. and Hannah (Belden) Skeels. Samuel G. Skeels was born in the same house in which was born the subject of this sketch, in the year 1816, and for the past four years has been a resident of the village of Whitehall, removing

there from his farm. He has always been engaged in general farming until he retired from business a few years ago. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and is a stanch republican in politics. He wedded Hannah Belden, a member of one of the old and early settled families of Washington county, noted for its longevity. Her native place is the town of Dresden, this county, where she was born in 1821, and is still in the enjoyment of good health.

William Skeels (grandfather) emigrated from Woodbury, Connecticut, to Washington county, and became one of the early settles of the town of Whitehall, where he resided for sixty-eight years, dying in 1860, at the age of eighty-one. His wife, Ann Rich, was born at Londonderry, New Hampshire, and also belonged to one of the pioneer families who early made homes on this soil. Her death occurred in the eighty-fourth year of her age. The Skeels are of Scotch descent.

E. W. Skeels was reared to manhood on the farm, and after leaving the district schools he went to Castleton, Vermont, where he attended the Castleton seminary. Leaving here at the age of sixteen years, he began teaching district school, which he followed for nine winters. At the age of twenty-five he gave up teaching to engage in farming, having purchased a farm in the town of Whitehall. He successfully carried on farming for five years, when at the end of that time he removed to the village of Whitehall, where he has since been engaged in the meat and vegetable business, his sales aggregating fifteen thousand dollars annually, and he has the leading establishment of the kind in the village.

In 1870 Mr. Skeels was married to Martha, a daughter of Robert Norton, of the town of Whitehall. Mr. and Mrs. Skeels are the parents of two children: William M. and Milla. Mr. Skeels has been a member of the choir of the Methodist Episcopal church for sixteen years, and his son is the organist in the Episcopal church. He is a member of Whitehall Lodge, No. 5, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and of Whitehall Encampment, P. C. P. He is a republican in his political opinion, and in 1887–8 served in the office of assessor of the village of Whitehall.

SILAS B. AMBLER, a partner in the well known insurance and real estate firm of Cross & Ambler (formerly Durkee & Cross), of Sandy Hill, and a prominent Mason of the county, was born in the town of Corinth, Saratoga county, New York, February 14, 1839. On his father's farm, in his native town, he grew to manhood, and attended the schools of the neighborhood. Leaving home at the age of sixteen years, he went to Fort Edward, where he spent two years as a student in the Fort Edward institute. In 1860 Mr. Ambler went to Glens Falls and accepted the position of salesman in a clothing house, where he remained for three years. At the expiration of this time he engaged in the same line of business for himself, forming a partnership with Enoch Gray, the firm name being Gray & Ambler. In this venture he was successful until the great fire at Glens Falls, in 1864, when they were burned out. In 1865 Mr. Ambler went to Wheeling, West Virginia, where for two years he was extensively exgaged in life insurance, working for the Ætna Life Insurance Company, of Hartford, Connecticut. In 1867 he came to Sandy Hill and entered the employ of O. Richards & Son, who were then prominent lumber merchants of that village, and with whom he remained for a period of about fourteen years.

After leaving this firm he, associated with William Warren and Orson Howe, branched out in the general merchandising business at Sandy Hill, under the firm name of Warren, Howe & Ambler, and who continued together until 1890. In the latter year Mr. Ambler engaged in the general insurance business, and on the 1st of August, 1893, he bought the interest of Mr. Durkee, and the name of the

firm, Cross & Durkee, became Cross & Ambler. This firm does a large general insurance, representing some of the best companies, both foreign and American, and in connection do an extensive real estate business, operating in three towns: Sandy Hill, Fort Edward and Glens Falls.

In January, 1867, Silas B. Ambler wedded Martha Richards, who was a daughter of his former employer, Orson Richards. She died in May, 1870, and in 1874 he married, for his second wife, Julia A., a daughter of J. F. Howe, of Sandy Hill. To his last marriage have been born five children, two sons and three daughters: S. Frank, Julia A., Lina M., Ruth E. and George W. V. In March, 1892, George W. V. Ambler died.

Mr. Ambler is a member and trustee of the Sandy Hill Methodist Episcopal church; a member of Lodge 372, Free and Accepted Masons; Sandy Hill Chapter, 189, and is also a member of Washington Commandery, No. 33, of Saratoga Springs. In his political opinion he is a republican, and some twenty years ago held the office of supervisor of the town of Kingsbury. In the spring of 1893 he was elected justice of the peace, and is now the incumbent of that office. For four years he has served as trustee of his village, and is at present a member of the board of education. He is a progressive and public spirited citizen, and is ever ready to identify himself with any movement for the advancement of the public good.

Silas B. Ambler is a son of Stephen Ambler and Lovica Laraway. The former was a native of Connecticut, and when a young man removed to Saratoga county, New York, and settled in the town of Corinth, where he made his home up to his death, which occurred in 1860, at the age of eighty years. He was a member of the Baptist church, and a whig and republican in politics. For a number of years he held the office of justice of the peace in that town, and was for several years town supervisor, but the greater part of his life was spent in tilling the soil. The Amblers are of English extraction, having settled in the eastern States, many of them in Connecticut, in a very early day. Mrs. Ambler, the mother of the subject of this sketch, was a native of the town of Corinth, a Baptist in church membership, and died, aged eighty-six years, in 1879. She was a daughter of Philip Laraway, born in France, and who came to this country in the capacity of body guard to General La Fayette, and served with him through the Revolutionary war. After the close of that struggle he located in the State of Vermont, and died near Castleton, in that State, at a ripe old age.

HON. JAMES E. GOODMAN, president of the Farmers' National bank of Granville since its organization, and ex-member of the State assembly of New York, is a son of Origin and Tryphosa (Murrill) Goodman, and was born June 3, 1832, at Bolton, Warren county, this State. The Goodmans are of English extraction, and proud to trace their American ancestry back to John and William Goodman, brothers, who came over in the Mayflower in 1620. The subject of this sketch is a direct descendant of William Goodman. His grandfather, Eleazer Goodman, was a native of South Hadley, Massachusetts, but removed to Warren county, New York, about 1785, and settled in the town of Bolton, where he passed the remainder of his life, dying there when quite old. He was a farmer by occupation, and among his children was Origin Goodman (father), who was born at South Hadley in 1784, but was brought to New York by his parents while yet a small child, and was reared and educated in Warren county, this State. After attaining manhood he also engaged in farming, and spent most of his life in agricultural pursuits. He served as a soldier in the war of 1812, reaching the front on the day after the battle of Plattsburg had been fought. After peace was declared he returned to his

farm in the town of Bolton, upon which his father had originally settled, and continued to manage it until his death, May 7, 1847, when in the sixty-third year of his age. He was a member of the Presbyterian church, and at different times filled a number of the offices of his town. His wife was Tryphosa Murrill, a native of Hartford, New Hampshire, and a daughter of William Murrill. They reared a family of eleven children, two sons and nine daughters. Mrs. Goodman survived her husband for nearly a quarter of a century, dying in 1871, at the age of eighty-two. She was a life-long member of the Presbyterian church, and in her character exemplified all the virtues and graces of true Christian womanhood. Her father, William Murrill, was pressed into the British service under General Burgoyne, and was captured by the American forces at Saratoga at the time of Burgoyne's surrender. After securing his passports to return home, on account of his youth, being only sixteen years of age, he changed his mind, enlisted in the American army, and served until the close of the Revolutionary war. He died at Hartford, this county, at an advanced age. He married a lady named Williams, a direct descendant of Roger Williams, the famous dissenter, who was banished from Massachusetts in 1636, and afterward founded the colony of Rhode Island.

James E. Goodman was reared in his native village until seventeen years of age, receiving his primary education in the public schools. At the age of seventeen he entered the State Normal school at Albany, from which institution he was graduated in the spring of 1852. He then went to Fishkill Landing, where he taught the village school for six months, and afterward taught one term at Ovid, Seneca county. He then went to Nyack, Rockland county, where he took charge of a large school, but resigned after six months to accept the principalship of the Twelfth Ward school in the city of Troy, made vacant by the death of his brother, Darwin E. Goodman. This position he held for two years, when he was compelled to resign on account of ill health, and soon afterward he entered a drug store in Troy as clerk and salesman. Later he became a partner in the store, and was in the drug business in that city for two years. He then came to Fort Ann and engaged in farming, in hopes that fresh air and outdoor exercise would re-establish his health, which had failed to improve as rapidly as he desired. This farm continued to occupy his time and attention until 1865, when he sold out and purchased another farm in the town of Hartford, where he continued his agricultural pursuits until 1884. In that year the Farmers' National bank of Granville was organized, and Mr. Goodman was elected its first president, an office he has continued to occupy ever since. He is a large stockholder in this bank, and was one of its promoters and organizers. In 1888 he removed his family to Granville, where they have since resided, though he still owns his farm, which is now occupied by his eldest son, Darwin E. Goodman. In the conduct of the bank's affairs Mr. Goodman has shown good financial ability and judgment, and its present prosperous condition is largely due to his careful and conservative management. It has a capital stock of fifty thousand dollars, and a surplus of fifteen thousand.

In 1856 James E. Goodman was married to Ellen Humphries, a native of the city of Troy. She died in 1858, leaving an only son, Darwin E., of whom mention has been made. In 1860 Mr. Goodman was again married, wedding Sarah E. Beecher, a daughter of Deacon Beecher, of the village of Granville. To this union was born a family of five children, two sons and three daughters: Jessie E., married Clayton E. Gates, and resides in Nebraska; Mary B., now teaching in the Union school of Granville: Silas B., is engaged as clerk in a store at Granville; James E., jr., now attending college at Middlebury, Vermont, and Sarah F., at home.

In political faith Mr. Goodman is a stanch republican and protectionist. He served as

supervisor of the town of Hartford from 1874 to 1879, and was a member of the State assembly in 1881. He takes a deep interest in national and State politics, and is among the most trusted local leaders of his party. In religion Mr. Goodman is a Baptist, and is serving his church as clerk. His manner is affable and pleasing in the extreme, and his popularity extends wherever he is known.

O. C. ROBINSON was born in the town of Hebron, Washington county, New York, January 13, 1843, and is a son of James Robinson and Anna Livingstone [see sketch of John J. Robinson for ancestral history]. He attended the public schools and West Hebron academy. Leaving school at the age of sixteen, he was engaged with his brother in business until the breaking out of the Civil war, when, on August 7, 1862, he enlisted in the 123rd New York volunteer regiment, and fought in the following engagements: Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, being afterward transferred to the western division and fought under "fighting Joe Hooker," and was in the battles of Kenesaw Mountain, Culp's Farm, Peachtree Creek, Atlanta, in the march to Savannah, Bentley's Mills, and in all was in seventeen pitched battles. He was honorably discharged at Washington in 1865, and returned to Washington county and engaged in farming in the town of Argyle, in which he continued up to 1870, when he engaged in the wool and pelt business at Fort Edward with his brother, John J. Robinson. He remained in this business for ten years, when he engaged in the meat, and afterward in the lumber business. He is a stanch republican, and has held the offices of assessor of the town of Argyle, and that of justice of the peace at Fort Edward. Mr. Robinson was appointed by President Harrison postmaster at Fort Edward, and is the present incumbent of that office. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Jane McCrea Lodge, No. 267, Ancient Order of the United Workmen, and Grand Army of the Republic post, at Fort Edward.

O. C. Robinson was married November 7, 1865, to Mariah McConelee, of Argyle, New York. To Mr. and Mrs. Robinson have been born seven children: Nellie, Anna, Georgia, Courtland, Jennie, Orville C., and Sarah M.

PECK FAMILY. One of the oldest families of the town of Queensbury and the village of Glens Falls, is the Peck family, whose immigrant ancestor was William Peck, a native of London, England, and a man of high standing in the New Haven colony, where he died in 1694, aged ninety-three years. His grandson, Peter, the son of Peter, one of nine sons, was the pioneer of the family in Queensbury. Peter Peck, jr., married Sarah Terrill, daughter of Paul Terrill. Their three sons were: Reuben, Daniel and Edmund. Reuben's eldest son, Hermon, married Martha Kenworthy in 1830, and one of their seven children is Daniel Peck, a representative business man of his village and county, and who served as postmaster at Glens Falls from 1856 until 1860.

WILLIAM ELDRIDGE, one of the successful business men of Cambridge and an extensive stock and produce speculator, is a son of Ahira and Polly (Rice) Eldridge, [for the early history of this family see sketch of brother, Ahira Eldridge], and was born in the town of White Creek, Washington county, New York. He was reared on a farm, receiving his education mainly in Cambridge, Washington academy and the Fort Edward Collegiate institute. After leaving the school room he returned to the farm, where he continued successfully in that calling for twenty-five years in the town of White Creek, where he still owns a good farm of one hundred and fifty acres, adjacent to the corporate limits of the village. For the past four years Mr. Eldridge has not been very actively engaged in farming,

but he has through nearly all his business career been more or less engaged in buying and selling live stock and general produce. He also owns some valuable village property.

In 1859 William Eldridge was united in marriage to Elizabeth, a daughter of Alexander Maxwell, a farmer of the town of Jackson. He was a native of the same town, and was an extensive farmer. His wife was Jane Alexander, by whom he had ten children : Mary, wife of Robert Graham, of Jackson ; Elizabeth, Walter S., Robert A., Kate C., wife of J. H. Alexander ; William J., Jennie, wife of H. A. Barbur, of Greenwich ; George H., Alexander B., and Martin D. Alexander Maxwell died in January, 1892, at the age of eighty-four years.

MITCHEL POTVIN, deceased, who was for many years one of the highly esteemed citizens of Sandy Hill, was born in 1832, at Saint Paul's Bay, Quebec, Canada. When sixteen years of age he left Canada and came to Washington county, New York, locating at Sandy Hill, which was destined to be the principal scene of his after life. A few years afterward he repaired to New York city, where he spent some time, and then visited several of the southern States. Returning to New York in 1853, he was married in that city February 19, 1854, to Catharine Lee, a daughter of Michael Lee, and they immediately came to Sandy Hill, where they began housekeeping in the autumn of that year. Mr. Potvin engaged in farming here, and also ran an express wagon from Sandy Hill to Fort Edward for a number of years. About 1878 he embarked in the flour and feed business in this village, which he followed successfully until 1884, when he retired from all active business, and passed the remainder of his life in quiet comfort. By his marriage to Catharine Lee, Mitchel Potvin had a family of four children, two sons and two daughters : Lewis, Celestia, now the widow of Henry Keenan, of Glens Falls; William L., who continues his father's flour and feed business, and Lovena, all residing at the old Potvin homestead in the village of Sandy Hill. Politically Mr. Potvin was a democrat, and was twice elected president of Sandy Hill, in 1889 and 1890, a position he filled with general satisfaction to the people. He also held a number of other local offices, including those of trustee, highway commissioner, school trustee, and village assessor, the last two of which he occupied at the time of his death. He was endowed with much practical ability and great common sense, which rendered him not only successful in private business, but made him an excellent and popular public official. During his more active years, he took a decided interest in political affairs, and was an upright citizen in all the relations of life, a kind neighbor and a public spirited man of progressive views. For many years he had been a faithful and consistent member of Saint Paul's Catholic church of Sandy Hill. Apparently in his usual health, Mr. Potvin returned from a visit to the post-office in Sandy Hill, on the evening of Thursday, February 23, 1893, and seated himself in a chair by his own fireside. The next moment, without warning and apparently without any suffering, his heart ceased to beat and his spirit had fled. On Monday following, the funeral services took place in the French church of Sandy Hill, conducted by Revs. Lize, O'Brien, and Ethier, of Whitehall. Every part of the edifice was filled, school was dismissed, and the board of education, teachers and the adult students all attended the obsequies. His remains were laid to rest in Union cemetery. His age was sixty-one years.

At a meeting of the board of education, two days after the death of Mr. Potvin, a set of resolutions were passed, tendering sympathy to his bereaved family and testifying to the high regard in which the deceased was held by his neighbors and official associates. The preamble and first resolution form a fitting close to this brief sketch.

"WHEREAS: It has pleased God in his infinite

wisdom to remove from his earthly career, Mitchel Potvin, for many years an honored member of this board; therefore be it

Resolved, That in the death of Mr. Potvin the cause of education has lost an earnest friend and supporter, and this board a member whose practical business qualifications and sound judgment rendered his advice at all times of great service, and whose companionable qualities of mind and heart endeared him personally to each of his associates."

These resolutions were engrossed and a copy printed in each of the county papers.

SYLVANUS GREGORY and Mary Hosford were both born in Williamstown, Massachusetts, in 1766. They were of English parentage, and emigrated to Pawlet, Vermont, after their marriage. He was given the title of major, and held prominent positions in the local organizations of his town, where he spent the remainder of his life, and where his family were all born. Their names in regular order were: Minerva (the eldest), Silas, Mary, Alfred. Clarissa, Sophia, Simeon, Elmira.

Simeon Reed Gregory (the father of Mrs. Underwood) was born in Pawlet, Vermont, May 6, 1804, and was married to Jane D. Underhill, April 21, 1827. They removed from Malone, New York, to Martinsburg, Lewis county, where Mr. Gregory established his business and home. He was a man of strict integrity, and a deacon in the Presbyterian church for many years. Five of their eight children were buried there, Mary in 1841, Helen in 1845, George in 1844, Charles in 1846. Mrs. Sophia Gregory Porter was buried from her home in Seneca county in 1871. The surviving children are Henry R. Gregory, who resides in California; Mrs. Alice G. McClellan, of West Hebron, and Mrs. George F. Underwood, of Fort Edward. Simeon R. Gregory died April 19, 1859, and his wife died January 8, 1892.

ALBERT V. PRATT, a successful member of the Washington county bar, and a resident of Fort Edward, is the youngest son and child of Myron and Elizabeth (Van Ness) Pratt, and was born at Fort Edward, Washington county, New York, June 30, 1858. The Pratt family is of English descent, and tradition says that the immigrant ancestors were two brothers, who came to Rhode Island, where Jobe Pratt, a descendant of one of them, was born. Jobe Pratt came from Rhode Island to the town of Bolton, in Warren county, this State, in 1796. He was contemporary with the Beswicks, Putneys and Maxwells, and followed farming and lumbering until his death, which occurred at the extreme old age of one hundred and four years. He served in the war of 1812, being at the battle of Plattsburg. He had three sons, one of whom was named Jediah Pratt, who married Ruth Lamb, and reared a family of ten children, six sons and four daughters: Thomas, Clarinda, Dennis, William, Betsy Ann, Elizabeth, Myron, Calvin and Levi. Myron Pratt (father) was born September 26, 1828, and left farming and lumbering in his native county in 1846 to become a resident of Fort Edward, where two years later, in connection with farming, he engaged in the livery business, which he has conducted ever since, excepting two years. He is a democrat in politics and now devotes his time principally to the oversight of his livery establishment.

In December, 1849, Mr. Pratt wedded Elizabeth Van Ness, whose father was in the battle of Plattsburg. To Mr. and Mrs. Pratt were born five children, of whom the three eldest, William (1), William (2), and Mary, died in infancy. The other two children are: George W. and Albert V., the subject of this sketch.

Albert V. Pratt received his elementary education in the Fort Edward Union schools, from which he graduated in the class of 1876. He then became a student in the Island Grove school, was graduated there in 1878, and then

entered Union college, taking the classical course. He was graduated from that time-honored institution of learning in the class of 1882, and two years later, in January, 1884, became a student in the law office of Robert Armstrong, jr., of Fort Edward, New York. In 1886 he was admitted to the bar at Albany, and since then has remained with Mr. Armstrong, making a specialty of negligence cases and the law in connection with corporations. Mr. Pratt has built up a good practice, being active in his profession. He is a democrat, served as president of the village, and has been justice of the peace of the town of Fort Edward for about eight years, and is active in political affairs.

On June 27, 1890, Mr. Pratt was united in marriage with Nellie L. Hull, of Fort Edward, New York.

CUSHMAN FAMILY. The founder and progenitor of this branch of the Cushman family in the United States, was Robert Cushman, the immigrant, who was born in England, probably between 1580 and 1585. He was a non-conformist in religious opinion, and on that account joined the little band of Pilgrims who left their native land in search of a country where they could worship God according to their own conscience, as well as to enjoy social and political liberty. The paternal grandfather of Mrs. Underwood was Augustine Underhill, who married a Miss Cushman, and Mary Underhill, his sister, married Charles Cushman, a brother of Desiah Cushman. Among Augustine Underhill's children, was a daughter Jane, the mother of Mrs. Geo. Underwood. Augustine was a man of good business ability, was born in Dutchess county, New York, and early in life removed to Hartford, this county, where he followed the occupation of farming. He became prosperous and successful in business, and in his political tenents was an ardent whig. His brother John served for a number of terms as a member of the Vermont State assembly. Samuel, another brother, was a prominent citizen of his town, holding some of the leading town offices, and followed farming. Augustine Underhill lived to be ninety-six years of age. He was popularly known throughout his section of the county, a large land owner, and an intelligent citizen and early settler of the county. The Underwoods were Friends, immigrating to this country in an early day, making their settlement on Long Island, where they became numerous and influential in the settlement of that section of the country. Charles U. Cushman, for his day, possessed a very good English education, chiefly through self study. He early learned the printers' trade, and afterward became the editor of the *Orange Telegram*, of Newburg, this State. He married Mary Birdsall, the fourth daughter of Captain Birdsall.

The Cushman roll of honor includes the names of many distinguished men in various channels of activity; they have filled positions of eminence and trust in most of the higher avenues of life; famous in the pulpit and as statesmen, soldiers and diplomats. The most illustrious representative of the family and the one who has added the greatest lustre to the name, was probably the Puritan immigrant and leader of the dissenting Pilgrims — Robert Cushman, of the Mayflower crew, and who became one of the first men in the Plymouth colony. There have been ten generations of the Cushman family in this country, making an aggregate total of three thousand three hundred and thirty-six by that name, and who have descended from Robert Cushman; among the number, Charlotte Cushman, the eminent tragedienne. One has been Lieutenant-Governor of New York, three have served in Congress, twenty have been members of the State legisture, one United States commissioner in the late reciprocity treaty, and the late Lieutenant Cushman, who won fame and renown in his naval engagements during the late Civil war. Robert Cushman was instrumental in securing the patent whereby Puritans were enabled to emigrate to the New World. He was one of the

original agitators and dissenters that brought about the Puritan uprising in England, and was with them in their pilgrimage to Holland, and who finally settled in America. To Robert Cushman belongs in part the credit of securing the charter for Plymouth, and making the first permanent settlement at Cape Ann, in the Massachusetts colony, and through his zeal and perseverance the Puritans came, and to his efforts and labor should be credited a great deal of the enjoyment of their civil and religious liberty which formed the bulwark and foundation of a free government and challenged the admiration of the world.

In the cause of Puritanism and religious civilization in the New World, Robert Cushman probably did as much, or more than any of his contemporaries, and in 1621 won the distinction of preaching the first sermon in New England.

NATHANIEL EDSON SHELDON, M. D., a successful physician of Glens Falls for many years, and who first detected the cholera in New York city in 1832, was born at Barnet, Vermont, September 28, 1804. His parents were Job and Joanna C. (Trippe) Sheldon, natives of Cranston, Rhode Island.

Dr. Sheldon commenced studying for orders, but soon changed from theology to medicine. He read with Dr. Lang, was graduated from a New York Medical college in 1831, and in 1832 saw and reported the first case of cholera in the city when his superiors scouted the idea. A medical commission soon confirmed his opinion, and the board of health afterward presented him with a massive silver pitcher for his gratuitous professional services rendered the poor in the second ward during the prevalence of the cholera in 1832.

Dr. Sheldon in 1833 removed to Glens Falls, where he spent the remaining active years of his life in the practice of his profession. He married Elizabeth Goodwin Olive, and after her death wedded Abigail T. Ferris.

THOMAS THOMPSON, the manager of the branch office at Cambridge for the Smith Brothers Loan and Trust company, of Beatrice, Nebraska, was born in the town of Jackson, Washington county, New York, June 23, 1857, and is a son of Isaac and Jane (Whyte) Thompson. Isaac Thompson (father) was born in the same town, and received a very good common school education for that day, and afterward became one of the successful farmers of the town, where he and his brother, Thomas, owned a farm containing two hundred acres, and which is now owned by the subject of this sketch. Isaac Thompson was a democrat until the formation of the Republican party, when he became identified with that organization until his death. He was united in marriage with Jane, a daughter of James Whyte, a native of Scotland, and a minister of the Scotch Presbyterian church, who came to this country in 1822 and located in East Salem, where he resided up to the time of his death. To his marriage to Jane Whyte were born two sons: Andrew, who is now engaged in farming in the town of Jackson, and Thomas. Isaac Thompson died in 1863, at the age of forty-seven.

Andrew Thompson (grandfather) was born in the town of Jackson, and was engaged in farming on the old Thompson homestead of two hundred acres, located on the Arlington road, four miles northeast of Cambridge, and where, for many years during the early part of his life, he kept a hotel. He was a successful farmer and business man. In the war of 1812, he served as a soldier, and was a democrat in his political belief. By his wife, Hannah Stevens, of the town of Jackson, he had ten children.

Andrew Thompson (great-grandfather) was born in the north of Ireland, but was of Scotch extraction, and when a young man emigrated to this country, which was in about the year 1770, and located in the town of Jackson, where he purchased a farm of three hundred and fifty acres. He was the father of six children:

Hugh, Samuel, Sarah, Andrew, Thomas, and Nancy. Two of these sons were soldiers in the Revolutionary army.

Thomas Thompson grew to manhood on the old homestead farm, receiving his education in the ordinary district school. He continued to work on this farm, which he now owns, which has been in the Thompson family for three generations, until 1885, when he removed to the village of Cambridge and accepted his position above mentioned. In political sentiment he is a stanch republican.

On June 14, 1888, Mr. Thompson wedded Fannie L., a daughter of Charles Rice, of Cambridge. To their marriage have been born two children: Jennie R. and Cameron.

JOHN L. WATKINS, a leading florist and market gardener of Sandy Hill, is another of the successful men of the county who have carved out their own fortunes by industry, thrift and enterprise. He is a native of Longhope, Gloucestershire, England, where he was born September 4, 1827. His parents, John and Mary (Long) Watkins, were both natives of Gloucestershire, where they passed all their lives, the former dying in 1852, aged sixty-nine years, and the latter in 1879, in her ninetieth year. John Watkins (father) was a farmer by occupation, and a member of the established church of England, as was his wife. They were both descended from old and well known families of that part of the kingdom.

John L. Watkins was reared on the farm at his native place, and obtained his education in the common English schools. In 1852, at the age of twenty-five, he came to the United States, and two years later settled at Sandy Hill, Washington county, New York, where he has ever since resided. For several years after locating here he was engaged in various small enterprises. For five years he was an engineer in the employ of the Washington County Mowing Machine company, and afterward engaged in landscape gardening for some of the best people of Sandy Hill. In 1864 he began market gardening on his own account, and by industry and skill in his business, soon made a remarkable success of that branch and built up a large trade. He owns six acres of valuable land in the village of Sandy Hill, which is always kept in the best condition, and upon which he produces large quantities of fine celery and choice vegetables for the home market. Since 1887 he has given much of his time and attention to floriculture, in which he had long been interested and in which he takes great delight and evinces wonderful skill. He has erected several greenhouses, to which he is still adding, and is justly entitled to great credit for the success he has won as a market gardener and florist. In 1892 he spent several months in England, where in addition to visiting the home of his boyhood and such of his friends as where still living, he spent considerable time in examining some of the best floral establishments in that country, and acquiring a knowledge of all recent improvements in use among the leading florists of the old world.

On October 22, 1857, Mr. Watkins was married to Loanna Robinson, a daughter of Andrew Robinson, of the town of Queensbury, Warren county, this State. To Mr. and Mrs. Watkins were born three children, one son and two daughters: George M., now interested with his father in the florist business; and Sarah E., also living at home with her parents and assisting in general floral work; Mary A., who died in 1873. In his political affiliations Mr. Watkins is a republican, and while always yielding his party a loyal support, has never taken any very active part in local politics. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, as are all the members of the family, and for a number of years has served as trustee and steward of the First Methodist Episcopal church, of Sandy Hill. Beginning with nothing, Mr. Watkins has achieved a measure of financial success by his own ability and skill, and takes his place naturally among the self-made men of the county.



INTERIOR VIEW OF THE BANCROFT LIBRARY AT SALEM.

THE BANCROFT PUBLIC LIBRARY. This library, so valuable a possession of the town of Salem, owes its existence to the late Benjamin F. Bancroft, who, although not a native of the village, was for many years identified with the banking interests in Salem, and achieved, both at home and abroad, a high reputation as a banker and a financier. Mr. Bancroft was born at Granville, Massachusetts, October 27, 1816, and married, on June 12, 1844, Mary J., daughter of Gen. Edward Bulkley, of Granville, New York. Ten years after his marriage he came to Salem (1854) and established the Bank of Salem, of which he was cashier during its existence. In 1865 this bank was closed and the National bank of Salem was established in its place. He was cashier of this bank till 1878, when he was made president. In 1885 this bank was succeeded by the First National bank, of which he was also president, his connection with it ceasing only with his death, which occurred after a brief illness at Salem, November 23, 1886. Beside his labors in the bank, Mr. Bancroft was one of the founders of the Evergreen cemetery, at Salem, and for many years its treasurer. He had no children, and Mrs. Bancroft had pre-deceased him, dying March 22, 1881.

Mr. Bancroft left a bequest of about twelve thousand dollars, to which the village of Salem added thirteen thousand, to fulfill the conditions of the legacy, and the fund for the library was thus secured. The first movement toward securing the legacy was made in the spring of 1889 by Dr. A. M. Young. Messrs. John M. Williams and Moses Johnson and the board of trustees of the village, met to consider the question July 1st of that year. The bequest was accepted and an obligation prepared to bond the village for the added sum required. The plans for the building were from Messrs. Sturgis and Cabot, of Boston, and were sent and accepted in the spring of 1890; on July 30th of that year the cornerstone was laid by Salem Lodge, and on November 24, 1890, the library was opened for public inspection. During the summer of 1891 work was begun by a committee of ladies appointed by the trustees, on the library proper, as regarded the books, periodicals, management, etc., and was opened to the public as a reading room and circulating library on December 1, 1891. Much interest was shown in the work and valuable gifts of books were received, the largest being those from Hon. James Gibson, H. E. Cole and Rev. Dr. William Irvin. To these gifts and the books purchased at the time, continual additions are made, and the library now numbers (September, 1894) some five thousand volumes. A small fee is charged to those who wish to take books to their own homes, but the reading room and use of the books while in the room are free to all, and the benefits thereof are very widely felt and recognized. The library is open each Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, in the afternoons and evenings.

The room is well lighted by windows on three sides, and in winter warmed by steam. It is of good size, forty feet by thirty-two feet, and beside its legitimate calling, has been used as a lecture room for the University Extension lectures, which have both helped and been helped by the library. In addition to the usual reading matter found in small libraries, the Bancroft library has a very excellent collection of dictionaries and other books of reference, which are in constant demand by the pupils of the Washington academy, and during the three years of its existence has proved itself to be a most important aid, both in the education and elevation of those who have availed themselves of its advantages.

JOHN MILLINGTON, M. D., a prominent and well known physician of Greenwich, is a son of Prosper and Clarissa (Madison) Millington, and was born in South Shaftsbury, Vermont, December 27, 1846.

Prosper Millington was a native of the same

town, and was born December 25, 1815. He was a furniture manufacturer for many years, but in latter life he was engaged in farming. In politics he was a democrat until the formation of the Republican party, when he became identified with that organization. He wedded Clarissa Madison, a daughter of Jeremiah Madison, a contractor and builder of South Shaftsbury, but formerly of Rhode Island. To their marriage were born two sons and one daughter: Dr. John; Edward, superintendent of the wood department of the Eagle Square company of South Shaftsbury, and Mary E. Prosper Millington's death occurred in his native town, February 22, 1889. His wife is also deceased. She was a member of the Baptist church.

John Millington (grandfather) was born at Shaftsbury, and was a pioneer furniture manufacturer at that place, carrying on quite an extensive business for several years. His father was Samuel Millington (great-grandfather), who was born September 27, 1749. There is some doubt as to where he was born, but it was most probably at South Shaftsbury, Vermont. He was one of twelve children. The Millingtons were among the earliest and most prominent people who settled in the vicinity of Shaftsbury. The family is of English descent, and trace their ancestry back to the reign of King John of England. John Millington, in direct line from the subject of this sketch, lived in Yorkshire, England, where he owned six square miles of land. Gilbert, his brother, was a man of great learning and influence in his day in England, and was one of the signers of the death warrant of King Charles I. (History of England, volume 4.) 4). John Millington, the son of John of Yorkshire, emigrated to this country, and settled at Coventry, Connecticut, and from whom all the Millingtons of this branch have descended. He had a son John (in direct line), whose son David removed from Coventry to Shaftsbury in 1768, and purchased the farm which was afterward known as the Millington farm, and his son John became the first resident minister of Shaftsbury.

John Millington, M. D., received his literary education mainly in a boarding school at Bennington, Vermont. In 1870 he took up the study of medicine under Dr. B. F. Morgan, of Bennington Center, Vermont, and in the following year entered the Michigan university, and was graduated with the degree of M. D. in 1873. He began the practice at Dorset, Vermont, where he remained for one year and a half, when in 1875 he removed to East Greenwich, this county, and pursued the practice of medicine there up to 1892, when he came to the village of Greenwich.

Dr. Millington is a member of the Washington County Medical association, and of Ashlar Lodge of Masons; is also a member of the Reformed church, and in politics is a republican and held the office of county coroner for twelve years. On November 9, 1875, Dr. Millington married Charlotte, a daughter of Gilbert M. Sykes, of Dorset, Vermont.

GILCHRIST FAMILY. The ancestor of the American branch of this Scottish family came to America prior to the Revolutionary war, and the Gilchrist families of Glens Falls and Fort Edward are descended from one of his sons.

The Gilchrists claim to be inheritors by collateral descent of the castle and large estates of Balmoral, in Scotland. The only link lacking to prove their heirship was contained in the old family Bible and records destroyed at the old Gilchrist homestead in 1777 by a party of Indians.

The Balmoral estates, with their immense revenues, lapsed to the crown, and Queen Victoria makes the castle her summer residence. This is one of the many striking instances of the value of a perfect family record and the need of biographical sketches to preserve family ancestry.

JOHN L. PRATT, Jr., of the village of Cambridge, and a descendant of the old and prominent family of New England, was born in the town of Cambridge, Washington county, New York, August 17, 1857, and is a son of John L. Pratt and Mary A. (Bowen) Pratt. John L. Pratt, sr., was a native of the same town, and born October 12, 1824. Reared on the farm, receiving his education principally at the Union village academy, at Greenwich, where he was a schoolmate of Chester A. Arthur, he afterward attended the Cambridge Washington academy, preparatory to entering college, but was prevented from doing so on account of his father's death. Leaving school he returned to the farm and was there engaged in farming until 1865, when he removed to Kent county, Delaware, where he resided for nine years, owning a peach farm which contained three thousand five hundred trees. In 1874 he returned to his native town and purchased a farm of one hundred and eighty-five acres, where he at present resides, in the southern part of the town of Cambridge. In politics he is a stanch republican, and has filled the office of justice of the peace for four years, and justice of sessions for two years. He still takes an active interest in politics, and has made a number of political speeches. He is a member of the Loyal Leage, of the State of Delaware, in whose welfare he takes an active interest. On December 22, 1847, he married Mary A. Bowen, a daughter of Sylvester Bowen, and to this marriage were born five children: Howard B., of Aurora, Illinois; Amasa, of Cushing, Nebraska; John L., jr.; Charles (dead); and Fannie F., who is the wife of Charles King, of Cambridge. Amasa Pratt (grandfather) was born in the town of Cambridge, July 30, 1804. After receiving a good common school education he taught school for several terms, and served as school commissioner of the town for six or seven years. He also carried on farming principally in the southern part of the town, where he owned two hundred acres of land and was a local Methodist minister. He was licensed to exhort in 1829, and in the same year was licensed to preach by the Methodist conference, in the Cambridge circuit. He labored a great deal for the good of his church and in the ministry, without any remuneration, preaching almost every Sunday up to the day of his death. He was popular and well liked in his neighborhood, and was a man of the strictest honesty and probity. In 1838 he engaged in the mercantile business at Buskirk's bridge, where he remained but one year, when he repurchased his old home farm and removed there and lived until his death. In politics he was a whig. In 1823 he wedded Fannie, a daughter of Fenner King. To their marriage were born four sons and three daughters: John L., sr.; Fannie L. (dead); Mary C., wife of A. Culver, of Lyons, New York; A. Clark, a farmer of this town; DeMorris (dead); Emeline (dead); and Amasa, of Buskirk's Bridge. Amasa Pratt died October 30, 1842, and his wife February 12, 1889, having been born October 18, 1802. Jesse Pratt (great-grandfather) was born at Oxford, Massachusetts, June 28, 1780, and came into this county in about 1800, with his father and family, who made their settlement in the town of Cambridge. Jesse Pratt was justice of the peace and supervisor of the town for a number of years. He was twice married. His first wife, Ruth Shaw, was a native of Rhode Island, who migrated to this county with her parents from her native State, and by whom he had eleven children: Amasa, Polly, Uriah M., Philip, Eliza, Sallie, Jesse, Ira J., Horace and Malissa; the last named is the only surviving one, and now resides in Illinois. His second wife was Mrs. Patience, the widow of Anthony Browne, of this town. Nathan Pratt (great-great-grandfather) was also a native of Oxford, Massachusetts, where he was born in November, 1745, and located in the town as above mentioned. He was one of the minute men in the Revolutionary war, and fought at the battle of Bunker Hill. His brother, Jonathan,

acted as a scout during the French and Indian war, and died at Lake George in about the year 1755. Nathan Pratt died in this town on February 27, 1828. David Pratt (great-great-great-grandfather) was descended of old Puritan stock, who came to America from England not many years after the landing of the Mayflower.

John L. Pratt grew to manhood on the farm, receiving his education mainly in the Wesleyan academy, in Massachusetts, graduating therefrom in 1879; he then entered Cornell university, and was graduated from that institution in 1883, and in 1884 he entered the Albany Law school, and was graduated from there in the following year. On account of impaired health he was compelled to defer the practice of law until 1887, when, in that year, he opened an office in the village of Cambridge, where he has since practiced with good success. He is a member of the Beta Theta Pi college fraternity, and the Phi Delta Phi law fraternity. Mr. Pratt is a member of the Congregational church of his village, and is superintendent of its Sabbath school, and is secretary of the Cambridge Valley Agricultural association.

On February 16, 1886, he was wedded to Edith, a daughter of William Gay, a farmer of the town of White Creek. To this marriage have been born three children: Helen G., Gerald S. and Barbara B.

LeROY D. McWAYNE, M. D., one of the well known physicians of the village of Cambridge, and a man of varied experiences in life, was born in Pawlet, Rutland county, Vermont, July 18, 1836. He is a son of Elhannan and Lucy (Tooley) McWayne. Elhannan McWayne was a blacksmith by trade, and a native of Woodstock, Vermont, where he was born June 4, 1803. He followed his trade in Pawlet in the earlier part of his life, and afterward removed to Wells, in the same county, where he became quite successful in business. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and in politics a democrat. In 1833 he wedded Lucy, a daughter of Benjaman Tooley, of Wells, Vermont. They had four children: Louisa, wife of Fletcher Weir, a carpenter of Cambridge; LeRoy D., Nathaniel, and Sylvanus. Elhannan McWayne died in 1889, and his wife on May 6, 1850, in the thirty-ninth year of her age. Nathaniel McWayne (grandfather) also followed the trade of blacksmith, and was a native of Clarendon, Vermont, and had the following children: Arthusa (deceased), Violet, Elhannan, Emily, widow of the late Elijah Barrett, of Pawlet; Ahira (dead), Carolyn (dead), Orilla, wife of James Lampson, and Titus, of Manchester, Vermont. The great-grandfather of Dr. McWayne was a Revolutionary soldier, and died at the remarkable age of one hundred years and four days. The McWaynes are of Scotch extraction, the name being Anglasized from MacElwayne, some three or four generations ago.

LeRoy D. McWayne, M. D., received his education principally from self study, as he left the school room at the early age of nine years to assist his father in the shop, who was in such limited circumstances that he was unable to give him the proper schooling. He worked at the trade of blacksmithing until he had reached the age of nineteen years, when he left there, going from home, and was engaged in various callings until 1857, when he went to Wooster, Ohio, where he became a student of dentistry. He soon gave up the study of dentistry and was variously engaged up to 1862, when he enlisted in the Civil war. Returning home from the field, he was for some time engaged in both the study of law and medicine, but in a short time concluded to take the latter profession as his life's work. He read with Drs. Smith and Chamberlain, of Akron, Ohio, and afterward entered the Wooster Medical university, Cleveland, Ohio, attending two terms, and later entering the medical department of the State university at Nashville, Tennessee,

and was graduated from that institution in 1879, having practiced for nine years previous to his graduation. He began the practice, after leaving college in 1880, at Akron, removing from there to Dorset, Vermont, shortly afterward, remaining there only about six months, when in the fall of 1882 he went to the village of Cambridge, where he practiced most successfully up to 1890. In that year he moved his office to No. 51 Church street, Hoosick Falls, in Rensselaer county. Dr. McWayne for many years has made a specialty of all forms of chronic diseases, and has treated over two thousand cases of diphtheria without loosing a case, and immediately knows the nature of diseases at sight, and has more patients than he can well attend to.

On August 12, 1862, Dr. McWayne enlisted at North Hampton, Ohio, in Co. C, 115th Ohio volunteer infantry, and was with his regiment until the following February, when he was discharged on account of disability. He is a member of Post Wood, Grand Army of the Republic, at Hoosick Falls; also a member of the Elks and Knights of Pythias, of the same place. He is an ardent republican in politics, casting his first ballot for John C. Freemont for president, and has voted for every nominee for that office of the Republican party since.

On February 14, 1858, he was united in marriage to Thusa, a daughter of Alvin Doolittle, of Alleghany county, New York, and has had four children: Byron A. (dead), Carrie (dead), Hattie, wife of Randolph Mains, a prominent inventor, of San Francisco, California, and Allie G. (dead).

JOSEPH WILSON, architect and builder, who is prominently identified with the business interests of Whitehall, was born within two miles of that village, in Washington county, New York, June 9, 1822, and is a son of Joseph and Mabel (Weller) Wilson. Joseph Wilson (father) was born on the ocean while his parents were en route to this country from Ireland. He grew up on the farm, and was engaged in farming during his whole life, dying at the age of sixty-five years, in 1832. The father of Joseph, sr., Robert Wilson, was also a native of Ireland, who emigrated to the United States in 1767, and in the same year settled on a farm in the town of Whitehall. Joseph Wilson, sr., wedded Mabel Weller, a native of Connecticut, and whose death occurred in 1852, at the age of seventy-two years.

Joseph Wilson remained on his father's farm until he had reached the age of fifteen years, and attended the common schools of the neighborhood. At that age he came to Whitehall, where he commenced learning the trade of carpenter with Jeremiah Lockwood, and afterward worked at his trade until 1840, when he began contracting and building on his own account, which he has continued most successfully down to the present time. In addition to his contracting and building work he also does architecturing, having designed and constructed a large majority of the best houses and principal buildings in the town. He is the oldest contractor in active business probably in the county. For a few years, in connection with his regular work, he was engaged in running a sash and door factory.

In 1848 he was united in marriage to Fannie Penfield, a daughter of John Penfield, who was a citizen of Pawlet, Vermont, until 1840, when he removed with his family to Whitehall. To Mr. and Mrs. Wilson have been born three children, two sons and one daughter. The daughter, Florence P., is the wife of Charles Emerson, of Yonkers, New York; Fred and Charles.

Joseph Wilson is a democrat in politics, and has served as assessor of his village, and is now a member of the village trustees, in which body he has served for the past ten years. Whatever best subserves the true interests of his village satisfies him. In business he is shrewd and successful, and is an affable and pleasant gentleman.

C. L. MOREY, principal of the Union schools of the village of Greenwich, and one of the leading and best known educators of the county, was born in the village of Chapinville, Ontario county, December 13, 1859, and is a son of Andrew F. and Mary J. (Bennett) Morey. Andrew F. Morey was a native of Schodack, Rensselaer county, and was for many years a minister in the Methodist Episcopal church, belonging to the Genesee conference, and after thirty years of successful ministry retired in 1888. He filled the office of presiding elder several times, and was pastor of some of the most prominent churches in the Genesee conference. His wife was Mary J., a daughter of Stephen Bennett, residing near Penn Yan, this State. To their marriage were born two sons and one daughter: Eugene, who is now pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church at Fonda, New York; Clayton L., and Grace W. Stephen Bennett resided in Rennsselaer county, and was a soldier in the war of 1812, and was the father of Mrs. Mary J. Morey. Benjamin Morey, the paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a native of Rensselaer county, where he owned and operated a large farm.

C. L. Morey received his education at the Lockport High school, at Wesleyan seminary, and at Syracuse university, and later took a post-graduate course in the Wesleyan university of the State of Illinois. For the past thirteen years he has been engaged in the profession of teaching—the first year as principal of the Warrensburg academy, when at the end of that time he came to Greenwich and accepted the principalship of the Union High school of the village, making twelve years he has acceptably filled this position. During this period the school has nearly doubled in attendance, numbering at present between five and six hundred pupils. Pupils are prepared for college in these schools, and many from outside of the school district attend. Under Prof. Morey's supervision these schools rank among the best in the State, and employ a corps of eleven teachers. Mr. Morey is a member of Ashlar Lodge of Masons, and is a member of the Methodist church. He is a director in the Union Water Works company, and a republican in political belief.

On December 23, 1885, he was wedded to Lillian H., a daughter of Nathan Phelps, of Lockport, New York. To their marriage have been born two children: Lawrence A. and Willis B.

CHARLES R. PATTERSON, ex-district attorney of Warren county, and a lawyer of enviable standing in his profession, of Glens Falls, was born in the town of Bethlehem, a village suburb of the city of Albany, New York, March 28, 1855. His parents were Rev. Robert Patterson and Sarah (Annesley) Patterson, the former being a native of Ireland, of Scotch-Irish descent, who came to the United States, locating at Albany when quite young, where he was principally reared and educated. After thoroughly preparing himself he entered the Methodist ministry, and labored most successfully in the cause of Methodism at various places over northern New York until some two or three years ago, when he retired from his work in the cause of the Master, and removed to the village of Glens Falls, where he is now residing, in the sixty-eighth year of his age. His father was a native of Ireland, who served as a soldier in the English army, and, while en route to the United States, where he intended to reside in the future, he sickened and died at Montreal, Canada. Rev. Robert Patterson married Sarah Annesley, who was a native of Montreal, but was principally reared in the city of Albany, where her parents removed when she was quite young. She is now in the sixty-seventh year of her age, and a valued member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Her two brothers, William and Lawson, were leading merchants of the cities of Albany and Montreal.

Charles R. Patterson grew to manhood in the vicinity of Albany, New York, and after

receiving an academical education, he entered the State Normal school of that city, from which institution he was graduated in the year 1878, and was the youngest member of his class. After graduation for some two or three years he was engaged in teaching school; for some time taught in one of the city schools in Topeka, Kansas, and afterward taught the village school in Janesville, in Saratoga county, and closed his career as a teacher at Poultney, Vermont, where for some time he had charge of the commercial department of the Troy Conference academy. Choosing the profession of law as his future field of work, he accordingly commenced the study in the office of W. S. Kelley, formerly a well known lawyer of Albany, but is now deceased. After taking the required course of study, he entered the well known Albany Law school, and from which he was graduated in 1878. In the following year Mr. Patterson located at the village of Glens Falls, where he has since been engaged in the active practice of his profession, and where at present he enjoys a very lucrative and extensive general law business. He has served two terms as village clerk of Glens Falls, and two terms of three years each as district attorney of Warren county, filling the last named office with rare ability, giving general satisfaction to the people. Charles R. Patterson, in 1887, was married to Frances C. Porter, of Chicago. To their marriage has been born two children: Allen A. and Robert.

B. P. CROCKER, who has been many years identified with the merchantile interests of the village of Cambridge, was born in the town of White Creek, Washington county, New York, July 22, 1817, and is a son of Benjamin and Cylinda (Norton) Crocker. Benjaman Crocker was a native of Tolland county, Connecticut, and was brought to this country with his parents, when one year old. He received a good common school education in the town schools, and was afterward engaged in general farming, owning two or three hundred acres of land, which he got from his father, and was an extensive wheat raiser. For a number of years he was a member and an elder in the Presbyterian church; also for a number of years filled the office of justice of the peace; he also filled the office of supervisor and was a member of the State assembly one term. His wife, Cylinda, was a daughter of William Norton, of the town of White Creek; he was an officer in the Revolutionary war of 1776. To their marriage was born the following children: N. S. P., who died in Monroe county, New York, in 1892; Mary, the widow of Nelson R. Simpson, residing in the village of Cambridge; B. Porter; R. King, a lawyer and editor, was on the Washington *Post*, also was a member of the legislature, and died in 1891; Cylinda, of this town; Harriet, wife of Hon. Frederick Julian, of Greene, Chenango county, New York; Rev. James, who is a minister in the Presbyterian church, and William, who died in infancy. In addition to the family of Benjamin Crocker, there was an adopted son (infant Asahel Buckingham), who knew no other parents, was always as one of their own, by the name of Asahel B. Crocker, who was a minister and pastor of the Eastern Congregational church, New York city, and died in 1850. Benjamin Crocker died in 1874, and his wife passed away at the age of eighty-nine years in 1882; she was a member of the Presbyterian church. Eleasor Crocker (grandfather) was a native of Connecticut, who immigrated into the town of White Creek when a young man, where he owned a large farm, which at that time was covered with forest, which he cleared and improved and cultivated. He was one of the organizers of the Presbyterian church, and was a whig in politics. His wife was Susanna Hinkley, of Connecticut. They were the parents of five children: Eleasor; Benjamin; Francis; Elizabeth; Roena, who was the wife of Eliakim Akin, of this town. Francis was a colonel in the old State militia.

B. Porter Crocker grew to manhood on the

farm, and received his education mainly in the Cambridge Washington academy. After leaving this institution, he taught school for a few years, and when at the age of twenty-one years he engaged in general merchandising in the village of Cambridge, associated with Oren Kellogg as a partner, under the firm name of Kellogg & Crocker, and Rice, Walkley & Crocker. These partnerships lasted for ten years, up to 1851, when the railroad was built through Cambridge, when he built his present storeroom and engaged in business alone, he was principally engaged in buying and forwarding produce and carried on an extensive trade up to 1893, since which time he has devoted himself to his grocery and hardware department. Mr. Crocker owns a number of fine village lots and other valuable village property. For many years an honored member of the Presbyterian church and one of the valued directors of the village bank, the latter institution, which he assisted in organizing, and was one of the organizers of the Woodland cemetery. Of this bank and cemetery, Mr. Crocker is the only one living, of the organizers, that have an interest in them. In political opinion he is a republican, and was postmaster of the village for sixteen years, serving longer in this office than any other man since its establishment; and was for four years postmaster of North White Creek postoffice. During the Rebellion he was an ardent union man, but could not enlist on account of his health; but after the battle of Chancellorsville he went to Washington to look after and care for the wounded.

On June 18, 1868, he wedded Sarah Josephine Weston, of Cohoes, New York, a native of New Hampshire.

LEONARD C. PISER, the large shirt manufacturer of Shushan, who has given to that village a standing in the business world which larger and more highly favored communities may well envy, is one whose life-work clearly shows what great results energy and perseverance may win. He is a son of Martin P. and Mary E. (Church) Piser, and was born at Pittstown, Rensselaer county, New York, October 1, 1849. His grandfather, Peter Piser, was a native of Germany, and came to America with his brother Martin. They settled on the Hudson, where they lost their land through a defective title, when they went to New York, in which city they were robbed by a dishonest partner. From there they directed their steps to Pittstown, and purchased a tract of Royal land, on which they resided until their final summons came. Peter Piser married, and his son, Martin P. Piser (father) was born at Pittstown, this State, in 1804, and died in 1866. He was a farmer and a republican, and a member of the Disciple church. He married Mary E. Church, who died at Shushan in June, 1882, aged sixty-two years. Her father, Leonard Church, was a lawyer, and an early abolitionist; her grandfather, Bethuel Church, was an early pioneer, and built the first house at Shushan.

Leonard C. Piser was reared on the farm, and received his education at Fort Edward Collegiate institute. In 1872 he came to Shushan, where he has resided ever since. He was employed in a clothing house until 1877, when he engaged in selling sewing machines and in having shirts manufactured by many of those to whom he sold machines. After four years thus spent, in 1881, he rented and remodeled Hedge's mill for a shirt factory. Mr. Piser's venture proved successful, and to-day he employs nearly two hundred hands and furnishes employment to several hundred at their homes. In 1891 he was mainly instrumental in securing the present electrical light plant of his village.

In May, 1872, Mr. Piser married Emily Halstead, a daughter of James Halstead, of Pittstown, this State. They have four children: Theodore H., Arthur L., Walter N. and Ralph H.

In politics Mr. Piser is a strong republican, and has served for nine years as justice of the

peace for his village. We condense from a published account of Mr. Piser's life the following of his struggles and triumphs in the business world: "The unassuming little shirt business thus quietly begun, soon increased far beyond the expectations of its projector. In eight years from the time the first machine was put in motion in the factory, over a quarter of a million of dollars was paid out by Mr. Piser for help alone. Public spirit, like all other healthy manifestations of life, grows by what it feeds on, and under the leadership of Mr. Piser, the Shushan people became greatly interested in electric lighting, which became an accomplished fact on July 4, 1891. It was the first electric light plant erected on the line of the railway between Troy and Rutland. Perseverance conquers everything, and that this is a true saying and one worthy of all acceptation, Mr. Piser's life, preaching and practice fully exemplify."

WILLIAM H. CRANDAL, the well known and popular clothing and gentlemen's furnishing goods merchant of Greenwich, who is also prominent in the Masonic circles of this section, and a very successful business man, is the only surviving son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Latham) Crandal, and was born November 9, 1861, in the town of Greenwich, Washington county, New York. The Crandals are of Scotch descent, and the family was planted in America by Simeon Crandal, great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, who left his native Scotland while yet a young man, and coming to America settled in Rhode Island in the latter part of the seventeenth century. He was a farmer, and married Ann Smith, of Rhode Island, by whom he had seven children: Mary, who married a Mr. Linn; Asa, John, who was for many years keeper of Blackwell Island prison; Simon, Thomas (grandfather) Catharine, who married a man named Ott, and James. Thomas Crandal (grandfather), was a native of Rhode Island, but came to the town of Easton when a young man, where he passed the remainder of his life. He was a farmer and small lawyer, who in addition to conducting an extensive farming business, frequently acted as attorney and legal advisor for his neighbors and others. In politics he was a Jacksonian democrat, and married Wealthy Ann Bell, by whom he had eight children: Simeon, Jonah, John, Thomas, Asa, George, Phoebe A., who married Samuel Skiff, of this town, and Elizabeth Eliza, who is now the sole survivor of the family.

Thomas Crandal (father) was born in the town of Easton, this county, in 1820, where he followed farming and merchandising until he was thirty-five years of age. He then removed to the village of Greenwich, where he was employed as clerk in a mercantile establishment for the space of five years, after which he embarked in the hardware business and followed that until his death, October 30, 1883, when in the sixty-third year of his age. He built and occupied the store room adjoining the Hill block on Main street. During the Civil war he served as recuiting officer for his town, and was a stanch republican in politics, taking an active interest in the success of his party at the polls. At the age of eighteen he became a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and adhered to that faith all his life. He was always active in support of denominational interests, and for many years served as Sunday school superintendent. In 1843 he married Ursula Latham, a daughter of Benjamin Latham, of Port Byron, New York. She died in six months after marriage, and some time later Mr. Crandal married her sister, Elizabeth E. Latham, by whom he had two sons and two daughters: Albert, Ursula, wife of Frank Hawthorne, of Hoosick Falls, this State; Endora, deceased, and Willam H. Mrs. Crandall died in January, 1862, at the age of thirty-one, and in 1864 Mr. Crandal married for his third wife, Sarah Lewis, daughter of Samuel Lewis, a farmer of the town of Jack-

son. By this union he had one son, Samuel L. Mrs. Sarah Crandal died in December, 1891, aged sixty-three.

William H. Crandal was reared in his native place and obtained his education in the graded school of Greenwich. At the age of seventeen he entered the clothing and gentlemen's furnishing store of D. S. Ensign as clerk, in the building in which his own store is now located, and remained with him some six months. At the end of that time Mr. Crandal went to Kansas, but after a short time spent in that State he came back to Chicago and obtained a position as clerk in a large hardware store in that city. There he remained for some time, when sickness necessitated his resignation, and he returned to his home at Greenwich. After recovering his health he became a clerk in this village and followed that occupation until 1888. In that year he formed a partnership with Joseph H. Sarard, under the firm name of Crandal & Sarard, and engaged in the clothing and gentlemen's furnishing goods business at No. 83 Main street, Greenwich. These gentlemen remained in partnership until November 13, 1893, when Mr. Crandal purchased his partner's interest and has since conducted the business alone and in his own name. He still occupies and now owns the room in which he began business, and carries a stock aggregating nearly thirteen thousand dollars in value. His annual sales amount to about twenty thousand dollars, and the business is stlll growing. In addition to his business property, Mr. Crandal also owns a handsome residence on College street, this village. For three years previous to engaging in business for himself, he had charge of the clothing and furnishing departments of W. H. Stewart's large store at Glen's Falls, this State.

On December 10, 1884, Mr. Crandal was married to Anna Bertha Curtis, a daughter of John W. Curtis, of the village of Greenwich. To them have been born two children, one son and a daughter: Mary E. and Karl C. John W. Curtis (father-in-law) came to Greenwich in 1840, and began the publication of the *People's Journal* on borrowed capital. He met with such marked success that within two years he had paid off the entire debt and owned the paper. He died in Greenwich in 1889, aged sixty-seven years.

Politically, William H. Crandal is a republican, and in religion a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, which he is now serving as financial secretary. He is a member of Ashlar Lodge, No. 584, Free and Accepted Masons; Schuylerville Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Washington Commandery, Knights Templar, of Saratoga Springs, and of the Oriental Temple, of Troy.

FRED W. ALLEN, of Middle Granville, although still a young man, has had a varied and successful career in business, and ranks with the leading young business men of this part of the county. He is a son of William H. and Helen E. (Smith) Allen, and was born April 11, 1868, in the village of Middle Granville, Washington county, New York. The Allens rank among the oldest families of New York, where its members have been prominent citizens for more than a century. Gilbert Allen, paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a native of Johnstown, Fulton county, this State, and a cloth manufacturer by occupation. He was energetic and enterprising in the prosecution of his business, and to him belongs the honor, it is claimed, of having introduced and put into successful operation the first carding machine ever used in the State of New York. Other improved devices were also brought into requisition by him, and for a number of years he stood at the head of the cloth manufacturing business of this section. He died at his home here in 1856, at an advanced age. His son, William H. Allen (father), was born at North Granville, in 1827, but spent his boyhood days principally at Schaghticoke, Rensselaer county, and came to Middle Granville

when a young man. Here he engaged as clerk in the general merchantile house of his brother-in-law, George N. Bates, but soon became a partner in the concern, and successfully conducted the general mercantile business here until his death, February 28, 1885, when in the fifty-eighth year of his age. He also engaged for a time in the manufacture of red slate for roofing purposes, and was one of the pioneers in that line of production. Politically he was an ardent democrat, and during President Buchanan's administration he served as postmaster of Middle Granville. He also served for three years as supervisor of the town and was one of the founders of Elmwood cemetery, in which his ashes repose. At one time he was a prominent candidate for a seat in the State assembly, but was defeated because his party was greatly in the minority. In religious faith and church membership he was a Presbyterian, and always active in support of the various interests of his denominatioe. He wedded Helen E. Smith, a native of Bristol, Vermont. They had a family of children. Mrs. Allen was a member of the same church as her husband, and died in August, 1887.

Fred W. Allen was reared and received his elementary education in the village of Middle Granville. At the age of sixteen he left the public schools of his native place and took a two years' course of training in the Peekskill Military academy. At his father's death he returned home and took charge of his interests in the store, where he remained until July, 1886. In 1887 Mr. Allen went to Europe and spent considerable time in sight seeing, visiting many of the leading countries of the old world, and especially points of great historic interest and the magnificent art collections in many European capitals. Upon his return in the fall of the same year, he accepted the post of shipping clerk in the establishment of James B. Lyon, State printer, at Albany, and continued to discharge the duties of that position for two years.

In December, 1891, Mr. Allen was united in marriage to Lu M. Brown, eldest daughter of Clayton E. and Amanda Brown, of Middle Granville. On January 1, 1892, he engaged in the grain and feed business at the latter village, and in July of that year added the grocery business, in all of which he was very successful. In April, 1893, he purchased his present grist mill, which has one of the finest water powers in Washington county. Since purchasing the mill he has added improvements to the plant aggregating more than eleven thousand dollars, and it is now conceded to be one of the best equipped grist mills in the county and one of the most valuable mill properties in this part of the State. On account of the growth of his mill and feed business requiring nearly all his time and attention, Mr. Allen sold his grocery establishment in July, 1893, and since then has devoted much of his energy to the grist mill and to the manufacture of red slate flour, which is used for backing oil cloths and for pigment paint and coating out-buildings. Mr. Allen is also the inventor of the well known imperial polish, and is now treasurer and manager of the Imperial Polish Company, of Middle Granville, which is exclusively engaged in the manufacture and sale of this excellent preparation. In addition to these various business enterprises he also owns considerable real estate in that village.

Politically Fred W. Allen is strictly independent, voting for those he considers the best men, without regard to party considerations. He is an elder and trustee of the Presbyterian church, and trustee of the union school of his village. He is also trustee and secretary of the Elmwood Cemetery association, and foreman of the Penrhyn Engine and Hose Company, of Middle Granville. Mr. Allen is a public spirited citizen and takes an active interest in the welfare of his town, village and county. He is affable in manner, and among the most popular men of his section.

WILLIAM H. HUGHES, proprietor of the largest slate works in the United States, and treasurer of Washington county, who resides in the village of Granville, of which he is president, is a native of Chapmanville, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, where he was born September 5, 1863. His father, Hugh W. Hughes, was born and reared at Nazareth, North Wales, where he lived until 1857. In that year he came to the United States, settling first at Dodgeville, Wisconsin, which he soon afterward left to locate in the copper region of Lake Superior, where he was engaged in copper mining for a time. In 1860 he removed to Hampton, this county, but in a short time went to Chapmanville, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, where he remained until after the close of our Civil war. His next move was to Rhinebeck, on the Hudson river, where he engaged in the manufacture of black slate. Later he went to Hoosick, Rensselaer county, New York, where he also began the manufacture of black slate, but in 1868 abandoned it and located at Granville, where he passed the remainder of his life. After coming here he embarked in the manufacture of red roofing slate, but in a year or two abandoned that and opened some sea-green slate quarries in Rutland county, Vermont, in the handling of which he became quite successful. He continued the manufacture of sea-green slate for roofing purposes until his death in February, 1890, when well advanced in the fifty-fourth year of his age. At the time of his death he was successfully operating eleven sea-green slate quarries, being the largest roofing slate manufacturer in this country, and was widely known as "the Slate king of America." His enterprises gave employment to a large number of men in Granville and vicinity, and he was universally respected by the people. He was president of the Granville National bank at the time of his death; an ardent republican in politics, and a regular attendant and liberal contributor to the Welsh Presbyterian church of this village. Notwithstanding the fact that his education was limited, he was a man of fine natural ability, and after experimenting with the different slates of this country until he struck the sea-green roofing slate, he finally scored a remarkable success, accumulated a fortune, and left a large estate at his death. Before coming to this country he married Sarah Leming, who, like himself, was a native of Wales, and a member of an old Welsh family. Mrs. Hughes spends her time partly in Granville with her son, William H. Hughes, and partly at Easton, Pennsylvania. She is a member of the Lutheran church.

William H. Hughes was reared principally in the village of Granville, this county, and was graduated from the North Granville Military academy in 1881. During the next year he visited Europe, and spent some time in different countries and capitals of the old world. Returning to the United States in March, 1883, he went to Cleveland, Ohio, where he established a commission house for selling roofing slate, and was successfully engaged in that business for a period of five years. He then traveled for one year, selling roofing slate in all parts of the west and northwest, making his headquarters at Chicago. In 1889, on account of his father's declining health, he returned to New York and became a partner with the elder Hughes in his various slate enterprises here. The firm name became H. W. Hughes & Son, and the active management was largely assumed by the son. This firm continued in existence until the father's death in 1890, when William H. Hughes purchased his mother's interest in the business, and has since that time conducted this vast enterprise alone, under the name of W. H. Hughes. Under his energetic management the business has increased until it is now fully one-third larger than that done at any time by his father, and being far in advance of any other similar enterprise in this country, fairly entitles him to the designation first given to his father—Slate king of America. His various works



give employment to more than three hundred and fifty men, and he is treasurer of the Vermont Slate Company, which handles all the sea green slate manufactured in the State of Vermont. Mr. Hughes is also a stockholder in both the Granville banks, and has erected two of the handsomest blocks in that village, one a brick structure and the other a large stone building. These fine business blocks add materially to the appearance of Granville. One is occupied by the Granville National bank and the other by the Farmers' National bank. Mr. Hughes' office is in the stone structure, and is elegantly fitted up and luxuriously furnished.

On April 28, 1886, William H. Hughes was united in marriage to Julia Forbes. Politically Mr. Hughes is a stanch republican and protectionist, taking an active interest in the success of his party and its principles. He was chairman of the county republican committee in 1891, and is now serving as president of the village of Granville. In the fall of 1893 he was elected treasurer of Washington county, and entered upon the duties of that office January 1, 1894. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, a member of the Mystic Shrine, and is also connected with Mettowee Lodge, No. 559, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and with the Improved Order of Red Men, and the Independent Order of Elks. Mr. Hughes is pleasant and genial in manner, easily approached, and one of the most popular men in Washington county.

HON. JEROME LAPHAM, president of the First National bank of the village of Glens Falls, and ex-State assemblyman, and one of the most prominent and successful business men of that village, was born in the town of Queensbury, Warren county, New York, December 4, 1823, and is a son of Jonathan Lapham and Elizabeth Heeley Lapham. Jonathan Lapham was a native of the same town, where he was born in 1798, where he afterward resided, in the town and village of Glens Falls, up to his death, which occurred in 1860. For several years in the latter part of his life he lived in the village of Glens Falls, removing there from the town of Queensbury, where he had been engaged in farming; a member of the Society of Friends, a whig and afterward a republican in politics. He was united in marriage with Elizabeth Heeley, who was a native of Pennsylvania, and whose death occurred in January, 1877. Stephen Lapham, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, became an early settler in the town of Queensbury. He was a man who commanded considerable influence in his day. The Laphams are of Scotch descent.

Jerome Lapham grew to manhood on his father's small farm, in his native town of Queensbury. His early educational advantages were meagre, including only the facilities for acquiring knowledge then taught in the ordinary district schools, which he afterward supplemented by a short term at the Glens Falls academy; but it was on the farm where he gained health, strength and a robust mental and moral stamina, which have stood in good stead, in the years of his maturity, and added thereto abundant tuition, in that greatest and most practical of all institutions—the great school of the successful and active business life. After leaving the farm, for some three or four years young Lapham was employed in the capacity of salesman in a general mercantile establishment at Glens Falls. At the expiration of this time, he associated himself, in 1845, with James Morgan, who constituted the firm of Morgan & Lapham, and were until 1856, a period of eleven years, successfully engaged in the general mercantile pursuits, and in the meantime had added, in connection with these interests, the buying and selling of lumber. At the end of this time they disposed of their store and confined themselves exclusively to their lumber business. This firm continued upon their prosperous career, devoting their

time and attention exclusively to their immense lumbering trade, up to the year 1864, when the partnership was dissolved, by mutual consent, and Mr. Lapham then practically retired from all active business pursuits. Being a man of considerable executive force and ability as a financier, financial institutions of his section have enlisted his support and been benefited by his advice. Several years ago he was made vice-president of the First National bank of Glens Falls, and in 1885 was chosen president of that institution, and is one of the able and conservative directors of that well known banking house. In addition to his bank interests, Mr. Lapham is a director and vice-president of the Glens Falls Insurance company, which is one of the most ably managed and popularly known fire insurance companies now doing business in the United States, and is a member of its executive committee. Glens Falls, with its population of some thirteen thousand, has an excellent and advanced system of public schools, and here is located the old Glens Falls academy, whose popularity and fame as an educational institution is commensurate with the life and growth of the village. The old academy building has been succeeded in recent years by one of the most beautiful and admirably constructed buildings, which challenges the entire country for one more perfect in its arrangements. Feeling the lack of a thorough educational training in his younger days, Mr. Lapham has for many years been a director of this institution, and he has always taken an active and earnest interest in its welfare; and is also one of the trustees of the Union school of the village. Mr. Lapham served as supervisor of the town of Queensbury for four years, filling the office most acceptably to all the leading citizens of both parties; he was afterward nominated and elected by his party, the republicans, a member of the State assembly, serving in the session of 1864–5. Several times he has served as trustee of Glens Falls and also as president of that village.

In 1846 Hon. Jerome Lapham was united in marriage with Hannah Hoyt, a daughter of C. M. Hoyt, of the town of Greenfield, Saratoga county. To his marriage were born two children, Byron and Helen; the latter is now the wife of C. L. Rockwell, proprietor of the Rockwell House. The beautiful home of Mr. Lapham, which was erected in 1872–3, is the center of a happy domestic life, after many years of a successful business career, which has been synonomous with truth, honor and sincerity.

HON. CHARLES ROGERS, who served with distinction in the State senate and the congress of the United States, was born in Northumberland, Saratoga county, New York, April 30, 1800. His father, James Rogers, a leading merchant and business man of northern New York, removed to Fort Edward, where he died in 1810, at the early age of thirty-four years. His mother, a daughter of Col. Sidney Berry, afterward married Judge Esek Cowan. Charles Rogers attended Granville academy until he was fourteen years of age, and then entered Union college, from which he was graduated with William H. Seward and other prominent New Yorkers in the class of 1818. Leaving college he read law with Judge Cowan, and was admitted to the bar, but never practiced, living the life of a country gentleman, except when engaged in politics and serving in the State legislature or in congress.

In 1827 Mr. Rogers wedded Susan A. Clark, only daughter of Dr. Russell Clark, and reared a family of three sons and three daughters.

Charles Rogers entered the political field as a supporter of DeWitt Clinton, and afterward was identified with the whig and republican parties. He served two terms in the assembly, was barely defeated as the temperance candidate of his district for the State senate, and in 1842 was elected to represent Washington and Essex counties in congress. His congressional career was short but brilliant,

and his defense of the right of petition against the slave-holding interest of the District of Columbia was a speech of such eloquence and power as to attract general attention. Of commanding figure, a fine voice and pleasing manners, and impressive and eloquent, Charles Rogers was a power on the stump or in a public body, while as a conversationalist he had but few superiors. Mr. Rogers was an enthusiastic supporter of the Union cause during the late Civil war, and in 1872 supported Horace Greeley for president, but took no active part in the campaign. He died January 13, 1874, and left behind him a reputation upon which the breath of suspicion never rested for a moment.

CORNELIUS MEALEY, proprietor of the Greenwich Pharmacy, is another of the successful young business men who deserve mention in this volume. He is a son of Cornelius and Esther (Hayden) Mealey, and was born at Fort Miller, this county, November 11, 1861. He grew to manhood on his father's farm, near Fort Miller, receiving his education in the public schools of that locality, and the graded school of Saratoga Springs. After completing his studies at the latter institution, he accepted a position as clerk in a general mercantile establishment, and continued to follow that occupation in various places until 1880, when he entered the employ of the dry goods firm of Thomas & Coppins, at Schuylerville. There he remained until this firm abandoned the business at that place, and then Mr. Mealey went to Chautauqua to take charge of the dry goods department of the general store conducted by the Chautauqua Ore and Iron company. After one year he was transferred to the drug department, and successfully conducted that branch of the business until 1885. In the latter year he went to Malone, Franklin county, this State, and entered the employ of a leading druggist of that place. In 1886 Mr. Mealey accepted a position with Rice Brothers, the large drug firm of Hudsonville, this State, where he remained until 1887. In the spring of that year he returned to Washington county, and leasing his present drug store in the Callamer block, Main street, Greenwich, he opened the Greenwich pharmacy and embarked in the drug business on his own account. By careful attention to business he soon built up a nice trade, which has increased as the years passed by, until it is now quite important and lucrative. Here Mr. Mealey keeps at all times a full line of drugs, medicines, paints, oils, toilet articles, stationery, silverware, and the thousand and one other articles pertaining to these various departments.

On January 15, 1881, Mr. Mealey was married to Harriet Van Buren, youngest daughter of Joseph Van Buren, proprietor of a gentleman's furnishing store in the city of NewYork. To Mr. and Mrs. Mealey has been born one child, a son, named Clarence C. In his political affiliations Mr. Mealey is a stanch democrat, but has never taken any active part in politics, preferring to give his time and attention entirely to business. He is a member of the Catholic church, and one of the most highly esteemed young business men of the county.

The Mealeys are an old Irish family, for many generations resident in County Clare, where Cornelius Mealey, father of the subject of this sketch, was born and reared. In 1834, when twenty-two years of age, he came to America and settled in Ontario, Canada. He was a railroad contractor in Canada, but some years later removed to North Creek, Warren county, New York, where he operated a tannery for a number of years. In 1850 he came to this county, and purchasing a farm at Fort Miller devoted the remainder of his active life to agricultural pursuits. He continued farming until 1889, when he removed to the village of Greenwich and retired from all active business. His death occurred in 1891, when he was well advanced in the seventy-ninth year of his age. He was a man of fine mind

and good education, and taught school in his native country for several years before coming to America. In 1852 he married Esther Hayden, a native of Ireland, who had come to this country ten years previous to her marriage. To them was born a family of children. Mrs. Mealey is a member of the Catholic church, as was her husband, and now resides in the village of Greenwich, in the sixty-second year of her age. Another of her sons is John H. Mealey, a sketch of whom appears on another page of this book.

FREDERICK FRAZER, a young and sucessful lawyer of Salem, and a member of the New York State Constitutional convention of 1893, was born in the village of Salem, Washington county, New York, September 25, 1859. He is a son of Hon. Lawson and Elizabeth M. (Steele) Frazer, and was reared in his native village, where he received his elementary education in the public schools. Leaving the public schools he entered Washington academy, and after taking its full course, became a student in the law office of his father. He was admitted to the bar in 1887, and since then has been engaged in the active and continuous practice of his profession at Salem. He has a fine law practice, and stands in the front rank of the young and rising lawyers of northeastern New York. Mr. Frazer is unmarried, and has been a member of Salem United Presbyterian church for several years; is also a member of Salem Lodge, No. 391, Free and Accepted Masons. In politics he is an ardent supporter of the principles and course of action of the Republican party. Mr. Frazer has taken an active part in the political campaigns of the last ten years in Washington and adjoining counties. Although young in years, yet he has been selected by his fellow citizens to fill various offices of responsibility; was supervisor of his town for three terms, served as justice of the peace from 1885 to 1889, and in 1892 was elected as a member of the State Constitutional convention from Washington county. Mr. Frazer gives close attention to his law business, and stands high as a man and citizen in his native village.

The Frazers are of Scotch descent, and the early home of the family was in the famous highlands of Scotland. At some time during the last century the family in this country was founded by Frazers from Scotland, who settled in New England. A descendant of one of these immigrant Frazers was Isaac Frazer, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, and who left his native State of Connecticut to settle in Hebron, this county, where his son, Hon. Lawson Frazer, was born and reared. Hon. Lawson Frazer (father), after completing his education, read law and was admitted to the bar. He came, in 1855, to Salem, where he has practiced his profession ever since. Mr. Frazer was elected surrogate of Washington county in 1871, and at the end of his term, in 1878, was re-elected, serving two terms, or twelve years, from January 1, 1872, to January 1, 1884. He is an active republican and a respected member of the United Presbyterian church. Mr. Frazer was married to Elizabeth M. Steele, who was born in the town of Salem, and is a United Presbyterian in religious faith and church membership.

ALBERT H. LASHWAY, one of the leading millers and successful business men of Washington county, was born in Saint Francis, Dominion of Canada, October 19, 1835, and was brought by his parents, in the following year, to the town of Peru, Clinton county, New York, where he was principally reared, receiving his education in the common schools. After leaving school, for a few years he was a salesman in a general store, when he left there and went to learn the milling business in the village of Peru, where he was engaged in milling up to 1875. In that year he came to Patten's Mill, where he has ever since

been engaged in milling at his present stand. His mill is of water power, which is supposed to have been built in 1800. He manufactures exclusively feed and buckwheat flour. Mr. Lashway has been a resident of Washington county since the fall of 1864, and three years previous to his coming to the county, he was united in marriage to Mary Doudlaw, a daughter of Silas Doudlaw, of the town of Peru, Clinton county, where they had removed to from Canada. Nine children, three sons and six daughters, have been born to their union: Albert H., jr., Joseph, Frederick, Mary M., Harriet A., Jennie, Sarah, Lillie and Eva. Mr. Lashway is a democrat in politics and has served as school trustee and collector of the school tax of his town. He has several times refused to accept town offices, on account of his private business requiring all his time.

Albert H. Lashway is a son of Joseph Lashway and Mary (Duke) Lashway. Joseph Lashway was born at the same place as Albert H., and came to the United States in 1836, locating in the town of Peru, removing from there to Trout Pond, in Essex county, subsequently to New Sweden, where he lived only a few months, going thence to Au Sable Forks, Clinton county, where he became an employee in the J. & J. Rogers Iron Works, remaining with this firm for sixteen years. In 1850 he removed to the village of Peru, afterward to Plattsburg, where he died in 1865, in the fifty-sixth year of his age. He was a member of the Catholic church. His wife was a native of the same place in Canada, and died in Sandy Hill, this county, in 1891, aged eighty-eight years. She had resided in Sandy Hill for twenty-one years previous to her death, and was also a member of the Catholic church. The Lashways are of French origin.

JOHN KEENAN, a son of Robert and Anna (Logan) Keenan, was born November 11, 1809, near Castle Dawson, County Derry, Ireland, and in the prime of life became a resident of the town of Queensbury. He was successful in the lime business, and then retired from active commercial life. No one has done more for the material advancement of Glens Falls than John Keenan, who secured the railroad to the village and aided largely in its construction. He was also foremost in securing the present water works. He served as president of the village, was one of the heaviest stockholders in the railroad, and identified himself with all measures of improvement and reform. A Catholic and a democrat, Mr. Keenan was distinguished in public and private life as an energetic man of good sense and warm attachments.

ALDEN M. CRANDALL, superintendent and general manager of the Bennington Pulp Company, of Middle Falls, who has worked his way up, through his energy and good business qualities, to his present position, was born at Cohoes, New York, March 17, 1855, and is a son of Samuel Crandall. The Crandalls came into the State of New York from Rhode Island, where the grandfather of the subject of this sketch was born. Samuel Crandall spent the early part of his life in Dutchess county, thence he removed to Cohoes, then to Johnsonville, and died in Rhode Island. He possessed a very good education, following the occupation of farming in early life, which he afterward abandoned to engage in the manufacturing business at Johnsonville. In politics he was a member of the Whig party, and also of the Odd Fellows fraternity. His wife was a Miss Shaw, by whom he had six children: Mary A., Miller, Alden M., William H., and two who died in infancy. Samuel Crandall's death occurred about 1859.

Alden M. Crandall received his education in the schools of the town of Fort Ann. Leaving school at the age of fifteen years, he became an apprentice, serving a term of three years in learning the trade of tinsmith and afterward worked at that calling for thirteen years. At

the expiration of that time he accepted employment in the pulp mills at Bennington and Lockport, remaining with them up to 1881, after which time he remained with them in the capacity of wood buyer up to 1887, when he was made superintendent and general manager of the entire business, which constitutes two pulp mills and two paper mills, one having a capacity of six tons daily and the other ten tons, and employ on an average about forty men and use in the neighborhood of three thousand cords of wood. Mr. Crandall is a liberal republican in his political opinion and is a member of the excise board of the town of Greenwich.

On December 10, 1876, Alden M. Crandall was wedded to Julia, a daughter of George Kautz. To their marriage have been born five children: Willis, Jennie, Libbie, Raymond and Alden M., jr.

ISAAC A. GOODSON, a member of the well known dry goods firm of Goodson Brothers, of Glens Falls, was born in the same village, Warren county, New York, January 10, 1856, and is a son of Oliver Goodson and Julia Hoague. He was brought up in this village, attending the public schools, and at the age of nine years commenced work with his father, who at that time was engaged in running a stove factory at this place; here he worked through the summer, and in 1872 entered the mercantile house of B. B. Fowler, in the capacity of salesman, in whose employ he continued without intermission for seventeen years. At the expiration of this time he formed the partnership composed of himself, his brother, William F., who was a clerk at Fowler's for thirteen years; George E., of the Boston dry goods house, and Thomas L., who for six years was with G. F. Boyle & Co. In this firm are also interested three sisters of the Goodsons, and the wife of Isaac A. This firm has been phenominally successful from its inception; bringing into their business the varied mercantile experience of many years. Their present store was established and opened in September, 1889, where they handle exclusively dry goods, and do a business in the neighborhood of ninety thousand dollars annually. They employ fifteen salesmen, and claim to be the only strictly one price house in Glens Falls. The Goodson brothers have one among the largest businesses and carry one of the finest and most careful assortments of stock found in northern New York.

Isaac A. Goodson was married in 1880 to Anna M. Donnelly, a daughter of Patrick Donnelly, of this village. She died in 1884, leaving one child, Mary Helena. In 1888 Mr. Goodson wedded for his second wife Mary J., daughter of Edward Gay, of Dunham's Basin, Washington county. To Mr. and Mrs. Goodson have been born two children, Mary Geraldine and Joseph Edward.

Mr. Goodson is now serving as a member of the board of trustees of the village, and is a member of St. Mary's Catholic church, and a democrat in politics. Oliver Goodson (father) was born near Three Rivers, Canada, and came to the United States before he came of age and settled in Vermont. In 1845, on May 11, he came to this village, where he has ever since resided, and is now in his seventy-first year. He is a member of Saint Alfonsus Catholic church, a democrat in his political opinion, and since coming to Glens Falls has worked at his trade — that of stone-mason. Ambrose Goodson, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born in the vicinity of Three Rivers, in the district of Montreal, Canada. He came to the United States in the same year as his son Oliver, and died here in 1872, at the remarkable age of one hundred and seven years. He was very abstemious in his personal habits, having never used tobacco or whiskey in any form, and retained all his faculties up to within a few days prior to his death. His father was killed at the battle of Quebec during the Revolutionary war. The Goodsons originally came from France. Mrs.

Julia Goodson is a native of Heminsford, Canada, and is now in her sixtieth year; is a member of St. Alfonsus Catholic church, and a resident of Glens Falls.

ANDREW T. SPRAGUE, a well known citizen of Middle Falls, who is connected with the Battenkill Paper Mills company and other industrial enterprises, is a son of Nathan and Sarah (Andrews) Sprague, and first saw the light of day at Hinsdale, New Hampshire, February 13, 1841. He received his education in the public schools of Hinsdale, and afterward learned the trade of machinist, which he followed for many years. In recent times his health has been so indifferent as to compel him to abandon all hard labor, and he has employed his time principally in looking after his interests in the Battenkill paper mills and the shank mill, in both of which he is part owner. (For description of these mills see sketch of W. N. Sprague, elsewhere in this volume.)

On February 24, 1870, Mr. Sprague was united in marriage with Josephine L. Mansfield, a daughter of Charles and Lucy (Burbank) Mansfield, of Winchester, New Hampshire, and a sister of H. M. Mansfield, treasurer of the Battenkill Paper Mill company of Middle Falls, whose sketch appears on another page of this work, which see for ancestral history of Mrs. Sprague's family. To Mr. and Mrs. Sprague was born a family of four children, only one of whom now survives: Jessie, deceased; Minnie, deceased; Charles H., living at home with his parents; and Lulu, deceased. Mrs. Sprague early received a good musical training, and afterward studied in Boston under the private instruction of some of the best musical educators of that city. She has been church organist most of the time since her thirteenth year, and now occupies that position in the Greenwich Episcopal church. She also gives private lessons in both vocal and instrumental music, and is regarded as one of the finest musicians in this section. She is a member of the Baptist church, and served as postmaster of Middle Falls under the Harrison administration.

Andrew T. Sprague is a stanch republican in politics, and has held a number of local offices in the town. He enlisted in the Federal service as a member of Company A, 14th New Hampshire infantry, but was afterward discharged on account of ill health. He is a member of the Baptist church, and of the Society of Christian Endeavor, in the affairs of both of which he takes an active and prominent part. He ranks with the best citizens of the county, and enjoys, in an eminent degree, the respect and esteem of all who know him.

THOMAS FLOOD, whose usefulness as a builder of railways and public works in the States of New York and Vermont and the Dominion of Canada, has associated his name with the business men of his State, is a son of Owen and Elizabeth (Victory) Flood, and was born at Sandy Hill, Washington county, New York, November 29, 1829.

Owen Flood was born and reared at Longford, Ireland, where he left when a young man to make his settlement in this State. In a short time after arriving in New York city he came to Sandy Hill, where he resided until his death, which occurred in 1885, at eighty-four years of age. He was employed for over forty years by the State, as a watchman and fireman on the Glens Falls feeder, which was a branch of the Champlain canal. Mr. Flood was a Catholic and a democrat, and married Elizabeth Victory, a native of Longford, Ireland; she died in 1883, at seventy-three years of age.

In his native village Thomas Flood grew to manhood, and after attending the common schools for several years, went on the canal, where he was engaged in boating for seventeen years. During this period he owned several boats, which he ran from Sandy Hill to Albany, Troy and New York city, and beside

handling freight he dealt in coal, of which he furnished all that was used at Sandy Hill for over ten years. Leaving the canal he went to Brooklyn, where he was engaged for two years in the manufacture of naval supplies. Disliking the character of this business Mr. Flood sought a different field in which to use his energies. Accordingly, in 1867, he engaged in contracting and building, under Col. John M. Wilson, who had received contracts from the government, between Albany and Troy, on the Hudson river. Completing his work there in a satisfactory manner, he formed a partnership with James H. Sherrill and Thomas Strong, and they built the present stone dam across the Mohawk river, at Cohoes, for the State, whose construction required four years' time. This work was so well done that it established Mr. Flood's reputation as a contractor and builder of public works, and his next venture was one of importance, being the construction of fifty-two miles of a branch of the Canadian Pacific railway. In that enterprise he associated with himself Alfred Charleboies, Mellette and Shanley, of Montreal, J. C. Monty, of Glens Falls, G. M. Monty, of Sandy Hill, U. B. Cooper, of Fort Edward, and George Shannan, of Argyle, under the firm name of Flood & Charleboies. Mr. Flood built this railroad in 1878, under contract with the Canadian authorities at Ottawa. He had to cut the road through a dense forest, while his supplies of all kinds had to be brought over two hundred miles by water from the nearest railroad station. These supplies had to be distributed by means of sleds hauled by dogs, on account of the roughness of the country through which the road was to pass. He prosecuted this great work with his usual energy and perseverance, and built a first-class road that gave entire satisfaction to the Canadian authorities. Returning from Canada Mr. Flood formed a partnership with James P. Buck and E. H. Crocker, and built a lock on the Glens Falls feeder of the Champlain canal. Since the completion of that contract he has been continuously employed on public works for the State and many of the villages of New York, and at the present time is associated with his son, James E., and James D. Sherrill in the construction of water works for Fort Ethan Allen, of Vermont, where they are also macadamizing the principal streets. This firm also employs a regular force of one hundred men upon their contract work in various places. Thomas Flood is a Catholic and a democrat, and has frequently served as a trustee of his village, where he is well known as a substantial and prompt business man.

In 1858 Mr. Flood was united in marriage with Rosa Dougherty, of Fort Ann. To their union have been born four children, one son and three daughters: James E., Katie M., Rose E. and Grace R. The son, James E. Flood, is now actively engaged in the contracting business, being a member of the firm of Flood & Sherrill.

WILLIAM M. PALMER, a successful business man and an extensive grist and saw mill operator of the village of Greenwich, is a son of Nathan and Olive (Hotchkiss) Palmer, and was born in Delaware county, New York, October 3, 1817. His early school advantages were meagre, and in early life he was apprenticed to learn a trade with Caleb T. Winston, at Waterford, Saratoga county, New York, where he remained for four years; he afterward came to Middle Falls, where he leased the grist mill of that place, and which he operated for eight years on the shares. In 1852 he removed to Greenwich and purchased the mill property known as the Greenwich Village mills, which he has conducted successfully ever since. These mills are the oldest and best known in the county. In addition to owning and operating the grist mill he purchased a saw mill adjoining at the same time, and also a machine shop. He is the proprietor of six dwelling houses in the village, and from them he re-

ceives a handsome rental. Mr. Palmer is a republican in politics, and an old and highly respected member of the Baptist church of the village. During his residence in Waterford he was a member of the Light infantry of the State militia.

On October 2, 1843, William M. Palmer was united in marriage to Mary McChesney, a daughter of Adam McChesney, of Brunswick, New York. To their marriage has been born three children. Mr. Palmer's life, now extending over three quarters of a century, has been active and useful in his community and to the country. He has accumulated a competency for this world's needs; has won the respect and good opinion of his neighbors, and wields an influence for good which is felt throughout his section.

JAMES H. BURDETT, a member of the well known wholesale lumber firm of Burdett Brothers & Co., of Whitehall, and a prominent secret society man, is a son of Elliott and Mary (Luther) Burdett, and was born September 19, 1855, in the village of Whitehall, Washington county, New York. The Burdetts are of English extraction, and are one of the early settled families of this country, having originally located in Massachusetts, where they remained until after the Revolutionary war, when Vermont became their adopted State. Ebenezer Burdett, great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born and reared at Lancaster, Massachusetts. When only sixteen years of age he enlisted with an older brother in the American army, under General Washington, but was soon afterward attached to a privateer then fitting up for the protection of American commerce. This vessel put to sea and soon captured a British ship which had been making trouble on the Massachusetts coast. The ship was blown up and destroyed. When the war closed Ebenezer Burdett returned to Lancaster, Massachusetts, and in 1785 married Ruth Loveland, of Gilson, New Hampshire, and settled in that town. Later he removed to Vermont, and died at Pittsford, that State, in 1831, aged seventy years. He was the father of ten children, of whom one was Israel Burdett (grandfather), who was a native of Vermont, in which State he was reared and educated. In later life he removed to Washington county, New York, and resided at Fort Ann for many years. He died at Whitehall at an advanced age. He was a democrat politically, and married and had a family of children. One of his sons was Elliott Burdett (father), who was born at Grafton, Vermont, in 1815, and died at Whitehall in 1886, aged seventy-one years. He was a boat-builder by occupation, and made that the principal business of his life. For many years previous to his death he had resided at Whitehall, and was well and favorably known throughout this part of the State. Politically he was a democrat, and filled a number of local offices here. He married Mary Luther, a native of Castleton, Vermont. To them was born a family of children. Mrs. Burdett was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and died in 1876, at the age of sixty years.

James H. Burdett was reared in his native village of Whitehall, where in the public and private schools he obtained an excellent English education. In 1871 he engaged as a "tally boy" in the lumber yards of W. W. Cook & Sons, of Whitehall, and remained in the employ of that firm for a period of seventeen years. He rapidly rose from one position to another until within the space of three years from the time he began, when still only eighteen years of age, he was made book-keeper and general superintendent of the yards, and from that time until 1888 was head man in the lumber office of Cook & Sons. This long experience amply prepared him for doing business on his own account, and in 1888 he formed a partnership with his brother, Allen M. Burdett, under the style of Burdett Brothers, and the new firm embarked in the lumber trade at

the village of Whitehall. In 1891 their cousin, William H. Havens, was admitted to an interest in the business, and the firm name became Burdett Brothers & Co. They do a large wholesale and retail business in dressed and undressed lumber, deal in everything connected with the lumber trade, and have met with the most gratifying success. In 1876 James H. Burdett was married to Julia F. Hyatt, a daughter of Louis Hyatt, of Whitehall. Mr. and Mrs. Burdett have three children now living: James H., jr., May and Lyda.

Politically Mr. Burdett is a stanch republican and protectionist. He has served as trustee and clerk of the village of Whitehall, and also as clerk of the board of trustees and trustee of the village school, in which latter office he is now serving his second term. He is a member and trustee of the Baptist church of Whitehall, and is likewise connected with Phœnix Lodge, No. 96, Free and Accepted Masons; Champlain Chapter, No. 25, Royal Arch Masons, and Whitehall Lodge, No. 5, Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

MAJ. GEN. DANIEL E. SICKLES, often called the hero of Gettysburg, is a son of George G. Sickles, and was born at or near Glens Fall. He studied law and was admitted to the bar in New York city, where he was an active Tammany leader for several years. He served in the assembly and in the State senate, and represented the third New York district in the XXXVth and XXXVIth congresses of the United States.

General Sickles was instrumental in raising the celebrated Excelsior Brigade, won distinguished honors in the late Civil war, and lost a leg at Gettysburg, where he led a daring charge. He was one of the few civilians who succeeded in gaining the rank of major general during the late war. He served as minister to Spain in 1869, and has been more or less conspicuous in the political field since 1866.

JOHN C. EARL, who is prominently identified with the general insurance and other business interests of the village of Whitehall, is a son of Joseph and Mary (Brownell) Earl, and was born in the village of Florida, Montgomery county, New York, October 19, 1824. Rev. Joseph Earl was a minister in the Baptist church, and a native of Monroe county, New York, where he was born in the year 1809. He removed to Washington county, and was for thirteen years pastor of the Baptist church at Fort Ann, and labored for nine years at Granville. Afterward he removed to the village of Whitehall, where he resided some six or seven years, dying in 1886, at the age of seventy-seven years. His father was Joseph Earl, who removed to Monroe county, this state, where the greater part of his life was spent, and died at the age of ninety-six years. He was a Revolutionary soldier, serving in the capacity of body guard to General Washington. Joseph married Mary Brownell, who was a native of Florida, Montgomery county, whose death occurred in 1883, in the seventy-sixth year of her age.

John C. Earl removed from his native county in 1857, and located at Fort Ann, where he remained for one year, he then went to Whitehall, where he has since resided, with the exception of four years' residence at Ticonderoga, Essex county. His early education was received at the public schools, and afterward became a student at the Amsterdam academy, and on leaving the academy entered the Madison, now known as Colgate university. Leaving this well known institution of learning, he engaged in teaching school, at which he continued very successfully for a period of about twenty years, and for three years of which he was the principal of one of the public schools of Whitehall; for one term principal of the academy at Ticonderoga, and the remainder of the time he taught in Montgomery and Schenectady counties. Mr. Earl was elected school commissioner of Washington county in 1860, and

served efficiently in that office for the term of three years. He then accepted the position of bookkeeper with H. G. Burleigh, with whom he continued for three or four years. At about this time he began to do a general insurance business incidentally, and since 1871 he has been in the front rank of insurance firms doing business in his village. In addition to this, he has been engaged, for the past fifteen years, in the boot and shoe business, and for a short time carried on quite an extensive wholesale coal trade.

In January, 1861, Mr. Earl was united in marriage with Helen M. Day, a daughter of Henry J. Day, of Hartford, Connecticut. To this marriage have been born three children: Henry J., Helen M., and Edward B.

John C. Earl is a member of Phœnix Lodge, No. 96, of Masons, of his village, and is past master of his lodge. He is an ardent republican in political opinion, and has filled the office of assessor and school trustee of Whitehall.

HIRAM L. MASON, the efficient general superintendent of the Allen Brothers' paper mills, and a well known citizen of Sandy Hill, was born in that village, Washington county, New York, September 16, 1851, and is a son of Lyman S. and Eliza J. (Johnson) Mason. The family from which Mr. Mason has descended is one of the old and early settled families of this county, and is of Scotch descent. Isaac Mason (grandfather) was a native of Washington county, born in 1812, and died in 1878, in the sixty-sixth year of his age. He was a carpenter and builder by occupation, and was well and favorably known in his day. Lyman S. Mason (father) was a carpenter by trade, and built the paper mill owned and operated by the Waits of Sandy Hill, and also erected the large paper mills now owned and conducted by the Allen Brothers of the same village. For thirty years he was the general superintendent and manager of the mills last named, and only relinquished his association with the Allen Brothers in February, 1893, when he removed to his farm in the town of West Granville, where he at present resides, in the sixty-sixth year of his age. He is a member of the Baptist church, and in his political principles is a republican. He wedded Eliza J. Johnson, a member of an old family of the county, where she was born in 1829, and died in 1879, aged fifty years.

Hiram L. Mason was principally reared in his native village, where he received a good practical common school education in the Union school, and after leaving school entered the employ of the Allen Brothers as a carpenter, and has remained with them ever since, and on the retirement of his father in February, 1893, he succeeded him to the position of superintendent of the mills, having for several years previous to this time acted in the capacity of assistant superintendent to his father.

On May 11, 1871, Mr. Mason was married to Elizabeth Norton, a daughter of William Norton, of Granville. Mr. Mason is a member of the Baptist church, of the Royal Arcanum, and a republican in his political belief.

HON. OLIVER BASCOM, who at one time served as State canal commissioner, was a son of Josiah and Betsy (Bottom) Bascom, and was born at West Haven, Vermont, June 13, 1815. He came to Whitehall in 1823, and after serving for some time as a clerk, launched for himself on what proved to be a most remarkable business career. He was a self-made man, of unquestioned integrity and great firmness. Mr. Bascom at one time was one of the original thirteen democrats that were in the town, and in 1868 he was elected canal commissioner upon the Democratic State ticket, an office that he held with honor to himself and his party. Oliver Bascom, on January 4, 1842, married Almira Tanner, and died November 7, 1869. He was greatly missed in the town and county.

DAVID FILKINS, president of the village of Sandy Hill, and one of the leading veterinary surgeons of Washington county, was born in the city of Troy, Rensselaer county, New York, March 20, 1840, and is a son of Henry and Martha (Dyer) Filkins. Henry Filkins was a native of East Nassau, Rensselaer county, and afterward removed into the town of Galway, Saratoga county, in 1844, where he died in 1850. He followed the occupation of farming, and wedded Martha Dyer, who was born in West Troy, New York. The grandfather Filkins, of the subject of this sketch, was a native of Massachusetts, and of German descent.

David Filkins was principally reared in his native city, where he attended the city schools, and after leaving school, became a student of veterinary surgery in a school taught at Wellsboro, Pennsylvania, and after taking the regular three years course, was graduated from that institution in 1859. Prior to his entering this school of veterinary surgery, he attended select schools, and for a while was at the academy at Warrensburg. Dr. Filkins has been actively engaged in the practice of his profession at Sandy Hill since 1860, and he has a large and lucrative practice and an enviable standing in his line. In June, 1863, when Lincoln made his additional call for troops, he enlisted in the 2nd New York cavalry regiment, serving in that body as a veterinary surgeon, receiving an honorable discharge from the service at Talladega, Alabama, on November 9, 1865. During his two years and five months service, he was with his regiment in all the principal battles in which it fought.

In the fall of 1860, Dr. Filkins was united in marriage with Phœbe Jane Jackson, a daughter of George Jackson, of the town of Bolton, Warren county. To their marriage have been born three children: George, Lutheria and Martha. Dr. Filkins is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and of Collins Post, Grand Army of the Republic. In his political opinion he is an ardent republican, and in the village election of March, 1892, was elected president of the village, and re-elected to the same office in March, 1893.

LYMAN JENKINS, a well known and successful lawyer of the village of Glens Falls, and the present district attorney of Warren county, was born in the city of Schenectady, New York, April 26, 1852, and is a son of Samuel and Almira (Anderson) Jenkins. Samuel Jenkins was a native of the town of Queensbury, and was for many years a learned and popular minister in the Universalist church. His death occurred at Glens Falls in 1872, in the fifty-seventh year of his age. He wedded Almira Anderson, who was a native of the town of Bolton, Warren county, and resides at present at Glens Falls, and is a member of the Universalist church of that village. Palmer B. Jenkins (grandfather) came from his native State of Connecticut to New York State when a young man, and located in the town of Queensbury. He was a miller and farmer, carrying on a successful business for many years, and died in that town. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and of Welch descent.

Lyman Jenkins was reared to manhood in his native village, where he received the advantages of only a common school education. After leaving school he removed with his parents to the town of Queensbury in 1864, and resided and worked on a farm for several years, and was later engaged in the saw mill and lumber business in the town of Queensbury. Relinquishing work of this nature, to take up the study of law, he accordingly entered the office of H. A. Howard, of Glens Falls, and after taking the required course of study, he was duly admitted to the bar in 1886, and has ever since been actively engaged in the practice at Glens Falls. His political career commenced in 1891, when he was nominated by his party and afterward elected to the office of district

attorney, being the present incumbent of that office, the duties of which he has discharged with signal ability and great fidelity to the interests of the people. Previously, however, to his election to his present office, he served acceptably two terms as justice of the peace of the town of Queensbury.

In 1871 Mr. Jenkins was united in marriage with Myra Murray, a daughter of Nelson Murray, of Washington county. Her death occurred in 1888, leaving one daughter: Mary C. In 1894 Mr. Jenkins was the second time married.

Mr. Jenkins is a member of Glens Falls Lodge, No. 121, of Masons; Glens Falls Chapter, No 55, and Washington Commandery, No. 33, Knights Templar, of Saratoga Springs. He is also a member of Horicon Lodge of Odd Fellows, and of the Tribe of Red Men. Mr. Jenkins has one of the best law libraries found in this county, a rapidly growing practice, and is destined to win permanent success at the bar.

CHARLES S. FENTON, the wholesale dealer in grain, wood, timber, northern white plaster and paving quartz, was born in the town of Fort Ann, Washington county, New York, June 10, 1849, and is the son of Clark Fenton and Hannah Ann Washburn. Clark Fenton was also a native of the town of Fort Ann, and one of the leading farmers of that town up to his death in 1881, aged seventy years. He was a democrat and a prosperous and successful farmer, who was also, in his early days, engaged in the lumber business. Samuel Fenton (grandfather) was born in the town of Cambridge, and removed to the town of Fort Ann when he was twenty-six years of age, where he carried on farming and lumbering up to his death, at the age of eighty years.

He was a member of the old home militia, and in the second war with England he started to Plattsburg, but the war was closed before he got there. For many years he was deacon in the Methodist Episcopal church. The Fenton family were among the first settlers of Washington county. Clark Fenton married Hannah Ann Fenton, a daughter of E. Washburn, who was born in the town of Fort Ann, is a member of the Baptist church, and is now in the seventy-fifth year of her age.

Charles S. Fenton grew to man's estate on the farm in his native town, receiving an ordinary education in the schools of the neighborhood. Leaving school he did general farm work for two years, when he engaged in speculating in potatoes, cord wood, ice and grain, handling about one thousand five hundred cords of wood per year, and at present he is extensively engaged in lumbering. Mr. Fenton has been a resident of this village for the past six years. In addition to his other interests he has a controlling interest in the northern white plaster stone works, which is the only quarry in the country that grinds the stone, and which is used on land to enhance the productiveness of the soil. This plaster is equal to the celebrated Nova Scotia plaster, and there is a great deal of it used.

Mr. Fenton, with his mother, owns the old homestead farm, which is managed by Mr. Fenton, and he has the farm well stocked with fine horses and cattle. In 1868 he wedded Lucy J., a daughter of Phipps H. Lamb, of the town of Fort Ann. They have one child, a son, Charles L.

Charles S. Fenton is a member of Mount Hope Lodge, No. 260, Free and Accepted Masons, and is a republican in politics.

FREDERICK A. BRATT, a lawyer of Fort Edward, is descended from a Holland-Dutch family. His great-grandfather, Daniel Bratt, resided between Albany and Schenectady, where he kept a tavern, and where the grandfather was born. He was a carpenter and farmer by occupation, and removed to the town of Easton, where he died. Charles, Daniel N., Stephen, V. R., William

P., George and Christiana were among his children.

William P. Bratt was born in 1818, and died in the town of Easton, where he had removed with his father, on January 24, 1893, at the age of seventy-five years. He wedded Jemimah Van Antwerp. Their marriage was blessed with the birth of six children, all sons, four who died in childhood, and Frederick A. and M. E., who is a farmer by occupation, married Sarah A. Hall, and resides at Schaghticoke.

Frederick A. Bratt was born in the town of Easton, Washington county, New York, December 2, 1854, and received the rudiments of his education in the schools of that town and Schaghticoke. He afterward entered the academy at Mechanicville, which was supplemented by a term at the Fort Edward Collegiate institute; also attended Cleverick college and Hudson River institute. In 1878 Mr. Bratt, having determined upon the law as his life's calling, entered the office of Judge Wait as a student at law at Fort Edward, and while here he was admitted to practice in the courts of Washington county, at Albany, in 1882. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, and has been choir instructor for several years in that church.

On September 20, 1881, Mr. Bratt was married to Fanny Parish.

CORNELIUS HOLMES, M. D., a lineal descendant of the Holmes' who came over in the Mayflower, was born at Plymouth, Massachusetts, June 15, 1774, and died at Greenwich, January 29, 1865. His parents both dying when he was only three years of age, he was taken and reared by his uncle, Cornelius Hood. He read medicine with Doctor Graves, of West Rupert, Vermont, for some time, and then served two years as principal of Washington academy, after which he completed his medical studies with Doctor Fitch, and was licensed to practice medicine in 1809. In the same year Doctor Holmes wedded Mary Gray, daughter of Col. David and Sarah (Smith) Gray, of Salem, and commenced the practice of his profession at Greenwich, where he was successful as a physician, and spent a long and useful life.

LIEUT. HARPER N. ROGERS, who served as a Union cavalry officer from 1863 to 1865, is the senior member of the furniture and undertaking firm of Rogers & Carlton, of Sandy Hill. He is a son of Harper N. and Eliza (Reynolds) Rogers, and was born in the town of Moreau, Saratoga county, New York, October 22, 1839. His paternal grandfather, Nathan Rogers, was a native of this county and a farmer in the town of Greenwich, where he died in 1835. He was of English extraction, and his family was one of the old families of the section in which they lived. His son, Harper N. Rogers, was born in the town of Greenwich, which he left soon after attaining his majority to settle in the adjoining town of Moreau, in Saratoga county. In his new home he prospered, but died when in the midst of a successful career and in the early prime of life. He died in 1847, at thirty-six years of age. He was a Presbyterian; an old-line whig, and wedded Eliza Reynolds. She was a Presbyterian and a native of the town of Moreau, and died in 1879, aged sixty-five years.

Harper N. Rogers was reared on the farm, and after attending the public schools for several years, became a clerk in a general mercantile house in Saratoga county, which he left in 1863 to enlist in Co. F, 2nd New York veteran calvary. After joining Co. F he was elected lieutenant, and served as such for several months, when he was transferred to Co. M. In the last named company he was promoted to first lieutenant, and after participating in all the principal battles of his regiment, was honorably discharged from the Federal service at Talladega, Alabama, in December, 1865. Returning home from the army, he came in the

early spring of 1866 to Sandy Hill, where he was engaged in the general mercantile business for fifteen years. He then, in 1881, embarked in the furniture and undertaking business, which he conducted by himself up to 1888, when he associated Arthur H. Carlton with him, under the present firm name of Rogers & Carlton. They have a large and well selected stock of furniture and are the leading undertakers in this section of the county. Lieutenant Rogers is a member of the Grand Army Post at Sandy Hill, and of the Presbyterian church, of which he is a trustee. He is a republican in political sentiment, and for the last six years has held the office of town clerk.

In 1870 Mr. Rogers was united in marriage with Sarah A. O. M. Bond, of Oswego, New York.

DAVID C. McKENSIE, M.D., a promising and successful young physician of Hartford, was born in Waterbury, Vermont, December 9, 1864; being the son of a Methodist Episcopal clergyman, his residence was frequently changed, but he was principally reared in New York State. After leaving the common schools, he entered the Troy Conference academy, where he pursued his studies for three years, and afterward attended the State Normal school at Albany, New York. Deciding upon medicine as his life vocation, he became a student in the office of Dr. Lansing T. Vedder, a prominent physician of Schenectady, New York. After completing the required course of reading, he attended lectures at the University of Maryland, at Baltimore, and was graduated from the medical department of that institution in 1891. After his graduation he returned to Schenectady, where he remained for one year with his preceptor, Doctor Vedder. He then went to Middle Granville, this county, where he practiced for one year, when he concluded there was a better opening and a wider field of usefulness at Hartford; he accordingly, on February 26, 1893, removed to that village, where he has succeeded in securing an enviable practice and has become popular and successful as a physician. The greater part of his time and attention is devoted to his profession, while he never neglects any opportunity to widen his knowledge of medicine, or to study closely the most successful methods of treatment. Doctor McKensie is a member of the Schenectady County Medical society, and is at present serving as health officer of the town of Hartford.

On September 22, 1893, Doctor McKensie was united in marriage with Beatrice, a daughter of Albert Culver, of Wells, Rutland county, Vermont.

Dr. David C. McKensie is a son of David B. and Mary E. (Foote) McKensie. David B. McKensie is a native of Glasgow, Scotland, and in 1838 emigrated to the United States, and at present resides at Gansevoort, in Saratoga county. He is a minister in the Methodist Episcopal church, and is now in the sixty-ninth year of his age. He wedded Mary E. Foote, who was born in the State of Vermont, and died in 1889, aged sixty-five years.

Doctor McKensie is a well read and successful physician, pleasant and genial in manner, and is popular wherever he is known.

MAJ. DANIEL BROWN, one of the pioneer settlers of the town of Hartford, came of a family noted for patriotism, intelligence and longevity. Maj. Daniel Brown was a son of Capt. John and Mary (Jones) Brown, and was born at Leicester, Massachusetts, December 17, 1761. In 1780 he did six months service in the Revolutionary army, in which four of his brothers served. In 1785 he became the fifth settler in the town of Hartford. He built the first tannery and grist mill at the south village. He was genial, public-spirited and liberal, and took considerable interest in military matters, being a major in one of the militia regiments. Major Brown married Janet Moore, and died June 12, 1826.

DR. WALTER R. BARTLETT, one of the leading eclectic physicians of Washington county, and a veteran of the Civil war, is the only son of Orson and Electa (Boyd) Bartlett, and was born in the town of Franklin, Delaware county, New York, January 29, 1838. The Bartletts are of English extraction, and the family was planted in America by three brothers of the name who came over in 1620. Two of these remained in the north, and the other went south, where all trace of him was lost. The paternal great-grandfather of Dr. Bartlett was a native of Massachusetts, a silversmith by trade, and served for a time in the American army during the Revolution. His health failed on account of exposure in the camp and field, and he was detailed to work in the shop, repairing guns and swords. Among his children was Asal Bartlett (grandfather), who was born and reared in Massachusetts. He was a farmer by occupation, and a soldier in the American army during the war of 1812. After the war he settled at Franklin, Delaware county, New York, where he died at the age of seventy-three. He was the father of twelve children, six sons and six daughters. Five of his sons and three of his daughters lived to maturity and reared families. One of his sons, Orson Bartlett (father), was born in Massachusetts, in October, 1813, and while yet a small boy was brought by his parents to Franklin, Delaware county, this State, where he grew to manhood, and was educated in the common schools. He afterward learned the trade of harness and shoemaker, but after working at that for a short time abandoned it and learned milling and millwrighting. While a young man he came to Washington county, and lived there several years, repairing a number of mills while in this county. Later he returned to Delaware county, where he was married, and lived for many years. His business was to take an old mill, put in new and improved machinery, and thus prepare it for doing a better grade of work than had been previously done in this part of the country. In this way he rebuilt many of the old mills in Delaware county and became widely known as among the most expert and successful millwrights of New York. He and Major Fellows owned a flouring and grist mill in the town of Sidney, Delaware county, which did a large business for many years. In 1862 Mr. Bartlett sold his interest in this mill, on account of failing health, and bought a farm in the town of Walton, that county, where he resided until 1865, when he disposed of the farm, and in partnership with his son, Dr. Bartlett, purchased a large farm in the town of Thompkins, that county. In 1880 they sold this farm, and Orson Bartlett removed to Burton, Reno county, Kansas, where he followed farming until 1882, when he was accidentally struck by a piece of timber while moving a house, and died from the effects of the blow in two weeks afterward. At the time of his death he was in his sixty-ninth year. He was a member of the Masonic and Odd Fellows' orders, and for many years had been a deacon in the Baptist church. In early life he was a democrat, but became a republican upon the organization of that party, and served as town clerk of Sidney for a number of years. His wife was Electa Boyd, a daughter of Reuben Boyd, of Thompkins, Delaware county. To them was born three children: Walter R., the subject of this sketch; Dianna A., who married Martin Trask, and after his death wedded Charles Buckbee, of Delaware county; and Mary A., who died at the age of eleven years. Some time after the decease of her husband, Mrs. Bartlett returned to New York, and later was married to Ransom Stoodley, who occupied the place of groomsman on the occasion of her first marriage. Mrs. Stoodley died in 1891, at the age of seventy-eight.

Walter R. Bartlett was reared in his native county of Delaware, and obtained a good English education in the public schools of Sidney. He early learned the trade of miller with his father, and when only fourteen years of age received a diploma from the Chenango



John Williams

County Fair association, for making the best wheat, rye and buckwheat flour exhibited at their annual exhibit. At the age of twenty-one he began the study of medicine with Dr. Jared Chase, of Warnersville, Schoharie county, this State. While still engaged in his medical studies the great Civil war broke out, and early in 1862 Mr. Bartlett enlisted as a member of Co. A, 144th New York infantry, with which he served for eighteen months, when he was discharged on account of physical disability, his health having been undermined by exposure incident to camp duty. After remaining at home one year he again enlisted, becoming a member of Co. I, 13th New York heavy artillery, but was soon afterward transferred to battery K, of the same organization. In the spring of 1864 he received an injury which incapacitated him for further service in the artillery, and he was then detailed for duty in a field hospital in Virginia, under General Butler. The officers in charge, learning that Mr. Bartlett had some knowledge of medicine, made him steward of the hospital, and he was afterward sent to the Bellefont hospital, Portsmouth, Virginia, where he became assistant surgeon and occupied that position until the close of the war. During his service in the army he participated in the battle of Fort Fisher, and was engaged in considerable skirmishing along the Maryland border.

One year after returning from the army, Dr. Bartlett began the practice of medicine at Bainbridge, Chenango county, this State, where he remained three or four years, and then removed to Coventry, that county, where he practiced for three years. In 1873 he removed to Jefferson, Schoharie county, where he was engaged in successful practice until November 20, 1876, when he came to Washington county, and located in the town of Greenwich, where he has conducted a good general practice ever since. Dr. Bartlett is a member of the State Eclectic Medical society, the American Eclectic Medical society, and the Albany Eclectic Medical society, of which he has been vice-president. He has also served as a member of the board of examiners of the State Medical society.

On the 29th of December, 1859, Dr. Bartlett was married to Mrs. Sarah A. Blomers, a daughter of Henry McIntyre, a prosperous farmer of Masonville, Delaware county, New York. To Dr. and Mrs. Bartlett were born two daughters: Electa Louise, now the wife of Lyman Wilber, a painter, of the town of Greenwich, and Loie H., living at home with her father. Mrs. Bartlett died March 3, 1894.

In his political affiliations Dr. Bartlett is an ardent republican, and in religious views a Baptist. He is a member of Union Village Lodge, No. 253, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of which order he has been a member since attaining his majority, having joined the fraternity at Unadilla, Otsego county, soon after his twenty-first birthday. Dr. Bartlett is also a charter member of Albert M. Cook Post, No. 256, Grand Army of the Republic, of Greenwich, in which he has served as surgeon.

GENERAL JOHN WILLIAMS. The connection of Washington county with the early history of America, and its relation to our Revolutionary struggle, are not generally known, and are appreciated by few. From the time when Samuel Champlain entered the territory of New York by way of Canada, July 4, 1609, to the adoption of the Federal constitution, the northeastern section of New York bore a conspicuous part in the history and development of our country. It was the only passage-way from Canada to the south. It was the scene of some of the most notable Indian wars. It was the battle-ground of the three French and English wars, in which English and American domination was determined for this continent. It was the theatre in which some of the first and most decisive battles of the Revolution were fought. One of these, the battle of Saratoga Springs, Cressy includes

in his volume, "The Twelve Decisive Battles of the World."

The population of Washington county previous to the Revolution was composed chiefly of Scotch-Irish, who had been forced to leave the north of Ireland by British civil and ecclesiastical oppression. They, with other elements, as the Scotch and Welch, had been prepared, by a rough experience in Great Britain, to resist British tyranny in their new home, in which they had acquired a proprietary right.

They were generally an industrious, intelligent and religious community, principally Presbyterians. In 1773 a young physician and surgeon in England had purchased a parcel of land in this vicinity, then Albany county. He arrived in the latter part of that year, and was favorably impressed with the country and the prospect it presented for practice in his profession. He was born in Barnstaple, county of Devon, 1752; was liberally educated, had pursued a course of medicine, received his diploma and a license to practice medicine and surgery. He had worked one year in the hospital of St. Thomas, London, and served as surgeon's mate on a British man-of-war. He brought with him a complete case of surgical instruments. Thus was he qualified and equipped for service in the war, in which he became a prominent and efficient participant.

The divine purpose in his coming was soon seen. The small-pox had become epidemic in the community, and there were few who possessed the knowledge, skill and courage to contend with and control the dreadful scourge. This was a dire calamity, just precedent to the long and severe strife into which the colonies were about to enter with the mother country, unseen, except to the eye of God. Every true man and woman would be needed for that struggle for freedom. Their lives were more valuable than they themselves knew at that time. This young physician, thus providentially prepared and sent, proved himself to be a messenger of mercy, a minister of health, a restorer of lives. In this initiative service he rendered inestimable benefit to the cause of the Revolution, by saving lives of those who participated in its battles and contributed to its success. His skill, his devotion and his success, during this scourge and in his general practice, endeared him to the people and spread his name throughout the surrounding region. Having determined to make this his home for life, he purchased other lands and began preparations for erecting a residence in the village (now Salem). This residence, a colonial mansion, is preserved in its essential features, and with surroundings as he left it, by his immediate descendants, John M. Williams and family, and his sisters, Miss Harriett M. and Miss Fanny H. Williams.

During the two years preceding the Revolution, this young physician, by his personal qualities and successful practice, obtained the confidence and esteem of the people. Upon the issues that were agitating the colonies with the British government, he manifested such knowledge and patriotic ardor that he became a recognized leader in the community. The people were divided in sentiment; a considerable portion adhered to the crown, among which were some prominent men. On the arrival of the news from Lexington and Boston, there was great excitement in the county, and a wise head and firm hand were needed to organize and control the patriots. A provincial congress was called, to meet in New York city on May 20, 1775, to be composed of delegates from the counties. Fourteen districts of Charlotte county appointed each a representative to meet and elect two delegates to the congress. Dr. Williams was unanimously chosen. He was then less than twenty-three years old. This was sufficient to mark him as an exceptional man. But he was a recent arrival in the colony from the mother country. He had been in service on a man-of-war, and was at that time a commissioned officer in the British navy, on half pay. He must have given indubitable evidence of his loyalty to the cause

of the people, and shown a knowledge and comprehension of the issue, to be selected above men of greater age and longer residence in the colony.

The locality, its proximity to Canada, its exposure to the British forces there, its importance to Great Britain as an avenue to Albany and the Hudson river, emphasize the fact that Doctor Williams had made a profound impression upon the men who felt the responsibilities of the day, and of selecting their representatives and counsellors through the trials of the war.

GENERAL WILLIAMS AS A LEGISLATOR.

He took his seat in the congress May 24, 1775. He was elected to all the succeeding sessions, serving until its expiration. He was placed upon its most important committees, and often assigned special work that required exceptional abilities and prudence.

He was on the committee to draft a letter to the northern counties concerning invasion from Canada; the committee to confer on the capture of Ticonderoga; to organize troops and prepare military rules and regulations; to devise plans for the adjustment of the quarrel with Great Britain; on salt. By this congress he was appointed colonel of the First Charlotte County regiment, and surgeon subject to requisition in the Continental service.

On the expiration of the Provincial congress, he was elected to the assembly of the New York legislature, its successor in 1781–82. He served with such acceptability that he was elected to three terms in the senate of four years each, from 1783 to 1795. In the legislature he was associated with and oft in controversy on the floor with the ablest lawyers, jurists, statesmen and financiers of the State, and he displayed surprising ability and knowledge upon the various subjects of legislation. This was specially manifested in the New York Constitutional convention held in Poughkeepsie, June 17, 1788, which ratified the Constitution of the United States, and constituted New York a member of the Federal Union.

In that convention there were such men as John Jay, Richard Morris, Alexander Hamilton, Robert P. Livingston, Gov. George Clinton, Philip Livingston. Doctor Williams' speech followed that of Alexander Hamilton, whom he opposed. He administered a rebuke to Chancellor Livingston for his levity and sarcasm, saying "The question under discussion is a momentous one. The chancellor's speech is unworthy of notice in point of argument. I will not submit to have my own arguments misstated. I will not enter seriously into the subject with him until I hear serious answers to my argument."

That his rebuke was merited appears from the remark of Melancthon W. Smith, one of the greatest men in the convention. "The chancellor's speech is like a farce after a great tragedy."

A single extract from General Williams' remarks indicates his grasp of the subject under discussion and his patriotism: "The present difficulties are not attributable to defects in the confederation. Constitutions must not swallow up the State governments. I would not establish a bad government in the fear of anarchy." "No excise should be imposed on articles of growth and manufacture in the United States. No taxes, except when a deficiency exists in money from imports and excise, and these only under restrictions."

While a member of the New York senate, 1793, he was elected against determined opposition, to the United States house of representatives, and re-elected to the second term. Congress was then sitting in Philadelphia. The great men of the New Republic were in it. Great questions of government were to be settled, great questions of national and international policy to be determined. General Williams showed himself to be a peer in knowledge and the science of government with those who had been educated to the law and in civil economy. A letter of Rev. Obed

Warren expressed the sentiment of his constituents of his course in congress. He wrote: "You expect shortly to resign your seat in that honorable body and become one of the sovereign people to whom you have been a faithful servant." M. D. Woolsey, one of the most eminent lawyers of the district, and a former opponent of General Williams, wrote: "I thank you for the part you have taken in the Federal legislature, at least on all questions of national importance."

Dr. Williams' legislative career comprised twenty-four years, from the provincial congress of New York through the congress of the United States. Beginning at twenty-three years of age, he assumed at once a prominent place in legislation and government. While in these bodies he was frequently called to render service in the field of battle, either in command of his regiment or as surgeon after battle and in hospitals, and ofttimes public affairs of his county and district, civil, social, and military, demanded his presence and direction. Notwithstanding this, when in the halls of legislation, he evinced a knowledge of the subjects of legislation, an appreciation of the problems which confronted the government, and a range of information that gave him prominence, not only on the floor, but at the head of important committees. Thus we find he was at times the chairman of the New York Convention of Safety, from the letter of Francis Livingston to him as such, thanking him for permission to visit New York. He was foremost in many measures for the encouragement and development of the agriculture, commerce, and industries, both of the State and the United States — measures that required legal lore as well as judgment. Some of these were the inspiration of prospective wisdom, and have resulted in great and permanent wealth and enterprise to the State. Chief among these was canal communication between the Hudson river and the north and west by the lakes. He first introduced this scheme in the legislature, by offering a resolution in the senate, of which he was a member, on February 15, 1791, for a joint committee of the senate and assembly, of which he was appointed chairman. The favorable report of his committee having been referred to the land commissioners, by them was favorably reported to both houses, January 5, 1792. On General Williams' motion, this report was referred to a special committee. On February 7, 1792, he introduced a bill for the construction of the proposed canals, which bill became a law March 30, 1792. He became a stockholder and director in the Northern Inland Lock Navigation company, for connecting the Hudson river and Lake Champlain, and devoted much time and money to its construction. This action was of supreme importance to New York State and city. We know not who first suggested canal transportation in this country, but we know who formulated, framed and introduced the bill which did more than any other project for the material advancement and supremacy of New York among the States of the Union. It deserves more than a passing record. After the close of the Revolutionary war the west was being rapidly settled. The only mode of travel and traffic was by wagon. Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York became rivals for the rapidly growing trade of the west. Their commercial future and their maritime commerce were to be materially determined by their western communications. Baltimore, at the head of the Chesapeake bay, was so far inland as to be the nearest to all points from the lakes southward from forty to two hundred and fifty miles. New York was the most distant even from her own western border. The only highway to the west was the National turnpike from Baltimore across the mountains. With its large fleet of Conestoga wagons, Baltimore was securing the bulk of the western trade. It had become the *entrepot* for the foreign trade, and its fleet of Baltimore clippers whitened every sea. New York was losing this western trade and her commercial marine

was seriously impaired. It would have been a permanent loss if the system of canal communication had not been effected. The water ways of the State were favorably located. Railroads were not then dreamed of. They were not within the range of scientific vision. The only solution was canals, and canals rescued New York from defeat in the rivalry by overcoming her disadvantage in distance by a quicker, easier and more commodious method of transportation. The inception of canal enterprise was one of the most momentous points in the history of this country, especially of New York, which was the pioneer. No enterprise has done more for New York. Even the railroad has not supplanted it here as it has in other sections. The canal commission is to this day one of the great departments of the government of the State of New York.

General Williams could not foresee the remote results of his act in introducing and securing this legislation. But that act alone should immortalize him in the annals of the State as one of its greatest benefactors.

GENERAL WILLIAMS AS A SOLDIER.

Having identified himself with the people in their controversy with the government on its aggressive policy, he began to arouse their patriotism to active resistance. He proceeded with other leaders to organize troops and provide means of defense against incursions from the northern border. A county meeting of delegates was called. The Provincial congress was petitioned to authorize the organization of a Charlotte county regiment, with Doctor Williams as colonel. This was done, and Colonel Williams was chiefly instrumental in its organization. This was in 1775.

During 1775 and 1776 his attention was divided between his duties in the congress and the military affairs of his district. The latter included the organization of troops, direction and disposition of the Charlotte County rangers, for guarding the frontier against the British army and Indians; devising means and sustenance for the troops, and raising bounties to induce men to enlist. He was frequently called upon to furnish men for special service, as the orders of Generals Schuyler and St. Clair, preserved among the Williams papers, show.

In the midst of these absorbing occupations, General St. Clair ordered him to his relief at Fort Ticonderoga, remarking in the order, that with him and others specified, "he could laugh at all the enemy could do." When Colonel Williams reached Skeensboro with his battalion, General St. Clair had abandoned the fort. The American forces were obliged to retire to Fort Ann, whither the British forces followed them, where occurred the first battle in Washington county, resulting in the defeat of the British. Colonel Williams with his battalion did effectual work in harrassing the enemy in its march and retreat. This caused Burgoyne to retire and mass his forces at Skeensboro. This sanguinary battle in Washington county was of great importance. It was initial to Bennington Heights and Stillwater, or Saratoga Springs. Had the British won, they would not only have possessed Washington county, but would have avoided Bennington, and carried out the plan of joining forces with General Howe at or north of Albany, and perhaps have suppressed the Revolution. This was the plan which was adopted by King George and his advisers with General Burgoyne during his return to England to confer on the conduct of the war. We can now appreciate the immense importance of preventing Burgoyne from marching through Washington county, and the debt we owe to Colonel Williams and his patriot forces and associates in frustrating the design of the enemy. The defeat at Fort Ann necessitated General Burgoyne's sending a portion of his army to Bennington to capture the American stores. Near by occurred the disastrous battle of Bennington Heights. This threw the scene of action back upon the Hudson river, at Stillwater and Schuylerville, where was

fought the great battle of the war, that determined more than any other the independence of the Colonies. In both of these Colonel Williams was engaged. He was doubtless aware of the plan of the enemy's campaign. As a member of the committee on the conduct of the war, he was necessarily furnished with all information obtainable of the movements and designs of the enemy.

After the surrender of Burgoyne, Colonel Williams was engaged in various ways with his battalion. He divided it into six classes, each being required to be on duty a week at a time. This was necessary to enable the men to attend to their horses and farm affairs, and in the approaching spring to get in their crops for the coming season. His presence and management of affairs did much to allay excitement and enable those who had fled from their homes to return. He interested himself in behalf of those whose loyalty was doubtful, or who had tory sympathies, and were reputable and worthy citizens, to secure their return to their families.

Thus we read in General Gates' reply to a letter of his on this subject. The date is CAMP BEHMER'S, September 29, 1777. He writes: "It does not remain with me properly to extend the time prescribed by my proclamation for the return of the tories to the indulgent protection of the Government. But your letter shall immediately be sent to ESOPUS, to be laid before the legislature of this State now sitting, and if they are pleased to grant a longer day, I shall, upon receiving their answer, immediately acquaint you therewith.

"I am, sir, your most obedient, humble servant, HORATIO GATES."

Colonel Williams was at times assigned special duty that required prudence as well as bravery, as the following order of General Heath shows:

"HEADQUARTERS, BOSTON, Nov. 9, '77.

SIR — You will please return back on the Albany road until you meet the British hospital, with which you will come forward to Cambridge. You will hire such teams as may be absolutely necessary for the forwarding of the sick, baggage, etc., for which you will pay the usual rates, as you will also for such forage as may be necessary, of which you will keep a particular account, which you will render on your return.

I am, your ob't ser't,
W. HEATH, M. G."

The complete defeat of the British plans in northern New York shifted the great battles to the middle and southern sections of the country.

We next read of Colonel Williams at the battle of Monmouth, New Jersey. Whether he was in command of his regiments or not, we do not know. Charlotte county troops were engaged, for Maj. Joseph McCracken, of Salem, his intimate associate, had an arm shot off. Colonel Williams found him thus on the field and by his surgical skill and care saved his life. Shortly after this he was in hospital service, as he was a commissioned surgeon on the Continental line. Dr. Thacher, assistant to Dr. John Morgan, Surgeon General of the United States Army, mentions him in his *Military Journal* of the War, as his associate in the hospital. On one occasion they together received General Washington on the occasion of his visit to the hospital, and conducted him through the wards.

Dr. Williams was very jealous of his reputation as a surgeon and of his rights under his commission. Thus in a letter to the Provincial congress, remonstrating with that body for having sent a surgeon to his field without his knowledge, says: "As to my abilities, they are known well in this part of the country; my practice is very extensive, particularly in surgery. I have now a wounded man from Ticonderoga under my care, who has been given over by the surgeons there. I hope in a few days that I shall discharge him perfectly sound."

After the war, the military spirit of the men

survived in the militia of the States, and this was exhibited in the "general training." Colonel Williams was appointed by Governor George Clinton, Brigade-General for Washington county, in 1789, in which there were then two regiments.

GENERAL WILLIAMS AS A CITIZEN.

During his entire busy public life in the service of his country, in the halls of legislation, on the field of battle, in the hospital, General Williams never forgot nor was neglectful of the people of his town and county. He not only was interested in their concerns, but was active in originating and promoting enterprises and institutions for their welfare and advancement.

He was generally at the head of every effort and movement that meditated the growth of the town, or the development of the country. He was one of the originators of the Washington academy in Salem, and obtained its charter, dated September 29, 1791. It had previously been a school, kept for a while in the little fort called "Fort Williams," and in one of his own apartments, without rent. It was the first academy chartered north of Albany. It soon became, and continues to be, one of the best preparatory English and classical schools in the State. General Williams donated to it a parcel of ground and contributed a sum of money to the erection of the first building, which was destroyed by fire. Many distinguished scholars in science, law, and theology emanated from this academy. This institution is not among the least of the benefits that General Williams helped to bestow upon the county and State.

He was very efficient in the religious and ecclesiastical life and enterprises of his day. He was at first identified with the Presbyterian or "Brick" church in Salem. He contributed liberally to its support and work. That he was personally and intimately engaged in it, appears from his presence on committees, and his personal letters to the Presbytery in reference to the settlement of pastors. After the marriage of his daughter to Rev. Alex. Proudfit, pastor of the Associate Reformed, now the United Presbyterian church, he transferred his connection to it. He and his wife on leaving executed a "deed of confirmation" of the lot on which the Presbyterian church stood, and thus secured to it perpetual possession. The other church greatly increased under Dr. Proudfit's ministry, and a larger building was demanded. The present "White Church" is the result of the demand. In the erection of this unique and noble sanctuary on its beautiful site, General Williams was greatly instrumental. His active exertions in settling the controversy concerning the site, in raising material for its construction, and providing the finances, have given to Salem a building of simple and antiqe beauty, and a basis on which has grown a congregation and pastorate that have become prominent in the United Presbyterian denomination, and whose good works and influence extend to distant lands. Some of his descendants have been, and are now, among the most devoted workers and supporters of this church. He also contributed to other churches in the towns of the county.

The three things he considered essential to the country, as well as to the individual, as his letters and papers show, are education, morality and religion. His influence and means were ever bestowed in advancing these. Doubtless the high position that Salem holds to-day, in these respects, is in part the result of his work at the laying of the foundation of its social and civic life.

By his private and public enterprises General Williams probably did more than any other for the trade and agriculture of this section of the State.

He was one of the originators and directors of the Northern Turnpike company, which constructed a road from Lansingburg, through Cambridge, Salem, Hebron and Hampton, to the State line, connecting with a turnpike to

Burlington, Vermont. It also built a road from Salem northeastward to the State line, and one from Granville to Whitehall. At this latter place General Williams had large possessions, and a mill and other enterprises. He originated or encouraged the opening of roads and the improvement of rivers, so as to facilitate the transportation of crops and development of the country. He was the largest landholder in the county, and conducted a number of farms, cut timber from his forests, and shipped grain and lumber to England and Canada, and thus brought industry and wealth to his section.

During his career as a statesman and soldier, he was personally superintending his business and agricultural affairs and real estate interests. Among the other official positions he held were those of one of the council of appointment, January 2, 1789; regent of the State university, May 1, 1784; justice of the peace in Salem, four times; and judge of the county court. His care and conscientiousness in the discharge of duty are seen in his preparation in writing of his charges and instructions to the grand and petit juries, some of which are preserved.

General Williams was twice married. His first wife was Mrs. Susanna Turner, the mother of his children: Susan, the wife of Rev. Alexander Proudfit, for forty years the pastor of the Associate Reformed, now the United Presbyterian, church in Salem; Elizabeth, who married Ebenezer Proudfit; Maria, who married Hon. Anthony I. Blanchard, a distinguished lawyer, and first judge of the county court; and John Williams, who was appointed by Governor Morgan Lewis, second lieutenant of the first squadron in the third division of the State cavalry, and by Governor De Witt Clinton, colonel of the 7th regiment of the State cavalry, and subsequently aid-de-camp to the brigadier-general of the 16th brigade of infantry.

General William married, the second time, Mrs. Mary Townley, of New York city, who died without issue. He died July 22, 1806, aged fifty-three years and ten months. Colonel John Williams, his son, married Miss Ann Wray and had two children: John, who married Miss Harriet B. Martin, and Mary, married to the Rev. Dr. George W. Bethune.

The children of the last John are: Mr. John M. Williams, who married Miss Frances Schriver; and Miss Harriet M. Williams and Miss Fanny H. Williams. These, with Miss Marion, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John M. Williams, reside in the colonial mansion, the "Williams home."

There is missed from this home the latest and youngest male descendant of General Williams, bearing his name, the late Prof. John Francis Williams, Ph. D., the son of John M. Williams. He died November 9, 1891, universally lamented. His early death was a serious loss to the scientific world, in which he had acheived great distinction, and had wrought valuable works. Every one who knew him felt that the world was made poorer and heaven richer by his departure.

The lineal descendants of General Williams number about three hundred, comprising families of honorable station, and many who have become prominent in social and professional ranks.

DR. JOHN MONEYPENNY, M. D.,

a well known physician of the village of Cambridge, and surgeon in the United States army in the late Rebellion, is a native of the city of New York, where he was born April 3, 1825, and is a son of John and Mary A. (Hill) Moneypenny. He received his education at the Trinity school and Columbia college, both of New York city, and was graduated from the latter institution in 1847. After having finished his literary education, he took up the study of medicine under Dr. John H. Whittaker, of No. 510 Broadway, who was at that time a professor of anatomy in the medical college of that city, and after taking the required course of study here, Doctor Moneypenny, in 1850, was graduated from the Col-

lege of Physicians and Surgeons of the State of New York. After his graduation, he served as house surgeon in Bellevue hospital, New York, for a period of twenty months, then he studied one year in Paris, and after serving as physician to the New York Dispensary, and as substitute in the Lying-in hospital, he commenced private practice in his native city, where he remained until 1862. In that year his family removed to the village of Cambridge, New York, and he enlisted on September 10th of the same year, in the 123d New York volunteer regiment as surgeon. He remained with this regiment until the following year, when a severe attack of the typho-malarial fever compelled his resignation. In the fall of 1863 he accepted a position as surgeon in the United States army, in the general hospital at Hampton, Virginia. In August, 1864, there was an outbreak of yellow fever at New Berne, North Carolina, when Doctor Moneypenny was one of four physicians who volunteered to go and care for the sick. Two of the number died, but Doctor Moneypenny remained until the epidemic subsided, and was the last of the physicians to take the fever, and the only one that survived it. After regaining his health he returned to Hampton and remained until the close of the war, and for a while afterward was held there for the purpose of examining soldiers for pensions. He then soon returned to his family at Cambridge, where he has ever since resided, practicing some, mostly in the capacity of a consulting physician. In addition to the work in his profession, he has dealt some in real estate in New York city and the west. He is a Mason, and Psi-Upsilon, Larnda Chapter, Col. Call, and is a vestryman of the Episcopal church.

On June 22, 1854, he was married to Margaret, a daughter of Peter Hill, a farmer of the town of Cambridge. To them have been born three children: John and Fred, who died in boyhood, and Marion, who is the wife of the Rev. F. H. T. Horsfield [see sketch], rector of the Episcopal church of Cambridge.

Dr. John Moneypenny's father, John Moneypenny, was born in the town of Enniskillen, County Fermanagh, Ireland, and migrated to New York city in 1819, where he afterward owned one of the leading dyeing establishments of that city; but his greatest success was introducing the process and machinery for watering silk in this country. He was also an extensive dealer in real estate in the city and some sections of the west. John Moneypenny (great-grandfather) was a potter by trade, a native of, and lived and died in Ireland. He was the father of eight children: Thomas, who came to America when a young man; James, who joined the English army, and was killed at the battle of Waterloo; William, who died in New York; Anna, Martha, Mary and Jane. This John Moneypenny died while yet a young man, and as the eldest son had come to America, and the next elder had joined the British army, the responsibility of looking after the remainder of the family fell on John Moneypenny (father). The family he brought to this country with him and assisted in their support. He was very successful in his business undertakings. He was well known in business circles in many of the leading cities of this country at that time. Before leaving his native country, he was baptized in the established church of England, and after coming to New York he became an official member of the Methodist Episcopal church; and was a democrat in politics. In 1823 he married Mary A. Hill, who was a native of County Antrim, Ireland, and a daughter of William Hill, who migrated to this county, where he followed farming for many years, but the latter part of his life was spent in the city of New York. To that marriage were born nine children, only two of whom are living, the subject of this sketch and Rosina Hillis, who is now the wife of George H. McFarland, of the town of Jackson. John Moneypenny (father) died in New York city, February 14, 1859, in the sixty-fourth year of his age, and his wife passed away January 24, 1862, in the fifty-sixth year of her age.

REV. JOHN ANDERSON, a Presbyterian clergyman of Cambridge, who is well and favorably known in many sections of the county, is a native of Port Hope, Province of Ontario, Canada, where he was born July 6, 1826, and is a son of William and Mary (Woods) Anderson. William Anderson (father) was born in the north of Ireland and of Scotch-Irish descent. He remained in his native country until after his marriage, to Mary Woods, when he came to Port Hope, Canada, where he was engaged in farming up to 1841. In that year he removed to the town of Argyle, this county, and was engaged in farming until 1856, when he migrated to Wisconsin, and in 1860, to Kosciusko county, Indiana, where he lived until his death, in 1865, at the age of seventy years. He was an active and influential member of the Presbyterian church, and by his marriage he had nine children, six sons and three daughters: Margaret (dead), was the wife of Jeremiah Lewis, of Green county, Wisconsin; Jane (dead), wife of Albert Riley, of Oswego, New York; Rev. John; Mary A. (dead), wife of Joshua Crouch, of Minnesota; William H. (deceased); Samuel, who was killed in the battle of Pittsburg Landing, April 6, 1862; Elizabeth (died young), and Thomas G., of North Dakota, where he is engaged in merchandising and farming. Mrs. Mary Anderson's death occurred in May, 1872, in the seventy-second year of her age.

Rev. John Anderson grew to manhood on his father's farm, and after taking the academical course of the Argyle academy, he entered Union college, at Schenectady, and was graduated from there in 1852. He subsequently entered a theological institution at Newburg, New York, where he thoroughly prepared himself for the ministry, and was graduated from there in 1856. Rev. Anderson paid for his education all himself, principally by working by the month on the farm and teaching district school and one term in the Greenwich academy. After completing his theological education, he commenced the active work of the ministry, his first charge being at Oswego, Kosciusko county, Indiana, where he had charge of the United Presbyterian church for a period of twelve years. At the end of that time he accepted a call at Martin, Michigan, where he labored successfully as pastor of the Presbyterian church for nine years, going thence to Kalamazoo, Michigan, where he preached for five or six years, when on account of failing health he resigned his charge and was for a while retired. He next accepted a call from Schoolcraft, Michigan, remaining there two years and a half, when in 1888 he removed to the village of Cambridge, where he has since resided, but having no regular church, only occasionally preaching here and there.

On May 27, 1857, Rev. Anderson was married to Mary B., a daughter of Dr. Henry C. Gray, of the village of Cambridge. [For history of the Gray family see sketch of Dr. Henry Gray, of Greenwich.] To their marriage have been born seven children: Mary J., now the wife of Fred Goodman, State secretary of the Young Men's Christian association, and resides in the city of New York; Lizzie M., Dr. Henry G., a practicing physician of the city of New York; Grace E., a teacher in the city schools of Ottawa, Canada; John B., a student in Union college, and Charles G. Mrs. Anderson owns the old Gray homestead farm, containing one hundred and thirty acres, adjoining the village of Cambridge on the east, on which is located a comfortable old-fashioned farm house, and which constitutes one of the pleasant homes of that locality.

Rev. Anderson was formerly an active republican in politics, but of late years he has identified himself with the Prohibition party, and has frequently spoken in the cause of temperance.

CHARLES SCALES, secretary, treasurer, and superintendent of the Glens Falls Terra Cotta & Brick company, was born in England, September 13, 1838. His

father, Edward Scales, was a native of Crayford, County Kent, England, where he was born in 1810, and died at the age of seventy-two years, in 1882. He was an Episcopalian in his religious belief, and a brick manufacturer and clay worker by occupation. Edward Scales wedded Frances Webb, who is now a resident of Sittingbourne, County Kent, England, and is in the seventy-sixth year of her age.

Charles Scales was principally reared at Sittingbourne, in the county of Kent, receiving his education in one of the boarding schools of his native country. After leaving the school room Mr. Scales began to learn the terra cotta and brick manufacturing business under his father, with whom he remained in various capacities in business until 1870, when he emigrated to Canada and located at Ottawa. He was there engaged in the same line of manufacturing until 1879, when he came to New York State, and located at Glens Falls. In the fall of the same year he branched out in his old business, to which he has since devoted his entire time and attention. In 1884, principally through the efforts of Mr. Scales, the Glens Falls Terra Cotta & Brick company was organized and incorporated, of which he was immediately elected secretary and treasurer, offices he has ever since filled most satisfactorily to all concerned. The position of superintendent of these works he has also filled since their organization. The capital stock of this growing and important industry is four hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The company owns twenty-six acres of land where their works are situated, their buildings covering some five or six acres of the tract, and during the summer months of the year employs about one hundred operatives.

In 1860 Mr. Scales was united in marriage to Mary Ann, a daughter of Robert Sargent, of Stittingbourne, England, and to his marriage have been born three children: William J., Edward, and Laura. Mr. Scales, with all the other members of his family, are members of the Friends' church at Glens Falls. William J., the eldest son, is quite a sculptur, and devotes a great deal of his time to his art.

The Glens Falls Terra Cotta & Brick company manufactures pressed, plain, and moulded or ornamental brick of various colors, also architectural terra cotta in red buff and other colors. The president of this company is J. M. Coolidge, but it is principally through Mr. Scales' energy and well-directed business tact that the works have assumed their present size and command their present patronage.

LEONARD M. RICH, the capable telegraph operator and railroad ticket agent, has held these positions at Whitehall since 1865. He is a son of Lyman and Catharine (Daily) Rich, and was born in the village of Comstock, Washington county, New York, September 29, 1843. Lyman Rich (father) was a native of this county, and was born in 1809. He resided in his native town the greater portion of his life, but removed to Whitehall some five or six years previous to his death, where he died in 1878, at the age of sixty-nine years. By occupation he was a carpenter, and a republican in his political belief. His father, Richard Rich, was one of the early settlers in the county. Mrs. Catharine Rich (mother) was born in this county, and died in 1869.

Leonard M. Rich grew up in his native village of Comstock, where he received the advantages of a common school education. At the age of fifteen he entered the employ of the old Rensselaer & Saratoga Railroad company as fireman, and, in 1861, while coupling cars he suffered the loss of his right arm. After losing his arm he learned telegraphy, and in the fall of 1865 he was stationed at Whitehall as the company's operator and ticket agent, which position he has acceptably filled ever since. In 1880 he was given the appointment by the company of station agent, taking charge in connection with his other positions of that of the freight department for the Delaware &

Hudson Canal Railroad company, the successor to the old Rensselaer & Saratoga Railroad company.

Leonard M. Rich was married in 1875 to Sarah J. Green, of Addison, New York. His wife died August 23, 1893. Mr. Rich is a republican in politics, and has for a number of years filled the office of school trustee of his village. He is a member of Whitehall Lodge, No. 5, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is a leading member and trustee of the Methodist Episcopal church ; his wife was also a member of that church up to the time of her death. Mr. Rich is pleasant, affable and accommodating, and is popular alike with his employers and the traveling public.

HENRY SMITH, a popular citizen and farmer of the town of Jackson, is a son of Gideon and Betsy (Styles) Smith, and was born in the town of Jackson, Washington county, New York, February 6, 1839. Gideon Smith was a native of Shaftsbury, Vermont, and followed the occupation of farming ; a member of the Methodist church, and an ardent democrat. His wife was Betsy Styles, also a native of Vermont. To their marriage were born seven sons and three daughters : Reuben, of Hoosick Falls ; Henry ; Elizabeth, of Hoosick Falls ; George, also of Hoosick Falls, and William, in the United States Army. The rest died in youth. Reuben Smith (grandfather) was a native of Massachusetts, and in the latter years of his life removed to Washington county. He was a member of an independent military company that started for the battle of Plattsburg, in the War of 1812, but was never called into active service. His wife was a Miss Kenyon, of Massachusetts, by whom he had eight children : Mary, the wife of D. Hawthorne, of Hoosick Falls ; Gideon ; Job ; Lydia ; Charlotte, wife of Asa Colgrove, of Hoosick Falls ; Eliza, wife of Norman Harden ; John and William. William and Eliza are the only ones living. Gideon Smith (great-grandfather) was a native of Rhode Island, who afterward removed with his family from there into Massachusetts. The Smiths are of Irish extraction.

Henry Smith was reared on the farm and has always been engaged in that calling, and received his education in the schools of his native town. In December, 1866, he removed to the farm where he has ever since resided, which is one of the best farms in the town, containing one hundred and fifty-five acres.

On December 25, 1871, Mr. Smith was married to Elizabeth Malone, by whom he had three children : Bessie, May, and Henrietta (dead). Mrs. Smith was born in January, 1839, and died May 13, 1889 ; she was a member of the Episcopal church. Mr. Smith also owns a valuable farm of fifty-five acres located one-half mile from the village of Cambridge, which he rents.

ALEXANDER M. SHERMAN, a well known business man and farmer of the town of Cambridge, was born on the farm where he now resides September 11, 1839, and is a son of Zina and Elizabeth (Marshall) Sherman. Zina Sherman was born in the same town, October 16, 1803, and where he died January 11, 1879, and his wife, Elizabeth Marshall, was also a native of the same town, born June 12, 1805, and where her death occured, April 19, 1877. Zina Sherman received his education at the Cambridge Washington academy, and grew up on the farm. He purchased the farm where his son now resides, containing one hundred and twenty-nine acres, soon after his marriage, where he continued to till the soil until his death. For a number of years he was also engaged extensively dealing in cattle and sheep. He was a member and elder in the United Presbyterian church at Cambridge, being ordained elder May 25, 1845, and continued as such until the time of his death. In politics he was a whig and re-republican, and held the office of supervisor of

the town for a number of years, and that of coroner of the county a term or two. On March 20, 1833, he married Elizabeth, a daughter of Alexander Marshall, a farmer of the town of Cambridge. The Shermans and Marshalls are both of Scotch descent. To the marriage of Zina Sherman and Elizabeth Marshall were born four children: Sarah J., wife of Edwain L. Bushnell, of Poughkeepsie; Elizabeth, wife of Hon. James S. Smart, of Cambridge; Alexander M., and William, of Oskaloosa, Iowa, and Emil Sherman.

Lemuel Sherman (grandfather) was a native of Connecticut, and who became one of the pioneer settlers of the town of Cambridge, where he afterward became one of the thrifty farmers of that section. He owned two hundred acres of land, and in that early day was known as Captain Sherman, a soldier in the Revolutionary war. He was a member of the noted colonial Sherman family which gave Roger Sherman to the republic. He was an elder in the Scotch Presbyterian, now the United Presbyterian, church. His wife was Sarah Carswell, by whom he had eight children: Fortunatus, Zina, Eunice, wife of Garrett Fisher, of Cambridge, and both dead; Rhoda, wife of Courtland Skinner, a farmer of this town, and both dead; and Lemuel, Nathaniel, Sarah and Rebecca, who are all deceased. Fortunatus Sherman (great-grandfather), was a native of England, who immigrated from his native country to New Bedford, Connecticut, several years prior to the Revolution, and during that struggle was a sailor in the "Continental navy," and while serving in this capacity he was shot through the knee, during one of the naval engagements.

Alexander M. Sherman was reared on the farm, and has always been engaged in farming, and attended the Cambridge Washington academy. After leaving school he returned to the farm, where he has since remained, and belongs to a family of successful farmers. Mr. Sherman is a member, elder and trustee of the Presbyterian church of Cambridge. In politics he is a republican, and filled the office of loan commissioner of the county from 1873 until 1883, receiving his appointment from Governor Dix.

On December 5, 1866, he was united in marriage with Mary Frances, a daughter of Nelson Simpson, a farmer of the town of White Creek.

R. NILES RICE, vice-president and treasurer of the well known Jerome B. Rice & Company's Cambridge Valley seed garden, wholesale dealers in garden, field and flower seeds, of the village of Cambridge, and one of the most prominent business men of that section, was born in what was then the town of Cambridge, but now the town of White Creek, Washington county, New York, September 12, 1813, and is a son of Daniel and Zina (Kidder) Rice. Daniel Rice (father) was a native of Connecticut, where he was born November 23, 1777. He was reared on the farm, which occupation he afterward followed, and after his marriage he and his wife came to Washington county, New York, on horseback, and located in what was then the town of Cambridge, but is now White Creek, and where he purchased ninety-six acres of land; he afterward added more to that tract, and a number of years later he traded it for a tract of two hundred acres in the town of Salem, where he died October 14, 1838. April 19, 1803, he married Zina Kidder, by whom he had a family of ten children: Harvey (dead), born September 16, 1804; Daniel (dead), born February 21, 1806; Anna (dead), born October 8, 1808; Jemima (dead), born November 28, 1810; Roswell M., born September 12, 1813; O. K. Rice, born December 27, 1815; Sylvia H. (dead), born April 14, 1818; Lydia, born July 9, 1824; Nathan E. (dead), born July 4, 1826, and Sarah E. (dead), born December 2, 1828.

Daniel Rice (father) was married April 19, 1803, and died October 13, 1848. His wife,

Zina Kidder, was born December 24, 1787, and died February 12, 1865. After the death of Daniel Rice his widow married Amoriah Fenton, of the town of Jackson, where she was a member of the Presbyterian church when her death occurred. Thomas Rice (grandfather) was a native of Connecticut, where he followed farming until he removed to the town of White Creek, where he continued to farm until his death. He was born September 1, 1745, and died in 1833. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. He took to wife Thankful Eldridge, who was born in Connecticut, and died in the village of Cambridge at the age of seventy-one years, in 1816. They were the parents of four children: Roswell, a farmer in the town of White Creek; Daniel, the father of Roswell N.; Sarah and Thankful; Sarah, wife of Ichabod Eldridge, of Cambridge. The Rice ancestry is traced back to the landing of the "Mayflower," and Mr. R. N. Rice has in his possession a number of relics that were brought over in that famous little boat.

R. Niles Rice, like most of the successful men of the day, grew to manhood on the farm, receiving his education in the old Washington academy at Salem and the Fort Edward Collegiate institute. After leaving school he taught district school for several years, and alternately was engaged in farming and raising garden seeds. About this time he purchased two farms in the town of Jackson, containing two hundred and thirty-six acres, and also owned a farm of one hundred and sixty acres in Kankakee county, Illinois, where he built a comfortable residence. In his farming he always made a specialty of raising garden seeds and speculated extensively in grain and potatoes. In 1867 Mr. Rice sold his farms in the town of Jackson and removed to the village of Cambridge, where he has resided ever since; and in 1882 sold his Illinois farm. Since coming to the village he has devoted his entire time to his seed business, which he has been more or less engaged in since arriving at the age of nineteen years. At that age he commenced raising seed and putting them up in packages for the retail trade, continuing alone in this industry up to the year he removed to the village, when he took in his son, Jerome B., as partner, who continued the business up to 1889, when the business became a stock company, with a capital of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and doing a business of over a half million dollars annually. This immense business, which is due principally to the splendid ability of Mr. Rice, was established in 1832 and incorporated in 1886. The present officers of the company are: Jerome B. Rice, president; R. Niles Rice, vice-president and treasurer; and C. E. Smith, secretary. The seed house, located on a beautiful spot of ground, is a substantial three story brick building, of which the main building is one hundred and twenty-five by eighty feet, with an annex the same height as the main, one hundred and fifty by forty feet. The company employ one hundred and thirty-eight men and women at the seed house, and twenty traveling men, selling these goods in all parts of the United States.

R. Niles Rice is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and a member and trustee of the Methodist Episcopal church; he is also chairman of the board and superintendent and trustee of the Woodland cemetery. In politics he was a republican up to 1888, when he identified himself with the Prohibition party. While residing in the town of Jackson, he served one term as supervisor, and since his residence in Cambridge he has several times served as village trustee.

On May 14, 1840, Mr. Rice wedded Betsy Ann, daughter of Abel Hodges, a farmer of the town of Salem. To Mr. and Mrs. Rice were born six children: Jerome B., who is president of the Jerome B. Rice & Co. Cambridge Valley seed gardens, and a veteran of the Civil war, and was born July 18, 1841; Josephine, born September 15, 1845, and the wife of Henry B. Wilcox, a custom house

officer of Rochester, New York; James H., born October 31, 1843, a stockholder in and traveling salesman for the seed firm, and a veteran of the Civil war; Mariette, born December 11, 1847, wife of Dr. A. S. Newcomb, of New York city; Albertine, born October 9, 1853, and the wife of Edward Fuller, of this village; and Anna G., born October 31, 1859, the late wife of Fred. Becker, of Troy, New York; she died December 30, 1893. Mrs. R. N. Rice was born March 27, 1817, died June 2, 1876, and on March 12, 1878, Mr. Rice wedded for his second wife Mrs. Mary Motsiff, a daughter of J. Sniffin, of Onondaga county, New York.

D. A. CHASE, M. D., a resident of Cambridge, was born at Athens, Vermont, January 13, 1830, and is a son of Daniel and Parthenia (Hadley) Chase. His education was principally received at the Bradford academy, Bradford, Massachusetts, and was graduated from this institution in 1848. In a short time afterward he took up the study of medicine with his grandfather and uncle, Philip Chase, and graduated from the Cincinnati Eclectic Medical institute in 1852, and was regraduated from the same place in 1878. After his graduation in 1852, he began the practice of his profession with his uncle, Dr. Philip Chase, with whom he remained for a short time. In 1858 he removed to North Greenwich, where he practiced for three years, when he came to the village of Cambridge, remaining here until 1874, thence to Athol, Massachusetts, practicing there until the latter part of 1878, when he returned to college. After his second graduation he went to Orion, Illinois, and practiced there for two years, and one year at Peoria, when, at the solicitation of some of his old patrons at Cambridge, he returned to that village, where he has built up an extensive and lucrative practice. Dr. Chase makes a specialty of all chronic diseases, and has a large practice in that line from all sections of the county. He also prepares several patent medicines: Dr. Chase's Bronchial Troches, Dr. Chase's Pain Cure, his cough and lung syrup, and his vegetable worm syrup, for which he receives orders from nearly every State in the Union. Dr. Chase is a member of the following medical societies: New York State Eclectical society, Massachusetts State Eclectic society, Worcester West Medical society, of Massachusetts, the Albany County Eclectic Medical society, and the National Eclectic Medical society. He is also a member of the Masonic fraternity. On April 3, 1877, Dr. Chase was united in marriage with Elvira R., a daughter of Merritt Chase, a manufacturer and farmer of Whitingham, Vermont. To their marriage have been born three children: Maria P., wife of A. Holland, of Orange, Massachusetts; Estella L., wife of Harry S. Blackfan, M.D., of Shushan; and Mary Elizabeth (dead). Dr. Chase owns a farm containing fifty-four acres, situated in the town of White Creek, near the village, where he raises small fruits; and also owns property and several small fruit farms in the State of Florida.

Dr. Daniel Chase (father) was born in the town of Athens, Vermont, in 1808, and was a graduate of the South Londonderry academy; studied medicine with his father, and was graduated from the medical department of Harvard university, at the age of twenty-one years. He began the practice of his profession at Rockingham, Vermont, where he continued up to the time of his death, which occurred in March, 1830, caused by an accident. In about 1828 he wedded Parthenia, a daughter of Humphrey Hadley, a farmer of Shrewesbury, Vermont. To them was born but one child, a son, Dr. Daniel A. Mrs. Chase married, for her second husband, Elias F. Eddison, of Andover, Vermont. To this second marriage there was one child born, a son, Willard E. Her death occurred in Vermont, in March, 1841, having been born in 1800. Dr. Ebenezer Chase (grandfather) was a native of

the State of Maine; read medicine with his father, and practiced in Rockingham and Bridgewater, Vermont, and made a specialty of all chronic diseases, broken limbs and long standing dislocations, and had a high reputation for reducing fractures after other doctors had failed, and in this specialty he was often called from Vermont to New Hampshire, Massachusetts, New York and Canada. He was an old-line whig, and married Betsy Terrill, by whom he had eleven children, seven sons and four daughters: Ebenezer, Daniel, Isaac, Peter, Philip and William, were all physicians; one that died in infancy; Maria, wife of Hiram Rice, of Chester, Vermont; Almira, wife of Reuben Lippenwell, of West Munster, Vermont; Eusseba, the wife of R. Chilson, of Redding, Vermont; Alzina, married Leonard Cummings, of Chester, Vermont. Dr. Ebenezer Chase (great-grandfather) was a native of Concord, New Hampshire, and removed to Sebeck, Maine, where he commanded a large practice, and was drowned in Sebeck Lake. The Chase family trace their genealogy to Sir Thomas Chase, in the reign of Henry the VIII., who was armor-bearer for the king in the war with the Saracens. The name originated on account of Sir Thomas being fond of the chase, and was afterward known as "Sir Thomas of the chase."

JOHN SHILAND, a highly respected and favorably known citizen of the village of Coila, was born in the town of Jackson, Washington county, New York, December 10, 1828, and is a son of James and Elizabeth (Maxwell) Shiland. James Shiland was a native of the town of Cambridge, where he was born July 6, 1801. He received an academical education at the Washington Cambridge academy, and was the most of his life engage in farming in the town of Jackson, where he owned a farm of two hundred and eighty acres. He was captain of a light infantry company in the old State militia, and was a member of the American Bible society. For a number of years he was a leading elder in the United Presbyterian church of Coila; a whig and afterward a republican, and held many of the town offices. In 1827, he wedded Elizabeth, a daughter of John Maxwell, a farmer of the town of Jackson. To them was born one son: John. James Shiland's death occurred November 17, 1865. His wife preceded him to the grave July 13, 1831. His second wife was Jane McGoch. To them were born five children, four sons and one daughter: James Alexander, of San Francisco, California: William Thomas, a traveling salesman residing at Sandwich, Illinois; Elizabeth Jane, wife of John A. Stephenson, of Kansas; Edward G., a farmer of Jackson, and David B., of Pontiac, Illinois.

John Shiland (grandfather) was a native of Scotland, where he was born in 1772, and died in Cambridge May 25, 1844. He came to this country with his father and located in the town of Cambridge, where he afterward owned a farm of three hundred acres of land and became a well-to-do farmer. He was an elder in what was then known as the Associate church, but is now the United Presbyterian. His wife was Margaret Eddy, who was born in 1777 and by whom he had nine children: John; Jane, wife of Daniel McFarland, of Jackson; James; William; Mary, wife of John Lemond, of Cambridge; Ephraim; David; Thomas and Ann, all of whom are now deceased. John Shiland, who was the great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, came from Scotland, into the town of Cambridge, prior to the war of the Revolution, where he first located; after his arrival here he was forced to move on account of Indian depredations and then came to the town of Cambridge. He followed shoemaking and farming, and died in Cambridge.

John Shiland was reared on the farm, and has always been engaged in that occupation, having received his education in the common schools and afterward supplemented by a

course at the Poultney academy, at Poultney, Vermont. The farm he formerly owned contained one hundred and fourteen acres, which in 1882 he sold to Anna F. Wright, and has since conducted the farm for her, being paid a salary for his services. Mr. Shiland was identified with the Republican party up to 1888, when he became an ardent prohibitionist and takes an active part in his party's principles. For twenty years he held the office of assessor of the town of Cambridge. He is an elder of the United Presbyterian church of Coila, an office he has acceptably filled for thirty years, and a member for forty-two years; and a member of the American Bible society and is a director of this organization.

On May 30, 1855, Mr. Shiland was united in marriage with Cornelia, a daughter of James T. Green, a farmer of the town of Jackson.

FRANK MILLER, a prominent business man and lumber dealer of the village of Greenwich, was born May 25, 1825, and is a son of Peter and Sophia (Noads) Miller. The family is of French extraction, and the father and the paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch were natives of Canada. Peter Miller came to Greenwich in 1848, where he resided up to within a short time of his death, when he went to North Adams, Massachusetts, where his death occurred in 1876, in the eighty-second year of his age. He latterly became a republican in politics. He was a member of the Catholic church, and was in the war of 1812. He was twice married; by his first wife he had thirteen children: Peter (1), died in childhood; Joseph, deceased; a girl, who died in infancy; Peter (2); Frank, Matilda, Sopha, Alonzo, Mary, and three others, who all died young. His first wife died at the age of forty-one years. By his second wife he had eight children. Among the number were: Philoman, Jackson, Augustus, John and William.

Frank Miller received his early education chiefly by self study, having few opportunities to attend school. At the early age of twelve years he began working on the farm, and at sixteen he was apprenticed to a cabinet maker, a business he afterward followed for twenty years, with a Mr. Fenton, with whom he learned his trade. At the breaking out of the late war, Mr. Miller did excellent service in recruiting men for the army throughout his town; and during the entire war he was engaged more or less in this work. After the close of the war Mr. Miller abandoned the undertaking business, and engaged in dealing in lumber, in which he has ever since been engaged — a period of about thirty years. He owns one of the most valuable plants of this kind in his section of the county, giving employment to about twenty-five or thirty men. He owns a valuable home in this village; is a stanch republican in his political affiliations, and a member and trustee of the Methodist Episcopal church.

On October 5, 1845, he was united in marriage with Jeannette Moore, by whom he had one child, Louisa, who died at the age of ten years. Mrs. Miller died August 16, 1890, at the age of sixty-seven years. Mr. Miller married, for his second wife, Margaret Campbell, of Greenwich.

REV. THOMAS CLARK, M. D., the founder of the United Presbyterian church in Washington county, New York, was licensed to preach in 1748 by the Associate Burgher Presbytery of Glasgow, Scotland, and sent as supply to a congregation at Monaghan and Ballibay, Ireland. He was twice imprisoned on account of his religious belief, and in 1764 led a large part of his congregation to the new world in quest of a place to worship God according to the dictates of their conscience. They settled at Salem, and built immediately a church and school house. Doctor Clark, in addition to his ministerial duties, was called far and near as a physician. He

founded several churches in different parts of the country, and in 1782 left Salem. After residing in South Carolina and at Albany, New York, he became, in 1786, pastor of two congregations at Abbeville, South Carolina, where he died December 26, 1792.

FLAVIUS J. CORNELL, an extensive farmer of the town White Creek, is a son of Matthew and Lydia (Ford) Cornell, and was born in the same town in which he now resides, Washington county, New York, May 11, 1832. Matthew Cornell was a native of the town of Cambridge, where he was born March 22, 1787, and died in the town of White Creek, January 30, 1854. After receiving a common school education he was engaged in general farming. In 1826 he purchased the farm known as the Brownell Hollow farm, in the town of White Creek, containing one hundred and seventy acres, which he conducted with very good success. He was a member of the White Creek Baptist church, and an old-line whig. On February 14, 1807, he wedded Lydia Ford, who was born in Pittstown, New York, March 31, 1789 and was a daughter of Thomas Ford, a farmer of Pittstown, Rensselaer county, who afterward removed to Chautauqua county, where he died. They were the parents of twelve children: Merritt J., born May 5, 1809, died August 27, 1883, in Randolph county, Kansas, where he lived with his son; Zina, born January 3, 1811, died February 3, 1893, and was a farmer in South Cambridge; Charlotte, born April 13, 1813, died January 8, 1857, and was the wife of Isaac G. Parker, of Greenwich; Cyrus, born November 11, 1815, died August 1, 1818; Thomas F., born June 26, 1818, died February 18, 1889, and was a farmer of Cambridge; Walter, born December 18, 1820, and died December 18, 1845; Mahitable, born April 19, 1823, died April 29, 1848, and was the wife of Humphrey K. Brownell, of this town; Elizabeth Ann, born January 17, 1825, and died January 13, 1854; Mary D., born September 15, 1827, and died July 20, 1847, and Amy and Emma, who were born January 6, 1830; Emma died in infancy and Amy died August 6, 1849. Mrs. Lydia Cornell's death occurred November 28, 1867. The immigrant ancestor and founder of this family of Cornells in America, was Thomas Cornell, who emigrated from England in 1630 and first located in Boston, Massachusetts, residing there but a short time, when he went to Portsmouth, New Hampshire, where the early records show that he was admitted to the body of Free men, August 6, 1640. He had a son Thomas, who married Martha Freedmore, of Portsmouth, by whom he had seven children: Thomas, Susannah, Gideon, William, George, Gideon (2), and Sarah. In direct line from the subject of this sketch was George Cornell, who was born May 26, 1704, wedded Elizabeth Thurston and had seven children: Walter, Thomas, Lathan, Lathan (2), Gideon, Edward and Matthew. Matthew being the grandfather of F. J. Cornell, who was born October 30, 1743, in the town of Portsmouth, Rhode Island, married Elizabeth Shrieve, of Newport, Rhode Island, by whom he had eight children: Elizabeth, John, Walter, Hannah, Matthew, George and Millicent. Matthew Cornell (grandfather) removed from Rhode Island to the town of Easton in 1783, where he followed farming, and died in Cambridge.

Flavius J. Cornell was reared on the farm, receiving his education in the district schools, and continued to farm up to 1862, when he enlisted in the late Civil war, on the 13th of August, in Co. G, 123d New York volunteer infantry, as a private, promoted to corporal, and was honorably discharged on June 8, 1865. He fought at Chancellorsville and at Gettysburg, was with Sherman from Chattanooga to the sea, returning through the Carolinas to Washington, where he received his discharge. He received a slight wound in the head at the battle of Chancellorsville, by a fragment of a shell striking him. After returning home Mr.

Cornell followed farming for a short time, when he removed to Genesee county, where he purchased a farm of one hundred and forty acres. In 1872 he sold this farm and bought another in the same neighborhood; sold the second farm, and in 1876 removed to the village of Morganville, in the same town, where for two years he was engaged in carpentering work. In 1878 he removed to Maryland, where he purchased a farm and resided for two years, during which time his wife died, when he sold the Maryland farm, returned to the town of White Creek, and bought the Wallace farm, and at the end of three years sold this and bought the old J. Van Rensselaer farm, going there to reside in 1885. This farm contains one hundred and thirty-five acres, and is known as John Van Rensselaer farm, and is located one-half mile east of Eagle Bridge, where he makes a specialty of raising poultry, chickens and seed potatoes. Mr. Cornell is a member of John McKie Post, 309, of Cambridge, of the Grand Army of the Republic, and is chaplain of the post.

On July 4, 1855, he wedded Mary E., youngest daughter of Isaac Deuel. They are the parents of eight children: Louis, wife of Daniel Torie, of Genesee county; Lydia F., wife of Zina Birch, of South Cambridge; Flora, wife of Alonzo Lee, of the same place; Lottie, wife of William Gay, of White Creek; Zeruah, wife of Arthur Cornell, of Cambridge; Walter G., Herbert and Edith. Mrs. Cornell died July 24, 1880, and on February 21, 1884, Mr. Cornell married, for his second wife, Mrs. M. Howden, of Cambridge, New York.

HON. HALSEY ROGERS WING, prominent for many years as a lawyer and business man of Glens Falls and Warren county, was born at Sandy Hill, New York, and was a son of Daniel W. and Rhoda A. (Stewart) Wing. He attended Lenox academy and Yale and Middlebury colleges, and was graduated from the latter institution of learning in 1832. He read law with Hon. Samuel Cheever, was admitted to the bar and practiced successively at Brockport, Buffalo and Glens Falls. He was a strong democrat, and served one term each as county superintendent of common schools and first judge of Warren county. In 1851 he retired from the active practice of law and launched forth upon a remarkably successful business career. A man of sensitive feelings, of kindliest nature and fine literary ability, Judge Wing lived a life of worth and usefulness, and died full of honors and of years, on January 26, 1870.

BURTON H. GRIFFIN, a resident of Greenwich, and general manager of the Greenwich factory of Tim Wallerstein & Co., shirt manufacturers, of Troy, New York, is a native of Walpole, Cheshire county, New Hampshire, and was born February 13, 1835. He is a son of Levi H. and Lydia (Gould) Griffin. Levi H. Griffin was born in the town of Alstead, New Hampshire, on January 13, 1809. By occupation he followed contracting and building, was a member of the Congregational church, and was a prominent and highly esteemed citizen of his section. He was a whig in political opinion. Lydia Gould was a daughter of Benjamin Gould, of Alstead, New Hampshire. Benjamin Gould was a native of Alstead, a blacksmith by trade, and served as captain in the war of 1812. To his marriage with Lydia Gould were born three children, two sons and one daughter: Burton H.; Alonzo J.; and Helen (dead). Levi H. Griffin's death occurred in the town of Ackworth, New Hampshire, on April 25, 1844. His wife, who was also a member of the Congregational church, passed away in 1855. The family is of pure English extraction, and was planted in America by three brothers, and the one in direct line from the subject of this sketch, after first locating in Long Island with the other two brothers, subsequently removed to New Hampshire. Howard Griffin (grand-

father) was a native of the town of Alstead, New Hampshire. Burton H. Griffin was thrown upon his own resources principally by the death of his father, at the age of nine years, and after receiving a fair common school education, commenced to learn the trade of sash, door, and blind making in Winchester, New Hampshire, and afterward was engaged in various places at his trade until at the age of forty-two years, working for some two years in Wisconsin, at Fort Edward for five years, and Hartford, Connecticut, for six years; thence he went to New Haven, where for two years he was foreman for Lewis Beach & Co. At the expiration of this time, after spending four years at Arlington, Vermont, Mr. Griffin returned to Fort Edward, and there accepted a position as traveling salesman and collector for the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine company, and remained with them for twelve years. Leaving their employ, he for a short time was in a shirt factory at Granville, and on July 1, 1890, connected himself with the above firm at Greenwich, as general manager of their factory. This firm employs on an average of about two hundred and twelve hands, and makes in the neighborhood of sixty-five hundred shirts per month. In politics Mr. Griffin is a republican. For three years while at Hartford he served as inspector for the Sharp Rifle Manufacturing company.

On March 16, 1859, he wedded Esther, a daughter of Russell Hickock, of Fort Edward. To their marriage have been born four children: Fannie G., wife of William A. Vankirk, of Greenwich; Frank R.; William H.; and James Burton. James B. died at Glens Falls at the age of seven years.

PROF. ASA FITCH, M. D., one of the most distinguished entomologists that the State of New York has ever produced, was born at Salem, February 24, 1809, and was the second son of Dr. Asa and Abigail (Martin) Fitch. He received an academic education, and then in preference to entering college took a course in natural science. He read medicine with Doctor Freeman, and was graduated from the Vermont Medical academy in 1829. After practicing for some time at Fort Miller and at Stillwater, he turned his attention largely to agriculture and entomology, being appointed State entomologist in 1854. Doctor Fitch made an agricultural survey of Washington county, and published thirteen annual reports on the injurious insects of the State. These reports received the commendation of home and foreign agricultural societies, and gave him world-wide fame as an etomologist.

JAMES W. ASHTON, an old and well known citizen of Cambridge, is a son of Benjamin and Mary (Foster) Ashton, and was born at East Salem, Washington county, New York, January 22, 1828. This family was planted in America in about the year 1772, by Major James Ashton (great-grandfather), who came from Ireland after he had reached manhood and married. Immigrating with his family in the year above mentioned to this country, and located in what was then the eastern part of the town of Cambridge, known as "Ash Grove," but now in the town of White Creek, where he purchased a farm of three hundred acres, at twelve shillings per acre. He was a prominent man in his day, and we find his name appearing frequently on the old town records as holding town offices; on these same records we find that at a town meeting, held at the house of Capt. John Wood, for the purpose of electing field officers for the 18th regiment of the old State militia, that they selected Lewis Van Woert first colonel, John Blair second colonel, James Ashton first major, Ebenezer Allen second major, John Younglove adjutant, and Ira Flint as quartermaster. On April 4, 1778, James Ashton was commissioned first colonel by Gov. George Clinton. During the retreat of the American army from

Fort Ticonderoga to Bemis Heights, he commanded the rear guard until he arrived in the neighborhood of Fort Edward, when he received permission from his superior officer to visit his family at "Ash Grove," and while at home he was betrayed by his tory neighbors, who informed the British of his visit, and who sent a squad of troops with some Indian guides to his home, who made good his capture. He was taken back to Bemis Heights and was there held as a prisoner until after the surrender of Burgoyne. At the close of the war he returned to his farm at "Ash Grove," where he spent the remainder of his years in peace, and his bones now repose in the old Cambridge cemetery. He was a leading member in the old Scotch Presbyterian church, and was the father of but one son: John Ashton (grandfather), who was born in Ireland, July 8, 1763, and came with his father to this country at the age of nine years. He was reared on his father's farm, which he afterward inherited. He became a prosperous farmer, a member of the Scotch Presbyterian church, of which he was an elder for a number of years. He was benevolent and charitable, giving one-tenth of all his crops to the worthy poor of his neighborhood. A biographer once said of him: "He was a man of good judgment and sound mind, and for sincerity and honesty he had no superior." He married Lydia Morford, by whom he had six sons and three daughters: James, John, William, Isaac, Thomas, Benjamin, Elizabeth, Rebecca and Sarah. John Ashton died on his farm at the age of seventy-five years. Benjamin Ashton (father) was born in the town of White Creek, this county, receiving a good common school education, and was reared upon the farm and followed that all his life. He owned a farm of one hundred and thirty acres in the town of Salem. While a young man, and while residing on this farm, he had a severe attack of rheumatism, which rendered him a cripple for life. In politics he was a whig, and a member of the Associate Reformed church. He wedded Mary, a daughter of James Foster, an Irishman by birth, who afterward became a farmer in the town of Hebron. To that marriage there were born two daughters and four sons: Martha, wife of Rev. John T. Brownlee, of Washington county, Pennsylvania; James W., John B., of Minnesota; David (dead); Lydia, wife of Michael Kerr, of the town of Jackson, and Rev. Andrew, a minister in the United Presbyterian church, at Hamilton, Ohio. Benjamin Ashton's death occurred in 1867, and his wife's death in 1872, at the age of seventy-two years.

James W. Ashton grew to manhood on the old homestead at "Ash Grove," where he received his education and was engaged in farming there up to 1873, when he bought his present mill property, one and one-half miles east of the village of Cambridge, in the town of White Creek. For four years he was engaged in flax milling, but as flax raising became unprofitable to the farmer, he changed his mill into a saw, planing, and grist mill. Here Mr. Ashton owns a nice home and commands a good trade. In political belief he is a republican, and an active worker in the cause of temperance; and is also a member and trustee of the Cambridge United Presbyterian church.

On September 21, 1858, he wedded Sarah J., a daughter of George Armstrong, of Salem. To Mr. and Mrs. Ashton have been born six children: George B., a resident of the town of Jackson; Elizabeth A., wife of Robert Maxwell, of the same town; William J., a miller, of Cambridge; Martha J., a graduate of the State Normal school, and now a teacher at Jamaica, New York; Archie A., and James Everett.

George Armstrong (the father of Mrs. Ashton) was born in Argyle, Washington county, in 1802. He was a blacksmith by trade, at which he worked for a number of years, but the latter years of his life were spent upon the farm in the town of Salem. He was a member of the United Presbyterian church; wedded Elizabeth French, and had six children:

Alice, late wife of William Skinner; Anna Eliza (dead); Archie, a resident of Shushan; Susan (dead); William (dead); and Mrs. Ashton. George Armstrong died in November, 1889.

HENRY GILBERT ROBERTSON, a resident of the village of Coila, is a son of William and Mary (McDonal) Robertson, and was born in the same village in which he now resides, Washington county, New York, May 11, 1837. William Robertson was a native of the town of Argyle, this county, and was a harness and saddle maker by trade and carried on his business at East Greenwich until 1821, when he moved to the village of Coila, where he did business for nineteen years, going thence to the village of Cambridge and followed his trade there for ten years, when at the expiration of that time he returned to Coila and retired. He was also interested, with his brother John, in the tanning business, in the town of Cambridge. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and his widow now draws a pension for his services in that war. He was a member of the United Presbyterian church of Coila, a democrat in his political opinion and a trustee of the Washington Cambridge academy. In 1824 he was married to Mary, a daughter of John McDonal, a farmer of the town of Cambridge. To their marriage were born three sons and three daughters: Sarah M. (died young); Alexander L. (dead); William J., a resident of Coila; Jane Ann, died in infancy; Henry G. and Anna Eliza (dead). She was twice married, first to Dr. Cannon, of Texas, and after his death became the wife of Rev. James Price, of Philadelphia. William Robertson (father) died in November, 1857, and his widow at present resides in Coila. She was born September 5, 1803, and is a member of the United Presbyterian church. William Roberstson (grandfather) was a native of Scotland, who came to this country some years after the close of the Revolution and located in the town of Argyle, where he became a prosperous farmer. He was a member of the United Presbyterian church, and married his wife in the town of Argyle, by whom he had nine children: Archibald, Alexander, Gilbert, John, William and Moses; three daughters: Anna, Jeannett and Mary.

Henry G. Robertson was principally educated in the Washington Cambridge academy, and afterward taught district school in the winter season and farmed in the summer. For the last ten years he has been engaged as a clerk in a store, and has acted as overseer of the summer residence at Coila belonging to G. G. Wright, and for the past nineteen years has been an active member of the Presbyterian church of his village.

NATHANIEL R. NORTON is one of the intelligent and successful farmers of the town of Greenwich. William Norton (grandfather) was born at Cambridge, Washington county, and afterward lived at Ticonderoga, where he followed the trade of cloth dresser, but the most of his life was spent in farming in the town of Greenwich, where his death occurred May 8, 1861, at the age of seventy-five years. His was one of the early settled families of the upper Hudson, and was of Welch origin, his parents having come from Wales. He was a whig and republican, and a member of the Baptist church. He was married to Polly Tefft, and to them were born nine children: James, William, Charles, Esther, Mary, Sarah, Henry, Edgar and LeRoy.

Henry Norton was born at Greenwich, New York, May 28, 1827. During seventeen years of his life he resided in Greenwich, but the vocation of his life has been farming, in which he is now engaged. September 18, 1850, he wedded Dianna Rood, and to them one child was born: Nathaniel R.

Nathaniel R. Norton was born in the town of Greenwich, March 10, 1851. After leaving the district schools, he took the regular course at the Greenwich academy, then taught by

Prof. E. H. Gibson. Leaving school at the age of nineteen, the next four years of his life were spent in general farming. On March 5, 1874, he was united in marriage with Lydia C. Williams, and to them have been born three children: Eva, (deceased), born December 1, 1874, and died in 1882; Elmer H., born August 11, 1876, and Emma C., born January 8, 1884.

In 1877 Mr. Norton purchased ninety acres of land and has since added twenty-five acres. He makes a specialty of stock raising, owning a fine herd of Jersey cattle, also the best grade of sheep. Mr. Norton is a stanch republican and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church of Greenwich, New York, and has been one of the stewards for the past ten years.

GEORGE D. HARRIS, one of the leading business men of Fort Edward and the county, is a son of John F. and O. Elizabeth Harris, and was born on July 22, 1853, at Ontario, Wayne county, New York. He received his education at Fort Edward institute, and two first-class educational institutions, one of Glendale, Massachusetts, and the other of Claverack, Columbia county, this State. At twenty years of age he left school to engage with his father in the manufacture of pig iron at Fort Edward. Two years later, in 1875, he embarked in the wholesale coal business, which he conducted for some time, and then associated with himself Henry W. Somers, under the firm name of George D. Harris & Co. They have a branch office at No. 22 South street, New York, and in addition to their coal business they do a general freighting business on Lake Champlain and Erie canal, giving employment to a large number of boats. Mr. Harris is also interested in various other enterprises.

On February 3, 1876, Mr. Harris wedded Marian Barkley, and they have two children: Clarence C. and A. Barkley. Mrs. Harris is a daughter of the late Hon. Alexander Barkley, who was a prominent and well known man in the State. He was one of the presidential electors on the Lincoln and Hamlin ticket in 1860, was member of the State legislature, canal commissioner, also serving in several other important positions during his lifetime.

HARRY L. TIDMARSH, one of the proprietors of the Friction Pully & Machine Works, and one of the present trustees of the village of Sandy Hill, is a son of William and Harriet (Wells) Tidmarsh, and was born at Wauconda, Lake county, Illinois, October 9, 1862. His father, William Tidmarsh, was a native of Teswith, Oxfordshire, England, born in 1833, and who in 1856 emigrated to the United States. After remaining a few years in the cities of Cleveland and Toledo, Ohio, he went to Wauconda, Lake county, Illinois, where he has ever since resided. For the first eight or ten years after coming to the United States he followed the profession of teacher of music, and being a fine musician, he served as band instructor in the great Civil war. At present he is conducting a carriage and blacksmith shop in that village.

Harry L. Tidmarsh was reared in his native village of Wauconda until seventeen years of age, receiving his education in the public schools of that place. In August, 1880, he came to the village of Sandy Hill, and learned the trade of a machinist with the firm of Wells & Van Wormer, and afterward worked at his trade in the American Steam Boiler Works at Chicago. In 1885 Mr. Tidmarsh engaged in the book and stationery business at this place, and the same year was elected town clerk. In 1886 he disposed of his book and stationery business, and engaged with the Pratt Manufacturing company, of South Boston, in the capacity of traveling salesman. After a short time he resigned his position with the Pratt Manufacturing company, and embarked in the hotel business at Lake George, where he ran a summer resort hotel for one or two seasons. In 1888–89 he was employed in the paper mill

of Allen Brothers of this village, and in July, 1890, he, with George W. Doremus and W. W. Wells, started their present Friction Pulley and Machine works. All of the firm being skilled mechanics, they do an extensive business, and their volume of trade is rapidly increasing.

In 1879 Harry L. Tidmarsh was united in marriage to Elizabeth Bernier, daughter of George Bernier, a carriage manufacturer of Sandy Hill. Her death occurred September 8, 1890, and on October 5, 1892, Mr. Tidmarsh wedded for his second wife Catharine M. Murphy, of Patterson, New Jersey. They have one son: William R.

Harry L. Tidmarsh is a member of the Catholic church, a republican in politics, and is one the present trustees of the village.

ALFRED J. NEWMAN, a resident of Sandy Hill since 1885, and who has been engaged in various lines of business, is a son of John G. and Sarah (Parkins) Newman, and was born just beyond the city limits of London, England, September 26, 1852. His parents were natives of England, and members of the Episcopal church. The father died in August, 1893, and the mother still resides at the home of her childhood.

Alfred J. Newman was reared in the immediate vicinity of London until he was twelve years of age, when he was apprenticed to learn the trade of plasterer at Corydon, a place eight miles distant from his home. After completing his trade he worked as a journeyman until 1870, in which year he left England to seek his fortune in the new world. Arriving at New York city he spent one year there and then came to Washington county. Here he was employed in farming for one year, when he engaged in mining iron ore, which business he followed up to 1880. In that year he bought a general mercantile store at West Fort Ann, which he conducted until December, 1884. In that year he came to Sandy Hill, and in the following year engaged in his present successful restaurant business.

Mr. Newman is a republican in political opinion, and has been a member for several years of Sandy Hill Masonic Lodge, No. 372. His success is due to his own efforts, as he had neither friends, influence nor fortune with which to commence business.

On August 7, 1875, he was united in marriage with Elizabeth Yole, daughter of William S. Yole of this county. To Mr. and Mrs. Newman have been born three children, two sons and one daughter: William L., Morris B., and Flora.

WILLIAM W. WELLS, one of the stockholders in the Franklin Paint Company, and also one of the proprietors of the Friction Pulley & Machine works, of this village, is a self-made man in the true sense of that term. He is a son of Theodore and Sarah A. (Duers) Wells, and was born in Lake county, Illinois, on February 24, 1855. He was reared in his native county, and received his education in the public schools. After leaving school he went to the city of Chicago, and accepted a position in a crockery store, where he remained three years. In 1878 he came to Sandy Hill and learned the trade of machinist with his brother, Thomas Wells, of this village, and in 1890 he, with George W. Doremus and H. E. Tidmarsh, formed a partnership, and together started the Friction Pulley & Machine works, which business they are now successfully operating. They furnish employment to about fifty men, and ship their machinery to all parts of the country.

William W. Wells was married, in 1881, to Hattie Smith, daughter of William Smith, of Sandy Hill. She died in 1889, leaving two children: Grace H. and Joseph W. In 1891 Mr. Wells wedded, for his second wife, Carrie, a daughter of David Hall, of the city of Chicago, but a native of this village. To this union was born one child, a son, named

Harold D. Mr. Wells is a member of the Baptist church of the village of Sandy Hill, and in politics is a republican. The Wells family is of Scotch extraction, and John Wells, the paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a resident of Rhode Island. He married, and one of his sons was Theodore Wells (father), who was a native of that State, and when a young man came to Sandy Hill, New York, where he followed his trade of blacksmithing. Here he remained until about 1849, when he removed to Lake county, Illinois, where he resided up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1882, at the age of seventy years. He was a member of the Baptist church of Sandy Hill, and a republican in political belief, and during his residence in Illinois was engaged in farming and blacksmithing.

Mr. Wells married Sarah A. Duers, who was a native of Sandy Hill, and a consistent member of the Baptist church of that village. She died in 1863, at the age of forty-four years.

GEORGE W. DOREMUS, one of the successful young business men and a well-known manufacturer of Sandy Hill, is a son of John R. and Eleanor (Ackerman) Doremus, and was born at River Edge, Burton county, New Jersey, on the 13th of March, 1862. The name of Doremus is found in the early history of New Jersey, where the family was founded by an immigrant ancestor from France or Holland. John R. Doremus, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born and reared in New Jersey, where he received his education and passed his life as a farmer and dairyman. He was a republican and afterward a prohibitionist in politics, and died in Patterson in 1887, at seventy years of age. Mr. Doremus married Eleanor Ackerman, of Hackensack, New Jersey, who is of German descent, and was born in 1826. She is a member of the Reformed church, and has continued to reside at Patterson since the death of her husband.

George W. Doremus was reared at Patterson, in his native State, where he received his education in the public schools, and specially fitted himself for business pursuits by taking a thorough course in a commercial college. Leaving school he commenced his business career by becoming a clerk in the wholesale grocery house of David Levi, No. 154 Chambers street, New York city. He was with Mr. Levi for four years, and upon attaining his majority became a partner with him, under the firm name of David Levi & Co. This partnership continued one year. The nephews of Mr. Levi succeeded him as members of the firm. The title was changed from David Levi & Co., and succeeded by Seeman Bros. & Doremus. The latter firm continued in existence until 1889, when Mr. Doremus withdrew and came to Sandy Hill, where he became a partner with James McCarty in the manufacture of saw mill machinery, under the firm name of McCarty & Doremus. After a year spent in that special line of manufacturing he purchased his partner's interest in the plant and changed it into a friction pully and machine works, associating with himself as partners W. W. Wells and H. E. Tidmarsh. The firm manufactures suction screens, patent friction pulleys, cut-off couplings, self-sharpening paper slitters, and special paper mill machinery. They have been successful as manufacturers and enjoy a good trade, which is steadily increasing in volume. In politics Mr. Doremus is independent.

On June 15, 1887, George W. Doremus was united in marriage with Charlotte M. Greenwood, of Patterson, New Jersey. To their union have been born two daughters: Mary S. and C. Eleanor.

HON. ROSWELL WESTON, who served as first judge of Washington county from 1825 to 1827, was a son of Zachariah Weston, a Revolutionary soldier, and was born February 24, 1774. He read law

with Hon. John Woodsworth, of Troy, and was admitted to the bar and commenced practice at Fort Edward, but soon removed to Sandy Hill, where he remained until his death, which occurred August 18, 1861. He was successful as a lawyer, firm as a judge, and when elected to the legislature in 1816 he served with credit to himself and his county. In 1801 Judge Weston married Lydia Willoughby, a daughter of Elijah and Mary (Galusha) Willoughby, of Lisbon, Connecticut.

WILL B. TRAVIS, dealer in hardware and crockery, making a specialty of glassware, cutlery, nails, etc., at No. 5 Broad street, is one of the rising and most successful young business men of Whitehall. He was born at Litchfield, Medina county, Ohio, November 10, 1862; received the advantages only of a common school education, and after leaving school worked for a while as a farm hand, when he went to Wallingford, Vermont, where he learned the miller's trade. Leaving Wallingford he went to Minneapolis, Minnesota, and there worked at his trade in the Pillsbury mills until those mills were destroyed by an explosion. He then, in 1882, returned to Whitehall, and went to work in the hardware store of his father as clerk, in which capacity he remained up to 1889, when he purchased a one-half interest in the store, and the firm name became W. D. Travis & Son. This firm existed up to August 17, 1892, when Mr. Travis bought the other half interest of his father and assumed entire control, the firm name being changed from W. D. Travis & Son to W. B. Travis. Mr. Travis has succeeded, through his splendid business ability and excellent judgment, in building up a substantial trade, and has brilliant prospects in the future.

Will B. Travis was wedded in 1885 to Bula May, a daughter of A. T. Moon, of Ypsilanti, Michigan. To their marriage has been born one child, a daughter, Marjorie A. He is a member of the First Presbyterian church; of Whitehall Lodge of Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and of the Knights of Pythias, and is independent in politics.

Will B. Travis is the son of Walter D. and Nettie U. (Brooker) Travis. Walter D. Travis is a native of Whitehall, where he was born in 1838; he is also a member of the Presbyterian church, and not a devoted partisan to any political party. In former years he was engaged in farming in the town of Granville, but in 1880 established the hardware stand which is now owned by his son. He at present resides in the village of Whitehall, where he is engaged in the ice business; has held the office of village trustee, and was twice elected assessor of the town, an office he is now filling.

His father was Washington A. Travis, who was born at Moriah, Clinton county, New York. He removed to this county some time in the twenties, and was here engaged for many years in the transportation business. His death occurred in 1874, at the age of sixty years. The Travis family is of English descent. The mother of the subject of this sketch died in 1865.

GUY R. CLARK, a member of one of the old and influential families of the county, was born in the village of Sandy Hill, Washington county, New York, December 7, 1858, and is a son of Guy W. and Deborah A. (Holland) Clark. He was reared in his native village, and received the rudiments of his education in Union school. Subsequently he entered Oberlin college, Ohio, and afterward the University of Michigan. He graduated from the medical department of the Ann Arbor university, but was never engaged in practice. After leaving school Mr. Clark went to New York city, and there was engaged as a broker and commission merchant in papermakers' supplies, which he continued very successfully up to 1889, when he was forced to close out on account of combinations made by the larger concerns of this business through-

out the country. He then returned to Sandy Hill and accepted a position as head bookkeeper for the Howland Paper company, at Baker's Falls, a position he has held ever since. In 1891 Mr. Clark, associated with Samuel L. Finch, of the same village, under the firm name of Finch & Clark, engaged in the timber, coal, wood and ice business. This firm also keeps a large stable of horses, and do a great deal of general hauling through the summer season, and moving lumber through the winter.

Guy R. Clark, in 1881, was wedded to Ella, a daughter of Nathan Burnap, of Canajoharie, Montgomery county. He is a republican in politics, and a member of the Presbyterian church.

HORACE D. COLVIN, merchant and farmer of Kingsbury, and a successful business man, was born in the town of Day, Saratoga county, New York, February 25, 1845, and is a son of James L. and Lucinda (Doubleday) Colvin. James L. Colvin was a native of the same town, where his death occurred in 1874, at the age of about seventy years. His father was William Colvin, who was a native of the town of Kingsbury, and where he was for many years in the merchandising and lumbering business, afterward removing from the town of Kingsbury to Clyde, in Wayne county, where he became an extensive land owner, and where his death occurred. The Colvin family is of Scotch-Irish extraction, and were among the first to make homes in the town of Kingsbury. During the Revolutionary war they were tories. Daniel Doubleday, the maternal grandfather of Horace D. Colvin, was a native of Connecticut, born November 17, 1773, and while yet a young man migrated from his native State and settled in Kingsbury, where he followed farming up to the time of his death, which occurred on July 28, 1854. He was a relative of Benedict Arnold, and witnessed the burning of New London, Connecticut, by that general during the war of the Revolution. Among his children was Lucinda, who wedded James L. Colvin. She was born in the town of Kingsbury in 1807, dying in 1893, at the age of eighty-six years. The immigrant and founder of this branch of the Doubleday family in the United States, was Elisha Doubleday, who came from Yorkshire, England, with his two sons, Elijah and Elisha, and settled in Boston, Massachusetts. The coat of arms of the family is still in possession of the descendants. Two of the Doubledays were officers in the late Civil war, one of whom, Abner Doubleday, it is claimed, fired the first gun from Fort Sumter.

Horace D. Colvin grew to manhood in his native town, and recieved his education mainly at home. From 1861 to 1867 he was engaged in civil engineering at Hoboken, New Jersey; in the latter year he returned home and engaged in farming and lumbering. In 1890 he commenced merchandising at Kingsbury, and also owns and conducts a farm.

In 1876 Mr. Colvin was married to Ellen, a daughter of Philo Ordway, of Warren county. To their union has been born seven children: Wallace, Mary, Olive, Henry, Charles, Frank and Ruth. In politics Mr. Colvin is a republican, and before removing from the town of Day, in Saratoga county, he held the office of trustee.

WILLIAM L. COZZENS, the leading hardware merchant of Greenwich, and prominently connected with a number of other business enterprises, is a son of William F. and Elizabeth (Taft) Cozzens, and was born August 9, 1824, in the town of Easton, Washington county, New York. The Cozzens family is of English extraction, and were among the early settlers of Rhode Island, where they have resided for several generations. In that State William F. Cozzens (father) was born and reared, but while yet a young man he came to Greenwich (then known as Whipple City) to accept a position as foreman in the spinning department of the cotton factory owned

by his uncle, Col. William Mowry. This factory was the first of the kind in the State, and the second to be operated in the United States. Mr. Cozzens was a member of the Masonic fraternity, and died here in Greenwich in 1856, aged sixty-five. He married Elizabeth Taft. By that union he had a family of eleven children, seven sons and four daughters: Earl M., deceased; Clarissa, who married John Doyle, a pioneer lead pipe manufacturer of this State, and is now dead; Lewis, formerly a miller at Fort Ann, but now deceased; George F., for years a paint manufacturer of Saratoga Springs, now also dead; Thaddeus T., a miller at Whitehall; John H., present collector of the port of Newport, Rhode Island; Olive, late wife of Charles Taft, of Saratoga Springs; William L., the subject of this sketch; Mary E., widow of the late Byron Bennett, of Newport, Rhode Island; Hannah, late wife of Byron Hopkins, of the city of Brooklyn; and Frederick W., a clerk in the store of his brother, William L., at Greenwich. Mrs. Cozzens died in 1865, at the age of seventy-three.

William L. Cozzens received his education in the district schools and at Greenwich academy, after which he learned the trade of tinsmith, and in 1845, at the age of twenty-one, enlisted in the United States navy as a member of the crew of the flag ship Cumberland, of the Mediterranean squadron, carrying sixty guns. This was the vessel that took the American minister back to Tripoli after that government had ordered him home, and compelled them to receive him again. During the Mexican war the Cumberland was ordered back to American waters, but was never actively engaged in that struggle. In 1846 Mr. Cozzens was discharged from the navy at Boston, and soon afterward returned to his home in New York. Later he began working at his trade of tinsmith in the village of Granville, where he remained for a period of seven years. In 1853 he removed to the village of Greenwich, where he engaged in the hardware business one door above his present store. In 1861 he purchased his present location, No. 55 Main street, where he successfully conducted the business until January 25, 1866, at which time his store was destroyed by fire. On the morning of the fire Mr. Cozzens purchased the brick for his present building, which was immediately erected on the old site, and is twenty-eight feet front by eighty feet in depth and three stories high, with a rear building twenty-four by sixty feet. Here may be found a full line of hardware, tinware, and every article connected with that trade, and the establishment now does an annual business amounting to twenty thousand dollars.

On July 12, 1853, Mr. Cozzens was married to Harriet K. Moon, a daughter of Archibald Moon, a prominent carriage manufacturer of the village of Greenwich. Politically Mr. Cozzens is a republican, but has never taken much part in local politics. He is a member of Ashlar Lodge, No. 584, Free and Accepted Masons of this village, and has served as treasurer of his lodge since 1875. In addition to his business interests already mentioned, he is a stockholder and director in the Greenwich & Johnsonville Railroad company, and a stockholder in the opera house and the electric light plant of Greenwich.

GEORGE E. DORR, treasurer of the Ondawa Paper Company, and who is prominently identified with the business and industrial interests of the village of Greenwich and the county, is a son of William and Jane H. (Hyde) Dorr, and was born in the town of Hebron, Washington county, New York, November 15, 1837.

William Dorr, the father of the subject of this sketch, was a native of Weathersfield, Connecticut, where he was born December 1, 1799. He migrated from his native State in 1830, and locating in this county, engaged in the general mercantile business at Hebron, and also in conducting a grocery and flour

store in what is now the city of Troy. In 1850 he removed to the village of Greenwich, where he resided the remaining years of his life. He was an official member of the Methodist Episcopal church for a number of years, and was politically a whig and afterward a republican. In 1832 he was united in marriage to Jane H., daughter of Benjamin Hyde, of this county. William Dorr, the progenitor of the Dorr family in Washington county, came from England in 1633, and made his first settlement at Hartford, Connecticut, but afterward removed to Norwich, the same State, where he became one of the first settlers of the latter place. Samuel Dorr (great-grandfather), a farmer by occupation, was a native of Connecticut, and was born in 1760, He served for six years in the Revolutionary army under Washington as an "artificer." He was present when Washington signed Major Andres's death warrant, and afterward said that the "Father of our country" wept like a child while doing it. His discharge from the army was signed by Washington. Edmund Dorr (great-great-grandfather) was also a native of Connecticut.

George E. Dorr recieved his education principally in the Greenwich academy, and after leaving there he commenced business as a clerk in a store. From 1857 until 1864 he was a clerk in a bank. In 1882 he and a few other capitalists organized and incorporated the Ondawa Paper Company, with a capital stock valued at eighty thousand dollars, for the purpose of manufacturing manilla paper, located at Middle Falls, this county. At the formation of this company Mr. Dorr was made secretary and treasurer of it, and these offices he has held ever since, with Edmund H. Gibson as president. This company does an annual business of about one hundred thousand dollars, and employs on an average about forty operatives.

On June 1, 1870, Mr. Dorr was united in marriage to Evelyn, a daughter of Edward G. Wilbur, of Columbia county, New York, who twice represented his district in the State senate. To this marriage was born two children: Cora L. and Walter F., the latter of whom died in 1880.

WALTER G. ROGERS, one of the most popular and successful young business men of Glens Falls, and a stockholder in the J. & J. Rogers Company, was born at Au Sable Forks, Essex county, New York, August 21, 1858, and is a son of James and Susan C. (Geer) Rogers. James Rogers was a native of Fort Edward, Washington county, and when a young man removed to Essex county, and died at Au Sable in 1880, at the age of seventy-four years. He was a member of the Episcopal church, and on political questions was a democrat. He was one of the organizers of the J. & J. Rogers Iron Company, of Au Sable, who were engaged in the manufacture of horse-shoe nails, and with whose welfare he was closely identified until his death. After his death the J. & J. Rogers Iron Company was succeeded by the J. & J. Rogers Company.

James Rogers (grandfather) was a native of New York State, and for several years resided at Fort Edward, where he died at the early age of thirty-three years. The Rogers family are of English origin. James Rogers (father) married Susan C. Geer, who was born in Schaghticoke, Rensselaer county, whose death occurred in 1880, aged seventy years. She was a member of the Episcopal church, and a daughter of Walter Geer, who was a native of New York State, and removed, many years ago, to the village of Glens Falls, where he bought a farm of one hundred and seventy acres, which is now inside of the village corporation. He was a lumber merchant and farmer here up to the time of his death, which occurred when he was sixty years of age.

Walter Geer Rogers was reared in his native village of Au Sable, receiving his education at a boarding school at Burlington, Vermont, and at Gray Lock institute, South Williamstown,

Massachusetts, and for a while was at Cornell university. After leaving college Mr. Rogers visited Europe, and in 1880, after the death of his father, he, with his mother, purchased the old Geer homestead from A. C. Geer, an uncle of Mr. Rogers, where he has resided ever since. He has made many improvements on this farm, and has a very fine residence, which is now inside the village limits. There is seventy-five acres left of the original one hundred and seventy acre tract; it is located inside the corporate limits of the village, and is being rapidly sold off in building lots. Since his moving on this farm, Mr. Rogers has been engaged principally in farming and breeding Jersey cattle. He is also one of the stockholders in the J. & J. Rogers Company, who are now engaged in the manufacture of sulphite pulp. Mr. Rogers is a member of the Roman Catholic church, is a republican in political belief, and was never married. At his home he is hospitable, and always glad to meet his friends, and nobody can number more of them than Mr. Rogers.

OSCAR F. DAVIS, a well known member of the Washington county bar, who has been in successful practice for a period of forty-four years, during all of which time he has resided at Whitehall, this county, is a son of Jonathan and Elizabeth (Preston) Davis, and was born at Brattleboro, Vermont, October 16, 1820. The Davis family is of Welch extraction and among the oldest in the United States, having been settled at Concord, Massachusetts, long prior to the Revolutionary war. Capt. Isaac Davis, great uncle of the subject of this sketch, was the first American killed at the battle of Concord in the war for independence Jonathan Davis (father) was a native of Massachusetts, born near Concord, where he resided until after his marriage, when he removed to the State of Vermont. After a few years' residence in Vermont, he came to New York, and finally settled at Granville, where he resided for forty years, dying here in April, 1869. He was a mechanic and farmer by occupation, and became quite successful. His wife, Elizabeth Preston, was a native of Massachusetts, and was born in 1793. She died in 1845, at the age of fifty-two. She and her husband were both members of the Presbyterian church of Granville.

Oscar F. Davis grew to manhood principally at Granville, and received an academic education at that place. He then read law with John H. Boyd, of that village, and completed his legal studies with Judge James Gibson, of Salem. In the spring of 1850 he was admitted to the bar, and the same year located at Whitehall for the practice of his profession. Here he has remained in the active practice of law to the present time — a period of nearly forty-five years — during which he has had a large general practice in the courts of this and adjoining counties. In addition to his law practice he was also engaged in the lumber business here for some ten years.

In 1854 Mr. Davis was married to Charlotte T. Rowe, a daughter of Rufus Rowe, of the village of Granville. To their union was born one son and two daughters: Rufus R., Charlotte T. and Pauline B.

In his political affiliations Mr. Davis is an ardent democrat, and is now serving as one of the village trustees, which office he has held for many years. He is also president of the village, and has held that office about six years. As a lawyer he has won high standing at the bar, and as a citizen he ranks with the most public spirited and useful in the community. He is universally respected for his noble manhood and uprightness of character.

SAMUEL M. SKIFF, dealer in coal, feed, flour, grain, and all kinds of country produce, and shipper of potatoes, hay and straw, was born in the town of Cambridge, Washington county, New York, May 19, 1850, and is a son of John F. and Lydia (Butler)

Skiff. John F. Skiff (father) was a native of the town of Easton, where he was born August 29, 1820. He was an extensive farmer of that town, where he owned in the neighborhood of three hundred acres of land, and made a specialty of dairying. He was a man of good business qualifications, and accumulated considerable wealth. In about 1846 he wedded Lydia, a daughter of Moses Butler, a farmer of the town of Easton. To their marriage were born four daughters and three sons: Rhoda B., wife of F. E. Hoxie, of the village of Cambridge; Samuel M., Mary (dead): Etta (dead), the late wife of A. Baker, of Granville; Alonzo M., of Easton; Emma, wife of Henry Becker, also of Easton, and Edward J., of the same place. John F. Skiff's death occurred May 4, 1890. His wife, who still survives him, was born in 1829, in the town of Easton. She is a devoted member of the Society of Friends. John F. Skiff was an officer in the old State militia, and a son of Samuel Skiff (grandfather), who followed his trade, that of blacksmith, for some years in the town of Easton, dying there when a comparatively young man, and leaving a widow and two children. His widow, who was formerly a Miss Fish, married, for her second husband, Charles Herrington, of the town of Easton, by whom she had two children: Martha, who became the wife of Edward Brownell, of Cambridge, and Charles. The pioneer of the Skiff family in Washington county migrated from Rhode Island.

Samuel M. Skiff was reared on the farm, educated in the district school, and followed farming up to 1879. From that date up to 1883 he was engaged in operating a threshing machine. In the last named year he branched out in his present business at the village of Buskirks, where his business has steadily grown until it now amounts to between thirty and forty thousand dollars annually. He owns a comfortable home, located on thirteen acres of land in the southwest corner of the town of White Creek, and also owns some valuable property just across the line in Rensselaer county. Mr. Skiff is a member of Cambridge Valley Lodge, No. 481, Free and Accepted Masons. In politics he is a republican, and has filled some of the town offices.

On January 1, 1872, he was wedded to Martha A., a daughter of Peter Eddy, of the town of White Creek. To their marriage have been born three children: Hattie A., John P. and Charles.

DE MORRIS PRATT, a prominent and well known business man and merchant of Buskirk's Bridge, is a son of Jesse and Mary E. (Corey) Pratt, and was born in the town of Cambridge, Washington county, New York, July 27, 1843. Jesse Pratt was a native of the same town, where he was born March 7, 1818, and died September 25, 1881. He was reared on the farm, receiving a common school education, and during the early part of his life followed farming in his native town of Cambridge. In 1850 he started up in the mercantile business at Buskirk's Bridge, in the storeroom now occupied by his son, De Morris Pratt. The remaining years of his life were spent here engaged in general merchandising. He was a good business man and popular as a citizen in his community. He was one of the charter members of Cambridge Valley Lodge, No. 481, Free and Accepted Masons, and was also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In politics, in the days of the old American party he was a warm supporter of its principles, and on the death of that party he became an ardent republican, taking an active interest in the success of that organization. He filled the office of postmaster at Buskirk's Bridge from 1862 up to his death. On May 7, 1842, he wedded Mary E., a daughter of Philip Corey, a carpenter of the town of Easton. To this marriage were born two children: De Morris and Lucina. Mrs. Mary E. Pratt was born in the town of Easton, February 2, 1823, and is a member of the Presbyterian church, and with

her daughter resides at Buskirk's Bridge. For information concerning Jesse Pratt (grandfather), we refer the reader to the sketch of John L. Pratt, jr., of Cambridge, on another page of this work.

De Morris Pratt received his education in the common schools, the Washington academy of Cambridge, and Eastman's Business college, of Poughkeepsie, New York, graduating from the latter institution in 1861. He then returned home, where he was engaged with his father in the store up to 1868. In that year he went to New York city, and was there engaged in the commission and produce business on the corner of Thirty-third street and Eleventh avenue, where he carried on an extensive business in that line for a period of ten years, with the exception of a short time engaged in general merchandising at No. 64 Park Place. On account of his father's failing health Mr. Pratt, in 1878, sold out his interests in the city, and returned home to take charge of his father's interests, which he did up to 1883, when he purchased the other heirs' part of the estate, and has successfully carried on the business up to the present time.

In 1885 Mr. Pratt erected a handsome residence, which is one of the most comfortable homes of that section. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, holding membership in the Cambridge Valley Lodge, and is a member of Apollo Commandery of Troy, New York. In his political opinion he is a stanch republican, and since the death of his father, has held the office of postmaster of his village.

On September 25, 1867, Mr. Pratt was married to Ada A., a daughter of Kinsley Allen, of North Hoosick, New York. To their marriage were born two children: Ada Frances and Mary Leo, both now deceased.

ELIJAH CHASE, one of the leading and successful farmers of the town of White Creek, was born in the town of Hoosick, Rensselaer county, New York, January 6, 1824, and is a son of Beverly and Elizabeth (Spaulding) Chase. Beverly Chase was born in the same town July 6, 1786. Both his parents died when he was a small child, and he was afterward brought up by a farmer by the name of Mosley in the town of Hoosick, with whom he grew to manhood and received a good common school education. He taught district school at times, but was principally engaged in farming. Removing in early life to the town of Cambridge, he lived there on a rented farm for five years. He then went to the town of White Creek in 1834, and was there for six years, when he returned to his native town and farmed four years. Later with his son, Elijah, he purchased a farm in this town, which they conducted for a few years, when they returned to the town of White Creek, and there Beverly Chase died, March 7, 1861. He was an officer in the old State militia, and a member of the Baptist church at Wait's Corners, in the town of White Creek, the pastor of which, Rev. Turkham, baptized him, married him and preached his funeral discourse. In political belief he was a whig, and held some town offices. He wedded Elizabeth Spaulding, and had nine children: Hiram (dead); Sallie, the widow of John Abbott, now residing in Wyoming county, this State; Polly (dead), was the wife of Benjamin Brown, formerly of Cambridge; Eliza, widow of John Sherwood, of Johnsonville, New York; Lucina, widow of Jefferson Chase, of Saratoga county; Jane (dead); Caroline, widow of Joseph Cronk, of Oklahoma; Elijah, and Delia M., wife of W. Akin, of Pittstown, New York. Mrs. Elizabeth Chase was born January 6, 1788, and died August 30, 1850. She was a devoted member of the Baptist church.

Elijah Chase grew to manhood on the farm, attended the district schools, and has always been engaged in general farming. In 1850 he located on the farm of one hundred and fifty acres where he now resides, which he farmed for six years before purchasing it, and is now well improved and one of the most

valuable farms in the town of White Creek. It lies in the vicinity of Buskirk's Bridge, in the western part of the town. Mr. Chase has for some years past made a specialty of sheep raising, for which much of his land is well adapted. The farm contains a good dwelling, barn and other out buildings. In politics he is a stanch republican, and has held some of the town offices and for fourteen years the office of school trustee. On January 4, 1849, Elijah Chase was united in marriage with Maria, a daughter of Silas Stark, of Pittstown, New York. To their union have been born two children: Henrietta M., the wife of Webster Pratt, a produce dealer of Buskirk's Bridge; and Edgar B., a farmer in the town of Cambridge.

CHARLES A. JENKINS, a well known and successful dentist of the village of Cambridge, was born in the town of Hebron, Washington county, New York. His family was among the prominent and early settlers of that town. Dr. Jenkins received his education at the Cambridge Washington academy, and after leaving school he engaged as a salesman for Carpenter & Livingston's dry goods store of Cambridge, with whom he remained for four years, when he enlisted as a soldier in the late Civil war. After he returned home from the war he clerked in a drug store for a year in the same village. In 1867 he commenced the study of dentistry with Dr. Joseph Stewart of this village, with whom he remained as a student for three years, taking the required course of study. In 1870 Dr. Jenkins went to New York city, where he began the practice and remained for one year; thence he removed to Amenia, in Dutchess county, and remained there for one year. In 1878 he returned to the village of Cambridge, where he has ever since resided and practiced his profession with satisfactory success. In political opinion he is a republican, and has been clerk of the village board of health for the past three years. At the breaking out of the late Rebellion Dr. Jenkins offered to enlist but was rejected on account of his age. He was finally accepted on August 6, 1862, when he joined Company I, 123rd New York volunteer infantry. Through his efforts and devotion to the cause of the Union, Company I received nineteen volunteers, who enlisted principally through the solicitation of Dr. Jenkins. He was honorably discharged at the close of the war, on June 8, 1865, at Washington, D. C. In all Dr. Jenkins participated in twenty-one engagements, and was with the army of the Potomac at the battles of Chancellorsville and Gettysburg; after the last named fight was transferred to the army of the Cumberland, fought through the Carolinas, and was with Sherman in his famous march to the sea. He is a member and has been adjutant of John McKie Post, No. 309, Grand Army of the Republic of this village.

Charles A. Jenkins, D. D. S., is a son of John and Sally Ann (Howard) Jenkins. John Jenkins was a native of the town of Hebron. He received a common school education, and after leaving school learned the trade of carpenter, which occupation he afterward followed the most of his life, doing considerable contracting and building. Many of the best houses in this section of the county were constructed under his supervision; among the number are the Methodist church building of Cambridge, two churches in Salem, and other prominent buildings. In about 1840 he started a wagon shop in the village of Coila, remaining there but a short time, when he came to Cambridge and operated a flouring and saw mill. Finding that unprofitable, he again commenced work at his trade, at which he continued up till 1866. In that year he opened a wagon shop at Cambridge, which he is conducting at the present time. Formerly a republican, he is now an ardent prohibitionist, and is a member of the Sons of Temperance, and was at one time deputy grand master of that order. In 1863 he enlisted from Cambridge in Co. I, 123rd New York volunteer regiment, and was discharged

at Washington in 1865. He was with Sherman's army in all the principal engagements from Chattanooga to the close of the war. His wife was Sarah Ann, daughter of Silas Howard. To their marriage was born three sons and one daughter; Laura M., wife of W. J. Morgan, of Newburg, New York; John, a veteran of the late war, who is now residing in Cambridge; Dr. Charles A., and Nicholas L.

Philip Jenkins (grandfather), founder of the family in Washington county, was a native of the State of New Hampshire, who became one of the early settlers in the town of Hebron, where he owned and operated a saw mill. The Howards, the maternal kin of the subject of this sketch, are descended from Sir Walter Howard of England.

CHARLES E. BLASHFIELD, the leading furniture dealer and undertaker of Salem, Washington county, New York, and one of the prominent young business men of that section, was born in that village July 24, 1862. He was reared in his native place and principally educated in the Washington academy. After leaving the academy he entered Eastman's Business college at Poughkeepsie, from which he was graduated. Subsequently he accepted a position as book-keeper for a firm at Troy, New York, which he held for two years, when he went to Kingston and worked there as an accountant for one year and a half. Upon the death of his father in 1886, he returned to Salem and assumed charge of his father's business interests, and has since conducted the business successfully. In 1891, he built his present brick storeroom, on the site of the old one, which had previously burned. He keeps a well selected stock of furniture and carries on an undertaking department.

In 1884 Mr. Blashfield was wedded to Katie E. Pulis, of Troy. To their marriage have been born three children: Harold, Elizabeth M., and Helen T. He is a member of the Salem Masonic Lodge, No. 391, and of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of the same village. In political belief he is a republican, and upon the death of his father, succeeded to the position held by him as trustee of the Evergreen Cemetery association of the village.

Charles E. Blashfield is a son of James R. and Maria M. Blashfield. His father was born in Wadsboro in 1816, and remained there until the age of fourteen years, when with his parents he came and settled on a farm in the town of Salem. He received a good common school education for that day, and carried on farming until 1853, when in that year he engaged in the furniture and undertaking business at Salem, at which he continued up to the time of his death in 1886 at the age of seventy years. He was a successful business man, public spirited and progressive and took great interest in the development and advancement of the village. For many years he acceptably filled the position of trustee of the Evergreen Cemetery association, and for nearly forty years was engaged in the furniture and undertaking business, and was highly respected by all who knew him. He was an active member of the Methodist Episcopal church of Salem. His wife was Maria M. Heth, by whom he had three children: Charles E.; Merrill C., in business in New York City, and Albert J., who is engaged in business in St. Louis.

THOMAS LOGAN WARD, a well known young physician of the village of Cambridge, who has won success in his chosen profession, is a son of Peter and Mary (Logan) Ward, and was born at Newburg, Orange county, New York, November 8, 1862. Peter Ward was a native of New York State and an extensive railroad contractor, and was senior member of the firm of Ward & Logan, wholesale ship chandlers, of Newburg, where they own an entire block of buildings and carry on a large business. In early life Peter Ward

was division superintendent of the New York & Lake Erie railroad. His first railroad contracting was in Tennessee; constructed a new branch road for the New Jersey & New York Railroad company; also built a number of miles of the West Shore; a road from Fort Smith, Arkansas, to Paris, Texas; and fifty miles of the New York, Ontario & Western railroad. He became successful and accumulated wealth. He was a leading democrat in politics, and twice served as mayor of the city of Newburg, and at the death of State Senator Low of that district he was elected to fill the unexpired term, in a district which was one of the republican strongholds. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity, and in 1857 wedded Mary Logan, of New Windsor, New York. To their union were born two sons and four daughters: Carrie A., who is now the wife of Royal C. Vilas, president of the New York Air Brake company, of the city of New York; Mary L., wife of Charles Duffy, of Newburg; Sarah E., wife of Theodore Wentz, also of New York city; Dr. Thomas L., Charles L., who became his father's successor in the ship chandlery business at Newburg, and Margaretta, who is the wife of Ives Smith, of New York city.

Hon. Peter Ward's death occurred at Newburg in March, 1890, in the sixty-fifth year of his age; his wife preceded him to the grave in 1888, at the age of sixty-two years.

Thomas Ward (grandfather) was a native of New Jersey, who removed to the State of New York when a young man and located on a farm for a few years. He then removed to New York city, where he followed his trade and lived up to his death. His wife was Mary Daken, by whom he had thirteen children. The Wards are of Holland extraction, and the Logans are old settlers in this country. The grandfather Logan of the subject of this sketch was a brother of Major Logan, of Revolutionary fame.

Thomas L. Ward, M. D., received his education in a boarding school at Cornell, New York, and the Newburg academy, and was graduated from the latter institution in his twentieth year. Soon after leaving the academy he commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Charles H. Wilkins, of New York city, and graduated from the Dratsmouth Medical college in the class of 1888. After leaving this institution he supplemented his medical education by spending one year at the Manhattan hospital, also in the department of the Manhattan Eye and Ear hospital, and spent some time in the dispensary there. At the expiration of this time he became physician in charge of the Manhattan for a period of one year and a half.

In 1890 he commenced the general practice of medicine on Eighty-fourth street of that city, remaining there until 1893, when he removed to the village of Cambridge, where he commands a leading practice. Doctor Ward is a member of the New York County Medical society, and of the New York Physicians' Mutual Aid society; he is also examining physician for the Manhattan Life, and Equitable Life Insurance companies.

In 1892 Doctor Ward was united in marriage to Linda, a daughter of Peter J. Engell, of Sharon Spring.

WILLIAM H. DENNIS, one of the most advanced school teachers of the county and a resident of Greenwich, is a son of Darenzo and Sarah (Hill) Dennis, and was born April 7, 1859, in the town of Greenwich, Washington county, New York. The ancestry from whom Mr. Dennis has descended is supposed to have come from Wales. Thomas Dennis, a native of Massachusetts, removed prior to the Revolution to the town of Easton, where he afterward became a very prominent citizen, served as justice of the peace and associate county judge, and many of his descendants are still living in this town.

George Dennis (great-grandfather) died when his son, Marvin (grandfather), was a

very small boy. He was born in the town of Hoosick, Rensselaer county. Marvin Dennis was a farmer by occupation, and a flax merchant. Later in life he removed to the town of Easton, where his death occurred. He was a member of the Greenwich Baptist church, married, and had four children: William, Elizabeth Campbell, Darenzo, and Adelaide Conley. His death occurred May 2, 1884, at the age of eighty-eight years.

Darenzo Dennis was a native of the town of Easton, followed the occupation of farming all his life, and for several years was engaged as a flax merchant. In political opinion he was a republican, and served as road commissioner for ten years. He was a member of Ashlar Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons. He was twice married. By his first wife, Sarah Hill, he had two children: Willam H. and Sarah Jane (deceased). Mrs. Dennis was born July 1, 1836, and died October 13, 1861. By his second wife, Martha Adelaide Spencer, he had two children: Jessie (dead), and Watie.

William H. Dennis received his education principally in the Greenwich academy, and after leaving there taught four terms of school, and in September, 1883, he entered the State Normal school, at Oswego, New York, where he took a thorough classical and English course, and since leaving that institution has been engaged in teaching. He has taught twenty-seven terms, teaching both summer and winter. In 1893 Prof. Dennis was elected school commissioner, being one of two elected to superintend the public schools of the county. He is a republican in politics, and takes an active interest in the success of his party. On August 21, 1889, he was wedded to Hattie, a daughter of James Howden, formerly of this county. To his marriage has been born one daughter, Retta S.

The Howden family is of Scotch origin, the immigrant ancestor of whom in this country was the great-grandfather of Mrs. W. H. Dennis. He came from Scotland, and it is supposed that he located in the vicinity of Cambridge, this county, with his family, one of whom was Alexander Howden (grandfather), who was a Scotch Presbyterian clergyman and spent his life in the work of the ministry in the neighborhood of Cambridge. He married Margaret Wells, and had nine children: William, Lewis, Alex, Kittie, Helen, James, Maggie, Cornelia Morse, and Olive Brown.

James Howden was a native of Cambridge, where the early part of his life was spent. He was captain of a company in the Civil war; was a Knight Templar in Masonary. His wife was Marie Smith, and they had one child, Mrs. Dennis.

The great-grandfather and immigrant above mentioned, was Rev. William Howden, who was a man of many excellences and a devoted Christian worker. Before leaving his native land he did a great deal of missionary work in the North of Ireland. He came to the United States in 1828, and subsequently had pastoral charge of the Reformed church of Cambridge.

JOHN GANLY, one of the leading merchants of the village and superintendent of Section Two of the Champlain canal, was born at Fort Edward, Washington county, New York, March 29, 1849, and is a son of William and Elizabeth (McGann) Ganly. Michael Ganly, the founder of this family in America, was the paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch. He followed mercantile pursuits, and was a leading member of the Catholic church. He married and had a family of five sons and three daughters: Michael, who was a merchant in Ireland; Thomas, who emigrated to this country and resided in Brooklyn; John (dead), who was a merchant; William, Julia, Mary, and Eliza, the wife of William Plant, of Brooklyn. William Ganly was a native of Ireland, who immigrated with his wife and one child and located in New York city for a short time, when he removed with his family to Fort Edward,

where the remaining days of his life were spent. He was a democrat in politics, and a Catholic in religious belief, and was a man of very temperate habits, using neither tobacco nor intoxicating liquor. He married Elizabeth McGann, of Ireland, and by whom he had the following children: Patrick, who was killed in New York city at the age of twenty-one years; the second child died in infancy; Mary A. (dead); Elizabeth (dead); John, Julia, Catharine, and William. Mrs. Elizabeth Ganly died January 2, 1886, at the age of seventy-three years.

John Ganly received his education in the public schools of Fort Edward; leaving school at the age of seventeen years he began clerking in stores of that place and in New York city. After serving three years in that capacity he started up in the mercantile business for himself at Fort Edward, taking in James Lowber as a partner in 1870, with whom he continued for three years, when Mr. Ganly took his brother, W. F. Ganly, in as partner, and this firm has been doing a successful business ever since on Mill street in Fort Edward, where they carry a full line of groceries, provisions, etc. Mr. Ganly is a leading democrat of his village, and served as collector of tolls on the canals; for five years he filled the office of treasurer of the village, and that of trustee of the village for four years. On March 24, 1890, he was appointed superintendent of public works and of Section Two on the Champlain canal, which comprises the territory between Saratoga dam and Dunham's basin, and also includes Glens Falls, the feeder dam, and nineteen locks. Mr. Ganly is a member of the Catholic church, and is trustee and treasurer of St. Joseph church of this village. On March 24, 1875, he was wedded to Frances E., a daughter of Patrick O'Connor, of the town of Kingsbury. To their marriage have been born three children: John M., born July 18, 1876; Francis L., born July 11, 1882; and Albert Cleveland, born December 1, 1884. Mrs. Ganly's father was a native of the town of Kingsbury, where all the years of his life were spent in agricultural pursuits. He owned two large farms, and was extensively engaged in cheese dairying. He belonged to one of the old Washington county families, and was one of the official members of the Catholic church. He was the father of a family of seven, three sons and four daughters: Ann, of Glens Falls; Mary, Margaret (deceased); Thomas, Frances E., and Eugene. Patrick O'Conor died February 8, 1881, at eighty-three years of age, and his wife departed this life September 10, 1861.

OWEN D. JONES, a successful young business man and dealer in household furniture, etc., of the village of Granville, is a son of David E. and Hannah (Owens) Jones, and was born in the village of Amesville, Washington county, New York, July 20, 1865. David E. Jones (father) was born in Wales, emigrating from there to this country in about 1859, and locating in this county, where he resided for about ten years. He was first employed in book-keeping, and later engaged in the manufacture of roofing slate. He subsequently removed to Poultney, Vermont, where he resided up to his death in 1874. In church membership he was an Episcopalian, and was a member of the Masonic fraternity. After arriving in this country he married Hannah, a daughter of Owen Owens, and who was the widow of John James, of Fairhaven, Vermont. To her first marriage were born three children: John, William and Laura, the latter now the wife of John E. Jones, of the village of Granville; and to her second marriage were born two children: Owen D. and Ella, the latter now the wife of David O. Owens, of Granville. Mrs. Jones resides in the same village, and is a member of the Congregational church.

Owen D. Jones, after leaving the common schools, entered Saint John's Episcopal school at Poultney, Vermont, and after leaving there entered the Troy Conference academy, from

which institution he was graduated in the class of 1882. On leaving here he accepted the position of book-keeper for G. A. Eagus, of Pittsford, Vermont, at which he continued for a period of five years, and at the expiration of this time took a like position with R. E. Lloyd, of Fairhaven, in the same State, remaining in this capacity for two years. He then became a traveling salesman for a manufacturing company of Pittsford, and remained for two years. He was next employed with Chappel, Chase, Maxwell & Co., of New York city, for one year in the same capacity. In 1891 he located in Granville and started up in his present business at No. 23 Main street, where he carries a well selected stock of furniture of the latest and most modern designs, and in addition to his general furniture store he has a well equipped undertaking department. In his lines of business he is the successor of the Potter Furniture company. His present stock is valued at about four thousand dollars, and the aggregate amount of his business annually averages from ten to twelve thousand dollars.

Mr. Jones is a member of Lodge No. 55, Free and Accepted Masons, and of Tribe No. 256 Improved Order of Red Men. He is a republican in politics.

CAPT. JOHN LARMOND, who has for many years been an active and well known business man and sheriff of the county, was born in Centre Cambridge, Washington county, New York, May 5, 1829. He was reared to manhood on the farm : received his education in the district school, and afterward attended Cambridge Washington academy. After leaving here he returned to farming in the towns of Cambridge and White Creek, and was successfully engaged at the same time in carrying on the produce business at Eagle Bridge up to 1874. In that year he was elected sheriff of Washington county, and served the full term of three years. In 1878 he started in the produce business at Salem, which he carried on for four years. In 1883 Mr. Larmond removed to the village of Cambridge, where he has been extensively engaged in the real estate business and in buying and selling wool, handling from one hundred to two hundred thousand pounds annually. He also does considerable auctioneering, managing many of the public sales in his locality. He owns a valuable farm in the town of Cambridge. In 1847-8-9 he served as captain in the Washington county regiment of the State militia ; is a member of the Cambridge Valley Lodge of Masons, and of the Salem Chapter. In political opinion he is a stanch republican, and in addition to having held the office of sheriff, has held the offices of town clerk and supervisor of White Creek.

On September 12, 1854, Mr. Larmond was married to Laura F., daughter of John King, a farmer and miller of Eagle Bridge. To this marriage were born eight children : John K., a lawyer of Cambridge ; Charles W., Alexander (dead) ; William E. (dead) ; Mary L., Robert, (dead) ; Harry, (dead) ; and Frank.

John Larmond is a son of Alexander and Ruth (Cory) Larmond. Alexander Larmond was a native of Centre Cambridge, this county, where he was born in 1803. His education was received principally in the old Cambridge Washington academy, and he afterward followed the occupation of farming in Centre Cambridge during his whole life and was successful. In the old State militia he served as captain, and for nearly twenty-five years he was an official member of the Methodist Episcopal church. In politics he was a whig, and held some of the town offices. In about 1825 he wedded Ruth, a daughter of William Cory, a carpenter of Centre Cambridge. To their marriage were born nine daughters and four sons : Eliza (dead), who was the wife of David English, a farmer of Cambridge ; Freelove (dead), John, Catharine (dead), Eleanor (dead), William C., retired, now of Salem ; Mary (dead), who was the wife of D. Esmond, of Pittstown, New York ; Harriet (dead), was

the wife of Francis J. Whedon, of Easton; Hugh (dead); Ruth, the widow of the late Walter Henry, of White Creek; Nancy (dead); Alexander, a farmer of Jefferson county; and Fanny (dead). Alexander Larmond died in May, 1849, at the age of forty-seven, and his wife died in 1845, at the age of about forty-four.

Hugh Larmond (grandfather) was a native of Scotland, who came to this country in about 1772, while yet quite a young man, and became one of the pioneer settlers in the town of Cambridge. By trade he was a cabinet maker, but did not work at it much after his arrival here, but was engaged in farming, owning a farm of two hundred acres, which cost him twenty shillings per acre. His farm is located in Centre Cambridge, on which the subject of this sketch was born. For a number of years he was an active member of the Scotch Presbyterian church. He married Catharine Lauxier, of Dutchess county. To them were born eight sons and four daughters. His death occurred in about 1831, at the age of about eighty-one years.

AUSTIN HALL, a successful and well known farmer residing at Buskirk's Bridge, was born in the town of Cambridge, Washington county, New York, November 2, 1817. His parents were William and Mary (Thomas) Hall. William Hall was a native of the State of Rhode Island, born on a farm, and received a good common school education. In about 1792 he left his native State, coming to the State of New York, and locating on a farm of one hundred and sixty acres he had purchased in the town of Cambridge, and where he became one of the successful farmers of his day. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity, a regular attendant of the Quaker meetings, and in political opinion was a democrat. His wife was Mary, a daughter of Captain Alexander Thomas, of Rhode Island, a captain in and a veteran of the Revolutionary war, who served five years in that struggle as captain of a company of minute men. To William Hall's marriage with Mary Thomas were born eleven children: William (who died young); Ruth, who was the wife of Isaac Abrahams, of West Troy, and is now dead; Joseph (dead); Benjamin (dead); James (dead); William (dead); Lovinas (dead); Henry (dead); George (dead); Capt. Oren, a veteran of the late war, and now residing at Granville; and Austin. William Hall (father) died on his farm in the town of Cambridge in 1852, his wife having preceded him to the tomb in 1851; she was a member of the Presbyterian church.

George Hall (grandfather) was also a native of Rhode Island, where he lived and died, having followed the occupation of a farmer. He was a leading member of the Society of Friends, and a "select man" prior to the war of the Revolution. He married a Miss Dennis, by whom he had seven children: William, Benjamin, Joseph, Ruth, Hannah, Ann, and one other. The Hall family is of English extraction, and its founders in this country were three brothers who came from England, two of whom located in Rhode Island and the other went into Connecticut and was never afterward heard of.

Austin Hall grew to manhood on the farm, receiving the rudiments of his education in the common schools, and later attended the Union Village academy at Greenwich. Leaving school he became a clerk for his brother James, in a general store at Centre Cambridge, where he remained for one year; he then returned to the home farm and continued to reside there until 1854; in that year he sold the farm, buying and removing to another in the same town; since that time he has owned several farms in the town at different times. In 1879 he purchased his present home farm, containing one hundred and forty-three acres, and has since added to that tract until he now owns one hundred and ninety acres of good and well improved land in the southern part of the

town of Cambridge, near the Rensselaer county line, and is regarded as one of the successful farmers and business men of that section. In politics he is a democrat. In 1849 he wedded Desire, a daughter of Erick Brownell, a farmer of the town of Easton. Two children have been born to this union: Howard, residing on the farm with his father, and Anna May, deceased. Mrs. Desire Hall died, and on march 13, 1879, Mr. Hall married for his second wife Lizzie E., a daughter of Hugh Geddes. To this second marriage has been born one child, Charles L. Hugh Geddes was born in Ireland, November 14, 1826, and at the age of sixteen years came to this country and located in New York city, remaining there for nine years. At the end of that time he removed to the town of Cambridge, where he followed blacksmithing and farming; a democrat in politics, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. His wife was Elizabeth, a daughter of Samuel McCune, of the town of Easton. To this marriage were born five children: William, Lizzie E., Mary, Nelson and Emma.

HIRAM H. PARRISH, teller of the Cambridge Valley National bank of the village of Cambridge, and a young man who has already achieved considerable business success, is a native of the town of Jackson, Washington county, New York, and was born July 3, 1858. He is a son of Henry H. and Mary M. (Parrish) Parrish. He was reared to manhood on his father's farm, and received his education principally in the Cambridge academy and the Hudson River institute. Leaving school he returned to the farm and successfully carried on farming for two years, when, in October, 1879, he came to the village of Cambridge and accepted employment as a clerk in the Cambridge Valley National bank, and in a business way has been intimately associated with this banking house ever since. To his devotion to its interests and his ability as a financier, his promotion to the position of teller is principally due. Mr. Parrish is the largest stockholder in the bank residing in the village, and the second largest stockholder outside of the village. He is one of the bank's most influential directors, and has been for the past seven or eight years. The Cambridge Valley National bank was originally a State bank, which was succeeded in 1865 by the National charter, and has so existed up to the present time. The present capital stock is fifty thousand dollars with a surplus of twenty-five thousand dollars.

Hiram H. Parrish is an elder in the United Presbyterian church of the village, and for the past five years has been the treasurer of the church. He is also a member of the Cambridge Hose company, and in politics he is a republican; he has served as village clerk for eight years, and was three times elected president of the village. On October 8, 1890, he was united in marriage with Ella Maxwell, a daughter of John Maxwell, a retired farmer living in the town of Salem. To their marriage has been born one child, a son, named Malcom M.

Henry H. Parrish (father) was born in the town of Hebron, this county, March 8, 1828, and early in life removed to the town of Jackson, where he has for many years been engaged in farming. His present home farm contains one hundred and thirty-five acres. He is a leading member of the United Presbyterian church, and for a number of years has held the office of trustee of the same. On January 25, 1856, he wedded Mary M., a daughter of Leonard Parrish, of the town of Hebron. Their marriage was blessed by the birth of four children: Hiram H., Jennie C., George L., and John F. Mrs. Parrish's death occurred January 17, 1892, in the fifty-sixth year of her age. For many years she was a consistent member of the United Presbyterian church.

Hiram H. Parrish (paternal grandfather) was also a native of the town of Hebron, and

an elder in the United Presbyterian church. He married Cyrena Whitney, by whom he had six children: William, a retired farmer of Iowa; Susanna, wife of Alfred McLansey, of Beaver Falls, Pennsylvania; Joel (dead); Henry H.; John, and Sarah, the latter now the wife of Alfred Soutenberg, of Penn Yan.

The paternal great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch was a native of Scotland, who emigrated to this country and became one of the pioneer settlers in the town of Hebron, where he purchased a thousand acres of land in the woods, located on the old turnpike between the villages of Salem and Hebron.

WILLIAM J. ASHTON, a successful young business man of the village of Cambridge, and senior member of the firm of Ashton & Brownlee, millers and dealers in flour, grain, meal, feed, etc., is a son of James W. and Sarah (Armstrong) Ashton, and was born at "Ash Grove," in the town of White Creek, Washington county, July 26, 1866. (See sketch of father, James W. Ashton, on another page.)

William J. Ashton grew to manhood at the old homestead of the Ashtons, where he was engaged principally in the lumber business, and received his education in the Putnam and Cambridge Union schools. In 1890, associated with Alexander McMorris, he engaged in the lumber business in the village of Cambridge, under the firm name of Ashton & McMorris, at which they continued until January 1, 1894, doing a business annually of about twelve thousand dollars. On that date the firm closed out their business. Previous to this, on October 15, 1893, Mr. Ashton formed a partnership with C. A. Brownlee, and engaged in the feed business, and has since closing out his lumber interests, devoted his entire time to his rapidly increasing business in this line. In addition to this, Mr. Ashton has an interest in the Building and Loan association, at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. He is a member of the United Presbyterian church of the village, and also of the Young People's Christian union, of the same place. In political belief he is a republican, and is destined to make a success in his business undertakings.

REV. FREDERICK H. T. HORSFIELD, the popular rector of Saint Luke's Episcopal church of Cambridge, was born in the city of New York, July 8, 1852, and is a son of Dr. Israel and Maria (Kuhn) Horsfield. He received his education in the private schools in the city of New York, and subsequently entered Saint Stephen's college, at Annandale, on the Hudson river, and was graduated from the latter institution in 1873, and received the degree of M. A. from the same college in 1885. In 1876 Reverend Horsfield was graduated from the Theological seminary of New York city, and was made deacon in the same year, and immediately took charge of the Protestant Episcopal church at Suffern, Rockland county, New York, where he labored for eighteen months, and was ordained priest in the Episcopal church in 1878, and then became rector and was stationed at Hyde Park, Massachusetts, where he continued in his ministerial labors up to 1880. In that year he was transferred to Cambridge, New York, where he took charge of Saint Luke's Episcopal church, and has since been the rector of that congregation. Since Reverend Horsfield's pastorate in this village, he has completely rebuilt the church edifice, making it new, inside and out, and is at present clear of all indebtedness.

On October 18, 1883, he was united in marriage with Marriana, a daughter of Dr. John Moneypenny, of the village of Cambridge. To their marriage have been born three children: Margaret B., Frederick G. (dead), and Mary M.

Dr. Israel Horsfield was a native of the city of New York, and was born February 29, 1832. His education was received mainly in

the private schools of that city, and his medical education at the New York State Medical College of Physicians and Surgeons, from which well known college he was graduated in the class of 1854. He began the practice in his native city, where he remained for three years, at the end of which time, on account of ill health, he removed to Fordham (now a part of the Twenty-fourth ward of New York) and engaged in the drug business. He continued to follow this, doing but little work in his profession the remainder of his life. In the latter years of his life he gave up all attention to business, and removed to Flushing, Long Island, where he continued to reside until his death, which occurred December 28, 1887. He was an active member of the Protestant Episcopal church, and was junior warden of Grace church at Port Jarvis, and in political thought he was a democrat. In 1851 he wedded Maria M., daughter of Frederick Keeler, a hat manufacturer of New York city. To that marriage were born two children: Rev. Frederick H. T. and Sarah J., widow of the late Rev. John Gardener Rosecrantz, formerly rector of Saint Peter's church at Port Chester, New York. Mrs. Israel Horsfield's death occurred November 10, 1886, at the age of fifty-three years. Thomas W. Horsfield, M. D., (grandfather) was also born in the city of New York, and was a graduate of the New York State College of Physicians and Surgeons. He began the practice in Alabama, but the most of his life was spent in his native city, where he became one of the founders of the Academy of Medicine and of the Episcopal church of the Advent. In 1864 he retired from business, and in the same year removed to Manhasset, Long Island, where he died February 19, 1868, in the sixty-fourth year of his age. His wife was Sarah A. Peiarte, a native of England. They were the parents of five children: Tondsen, Israel, William, Mary and Sarah. His wife's death occurred July 9, 1890, aged eighty-seven years. Israel Horsfield, the great-grandfather of Rev. Horsfield, was a native of Brooklyn, and for many years was one of the leading hardware merchants in that city. For a number of years he was warden of Christ's Protestant Episcopal church of New York city. His death occurred on Long Island in May, 1844.

JOHN SOMERS, an old and prominent citizen of Fort Edward, is a son of Michael and Mary Somers, and was born in the county of Carlow, Ireland, August 10, 1829. The Somers family is an old and well known family of that county, where Patrick Somers (grandfather) was born and reared. He was a man of good common school education, and was a member of the Catholic church, as all the members of the family have been for many generations back. By his wife, Bridget Byrns, he had a family of three sons and three daughters: John, Patrick, Michael, Mary C., Bridget and Kate. Michael Somers was a man of good practical business ability, and was for many years overseer or superintendent for a large commercial house in Ireland. He was a zealous member of the Catholic church, and led an honorable and successful life. He was identified with the Democratic party, belonged to the Catholic Benevolent society, and was charitable to the poor and needy. His wife was Mary Byrns, by whom he had a family of five sons and three daughters: John (1), deceased at seven years; Garret, John (2), William, Patrick, Sarah Dyer, Eliza Doyle and Ann. Michael Somers died in 1852, when in the seventy-sixth year of his age.

John Somers was principally educated in the parochial schools of his native county, remaining until at the age of eighteen, when he emigrated to the United States, locating in New York city. He had commenced learning the trade of stone mason with his brother Garret in Ireland, which he afterward followed successfully in connection with contracting and building for a period of forty-one years. On his arrival in this country he found lucra-

tive employment in New York city, where he remained up to 1856, and during much of his time while in New York he was traveling through the south for the purpose of finding a suitable place to permanently locate. During this time, in 1854, he came to Fort Edward, and in 1857 permanently located there. In the same year he married and has since been a citizen of Fort Edward. For the past forty years Mr. Somers has been inspector of public mason work in the employ of the government, and has also acted in a similar capacity for the State of New York, inspecting canals, docks, etc., and was for a few years in the employ of the Danamora prison. As a contractor and builder he constructed the Glens Falls Catholic church; the Fort Edward Catholic church, and the Fort Edward Presbyterian church. Formerly a democrat, Mr. Somers is now identified with the Republican party, making the change principally on account of the tariff question. He takes an active interest in educational matters, and has for the past six years been a leading member of the board of education of the village; he has also filled the office of trustee of the village for four successive terms. During the Civil war Mr. Somers was a stanch Union man, and in 1864 collected the war tax of his town. In religious belief he is an ardent member of the Catholic church, in whose welfare he takes deep interest, and is one of that church's chief contributors and supporters; but his generosity is not confined within the limits of that one denomination, but other churches have received encouragement and support at his hands. It was principally due to his influence that the fine Catholic church edifice was built at Fort Edward. Mr. Somers is a member of the Union Temperance society, and is at present inspector of the new water works of Fort Edward.

ROSS WILSON, M. D., one of the leading physicians of Sandy Hill and a member of the Washington County Medical society, is a son of David and Mary E. (Ross) Wilson, and was born at Whitehall, Washington county, New York, in 1847. He was reared at Whitehall and Albany, and received his education in the high school of the latter city. Leaving school he read medicine with Professor Ormsby, and then entered Albany Medical college, from which he was graduated in the class of 1870. Not deeming his medical studies completed when he left the doors of that excellent institution which had graduated him, he spent two years in special courses at the university of New York. He then went to Fort Edward, where he remained a short time but with no intention of practicing. In 1873 he came to Sandy Hill and soon built up a first class and lucrative practice, and where he is now recognized as one of the leading and successful physicians of the village and northwestern part of the county. Dr. Wilson is a general practitioner and keeps himself well in the advanced medical progress of the present day. He is a member of Washington County Medical society, gives his practice close attention, and is a devoted student to his profession.

On September 30, 1872, he was united in marriage with Julia A. Guy, a native of Fort Miller, and a descendant of the old and well known Gilleland family, founded by William Gilleland (great grandfather), a pioneer on the Boquet, in Essex county, in 1765. He was a wealthy merchant of New York city, and through his agency and that of other capitalists, several miles of the lake shore between the mouth of Boquet and Crown Point were settled. He held a justice's commission, and for many years was the only judicial authority in that whole surrounding country. This remarkable and noted man was the great pioneer of the western shore of Champlain. "His history in its vicissitudes, struggles, wrongs and forlorn death, surpasses the creating of the wildest romance. A part of Burgoyne's army and fleet entered the Boquet and British gunboats surrounded and captured Willsborough village, Essex county, during the war of 1812. This village was named after himself."

HIRAM COLE, a well known inventor of Sandy Hill, and prominantly identified with the industrial interests of the county, is a son of Hiram and Polly (Freeman) Cole, and was born in Sandy Hill, Washington county, New York, March 9, 1831. Hiram Cole (father) was a native of South Shaftsbury, Vermont, and afterward removed to the State of New York in 1803, and settled in the town of Kingsbury, where he died on February 22, 1837, in the forty-ninth year of his age. He was prominent for many years in church work and politics, being a deacon in the Baptist church, and taking an active and prominent part in the welfare of that church. In his political opinion he was a whig, and for many years served as justice of the peace, and served one term in the State assembly in 1826. He was a farmer by occupation, and married Polly Freeman, a daughter of Phincas Freeman, of Connecticut. In an early day the family removed to the town of Kingsbury, where Mrs. Cole died, December 31, 1870, at the age of seventy-one years. She was also a member of the Baptist church. Phineas Freeman, her father, lived for many years and was one of the most prominent men in the town of Kingsbury in his day. He was a carpenter by trade, and served as a colonel on the staff of General Montgomery, and was with that general when he made his unsuccessful attack upon Quebec in 1775, which resulted in the death of Montgomery and the wounding of Benedict Arnold. Phineas Freeman was elected to the first congress in the United States, but before that body convened his death occurred, which was in 1783, in the fifty-sixth year of his age. His wife was Martha Morrison, who was a member of the Morrison family of Colerain, Massachusetts.

David Cole (grandfather) was born in Dutchess county, New York, being a farmer by occupation, and when a young man removed from his native county to the State of Vermont, remaining there but a short time, when he came to the town of Kingsbury, where he lived until his death in 1845, aged eighty-six years. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary war and was taken prisoner. In the early Dutch settlements upon the Hudson river were three brothers of the Cole family, who came from Holland in the year 1721. One settled in Maryland, one in Connecticut, and the other, David Cole, at the place above mentioned. David Cole married Zeruah Huntington, whose death occurred in the town of Kingsbury in 1804, at the age of forty-four years. She was a niece of Samuel Huntington, who was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. The Freemans are of English descent.

Hiram Cole, subject of this sketch, was reared to manhood on the farm, and received an academical education. At the age of twenty years he accepted a position in a transportation office in the city of Troy, where he remained for two years. Going to New York city in 1853 he formed a partnership with Rufus L. Cole, jr., in the general merchandising business, under the firm name of R. L. Cole & Co., and was successfully engaged in this for six years. In 1859 he sold his interest, and returning to Washington county, accepted a position as traveling salesman for a pottery firm at Fort Edward, with whom he remained for several years. Since leaving their employ Mr. Cole has been considerably engaged upon inventions, which he afterward manufactured. In 1884 he invented his "Paper Stock Duster," on which he received a patent in 1886, and which has since come into general use throughout the United States, Canada, and Great Britain. He has also taken out a patent for a "safety collar," another useful appliance.

In 1859 Mr. Cole wedded Esther, a daughter of Daniel Holly of this county. To Mr. and Mrs. Cole have been born two sons and one daughter: Rufus M., a druggist of Glens Falls; Annie E., a teacher of drawing in the Warren institute at Warren, Pennsylvania; and Daniel H., a student in the university of Rochester.

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